

PROPERTY OF
DIVISION OF STATE PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
725 SOUTH B. DONOUGH STREET
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32304

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FEB 1 1974
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT
BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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Secretary of State

STATE OF FLORIDA
THE CAPITOL
TALLAHASSEE 32304

TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE

June 15, 1970

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
Department of Interior
National Park Service
801 - 19 Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

It is certified that this constitutes a Preliminary Florida Historic Preservation Plan made pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 89-665 and Chapter 267, Florida Statutes.

Sincerely,

Robert Williams
State Liaison Officer

RW/sps



Secretary of State

STATE OF FLORIDA
THE CAPITOL
TALLAHASSEE 32304

TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE

June 15, 1970

Mr. Robert Williams
State Liaison Officer
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
Department of State
The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Dear Mr. Williams:

It is certified that we, the undersigned members of
a review body qualified and duly appointed to:

1. Review results of the Florida Historic Properties Survey;
2. Approve properties for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places;
3. Review the content of the Florida Historic Preservation Plan;

do approve and concur in this presentation of the Florida
Historic Properties Survey Preliminary Inventory List, survey
procedures and the Statewide Comprehensive Preservation Plan.

Sincerely,

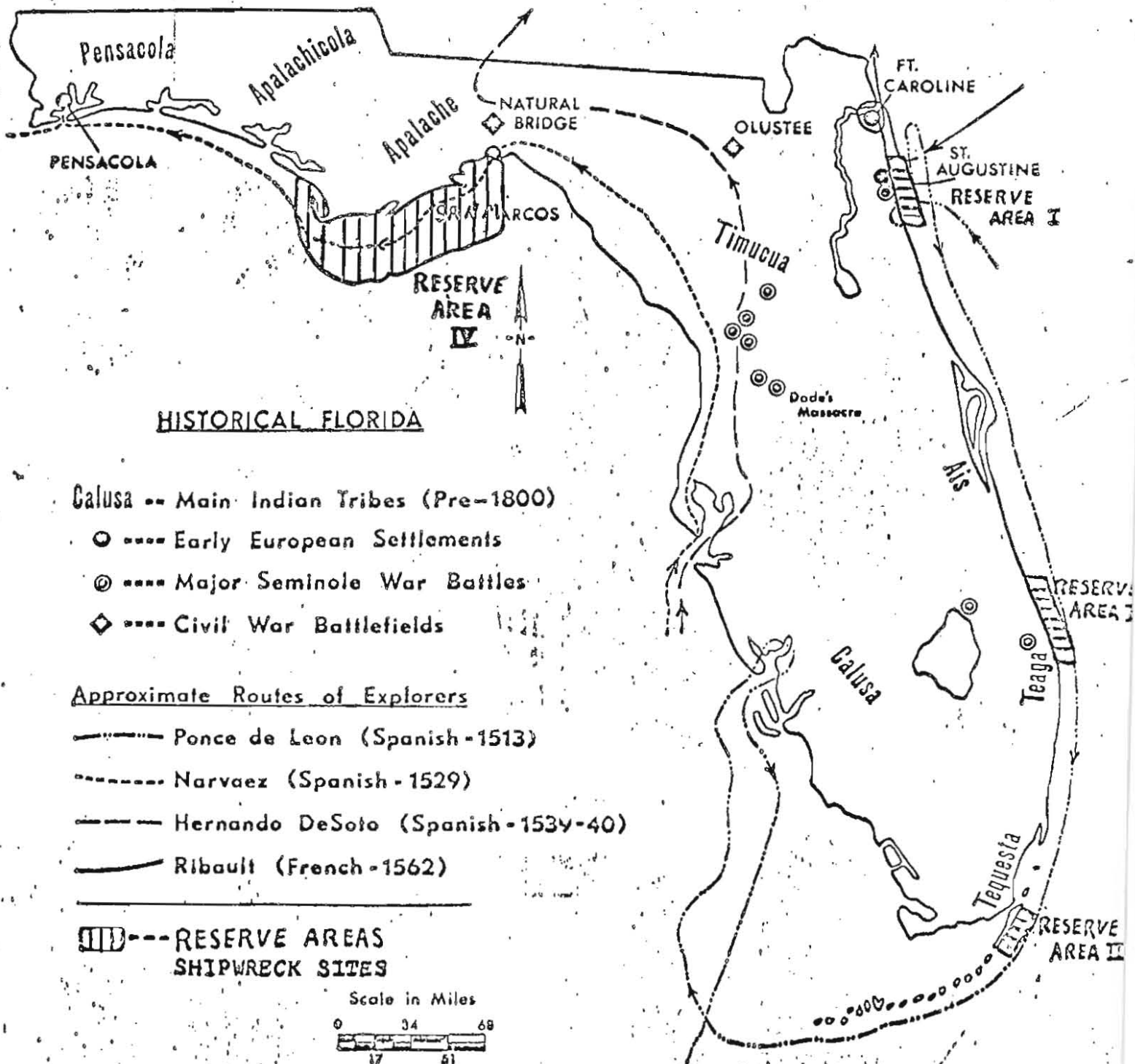
Herbert J. Doherty, Jr.
Dr. Herbert J. Doherty, Jr.

Charles H. Fairbanks
Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks

John K. Mahon
Dr. John K. Mahon

Ross Norrell
Mr. Ross Norrell

F. Blair Reeves
Mr. F. Blair Reeves



P R E F A C E

FLORIDA HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY, 1970

By any measurement, Florida is extremely rich in history. The history of Florida begins long before the coming of Europeans and may be read starting with the numerous aboriginal sites, many of which are as yet unexplored. Europeans, likely Spaniards, but possibly English, saw Florida for the first time in the period 1497-1512. A Spanish map of 1502 depicts peninsula-like Florida. Peter Martyr writes in 1511 of a land near Bahamas with water of eternal youth. Recorded history begins with its discovery by Ponce de Leon in 1513 and extends through such historic episodes as the founding of the first settlement on the St. Johns River under the French by Ribault in 1564 and the Spanish at St. Augustine by Menendez in 1565. Intensive and continuing efforts to christianize the indians were immediately begun by the Jesuit and Franciscan friars establishing a chain of missions along the coast and westward into the interior. These eras were followed by the British, who during their 20 years of occupancy of Florida like their predecessors, left many visual evidences that are today of considerable historic value. This is likewise true of Florida's early statehood, the Seminole wars, the War Between the States, the Reconstruction Period that followed,

and Contemporary Period. The entire state, both urban and rural, is replete with historic and prehistoric sites of great and varied interest.

Although not one of the original 13 colonies, battles of the American Revolution were fought here. The depredations on Spanish Florida by the other colonies have destroyed much of historic interest but much that is truly significant remains. The interest of Floridians has been aroused.

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Public Law 89-665, a survey or inventory with the purpose to identify all districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture, regardless of their ownership, was begun in September of 1969. Ground had been broken on this project in 1967 with the passage of the Florida Archives and History Act, Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, by the State Legislature. This act provided for a survey and comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan. The encouragement and promotion of the acquisition, preservation, restoration, and operation of historic sites and properties so that such property may be utilized to foster and promote the appreciation of Florida history was

also provided for. A Governor's Conference on the Development of Florida's Historical Resources held at Florida State University on March 29, 1968, gave emphasis to the program.

A previous comprehensive study of historic sites had been attempted as work projects administration official project number 665-35-3-6. The report of this project prepared by the Florida State Planning Board, Tallahassee, Florida, as Florida Historic Sites Survey, 1940, has been used as a foundation on which to build the current survey. In 1958 the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials authorized the assembling of an inventory of historic sites and structures in Florida. That inventory was a mere list, and no description of the site was attempted. Nor were attempts made to evaluate sites nor to indicate a priority of importance; nevertheless, this inventory too has been made a part of the current continuing survey preliminary list. Significant and selective sites from the Florida statewide archaeological site file are included.

The lists embodied in this survey do not cover all sites known to exist in the state, nor is the coverage of all the sites mentioned as complete as desirable. Due to limited personnel, lack of funds and other resources, the

survey to this point has been for the most part a desk review and the composition of a preliminary list, the major portion of the data being obtained through:

1. Floridana reports of historians, historical societies, or state agencies' maps and treaties.
2. The 1940 Florida Historic Sites Survey prepared by the Florida State Planning Board, Tallahassee, Florida.
3. The List of Historic Structures and Sites in Florida prepared by the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials, 1959.
4. Personal knowledge of interested citizens.
5. Field work

The study thus far shows the great need for the thorough research and complete documentation of each site. The Florida Historic Sites Inventory form has been designed to closely relate to the National Register of Historic Places nomination form so that additional research, documentation, and photography will not be necessary to make nominations from this inventory to the National Register. Planning and development will also be implemented by the detailed inventory forms being used.

A listing of historic markers erected by the state in cooperation with sponsoring organizations or groups is included with this survey. Insofar as it could be determined, a listing of markers erected, wholly sponsored independently by other agencies or groups is also included.

National Register properties are listed as well as regular and advance nominations made since the survey began. The advisory list to the National Register of Historic Places, 1969, is also reported.

Historic American Buildings Survey entries are recorded by county in a separate section. The complete Florida HABS records from the Library of Congress have been obtained by the College of Architecture, University of Florida.

This continuing inventory and plan sets the frame, the picture is yet to be drawn in detail.

A D D E N D A

VOLUME I

1. The Heritage and Emblems of Florida, Department of State
2. Heritage Trail, A Windshield Survey of Florida's Historic Architecture.
3. Florida Catalogue of Historic American Buildings Survey and subjects appropriate for immediate documentation.
4. Advisory List to the National Register of Historic Places (Florida excerpts)
5. The National Register of Historic Places, 1969 (Florida excerpts)
6. Florida News Release Heritage Trail
7. List of Florida Historic Markers

RECAPITULATION
HISTORIC SITES OF FLORIDA

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>Sites Listed</u>	<u>Sites Marked</u>	<u>Sites Documented-1970</u>
Alachua	48	6	2
Baker	8	1	1
Bay	17	3	-
Bradford	10	1	-
Brevard	8	3	-
Broward	13	-	1
Calhoun	6	1	-
Charlotte	8	4	-
Citrus	4	3	-
Clay	18	2	3
Collier	23	2	-
Columbia	10	3	-
Dade	30	3	1
DeSoto	8	1	-
Dixie	6	1	-
Duval	53	10	2
Escambia	70	8	1
Flagler	26	3	-
Franklin	17	5	-
Gadsden	10	3	-

Historic Sites Continued

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>Sites Listed</u>	<u>Sites Marked</u>	<u>Sites Documented-1970</u>
Gilchrist	3	-	-
Glades	5	-	-
Gulf	12	7	-
Hamilton	8	2	1
Hardee	3	-	-
Hendry	8	1	-
Hernando	9	1	-
Highlands	3	1	-
Hillsborough	69	27	-
Holmes	2	1	-
Indian River	7	2	-
Jackson	16	2	-
Jefferson	24	2	-
Lafayette	5	-	-
Lake	11	1	-
Lee	21	6	-
Leon	54	17	8
Levy	6	2	-
Liberty	5	3	-
Madison	29	2	2
Manatee	21	11	-
Marion	13	3	1

Historic Sites Continued

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>Sites Listed</u>	<u>Sites Marked</u>	<u>Sites Documented-1970</u>
Martin	9	3	-
Monroe	55	10	2
Nassau	38	3	-
Okaloosa	6	2	-
Okeechobee	4	1	-
Orange	19	2	1
Osceola	6	1	-
Palm Beach	28	3	-
Pasco	12	4	-
Pinellas County	28	4	-
Polk	31	1	1
Putnam	31	6	1
St. Johns	181	8	2
St. Lucie	7	2	-
Santa Rosa	17	-	-
Sarasota	10	3	-
Seminole	14	1	-
Sumter	10	1	-
Suwannee	12	2	-
Taylor	7	1	-
Union	4	1	-
Volusia	77	10	1

Historic Sites Continued

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>Sites Listed</u>	<u>Sites Marked</u>	<u>Sites Documented-1970</u>
Wakulla	17	4	2
Walton	7	2	-
Washington	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	1,362	232	33

INVENTORY ENTRY PREFIX NUMBERS

(Based on county population -
also used as automobile license
plate prefix number)

1 - Dade	35 - Madison
2 - Duval	36 - Walton
3 - Hillsborough	37 - Taylor
4 - Pinellas	38 - Monroe
5 - Polk	39 - Levy
6 - Palm Bch	40 - Hernando
7 - Orange	41 - Nasau
8 - Volusia	42 - Martin
9 - Escambia	43 - Okaloosa
10 - Broward	44 - Sumter
11 - Alachua	45 - Bradford
12 - Lake	46 - Jefferson
13 - Leon	47 - Citrus
14 - Marion	48 - Clay
15 - Manatee	49 - Hendry
16 - Sarasota	50 - Washington
17 - Seminole	51 - Holmes
18 - Lee	52 - Baker
19 - Brevard	53 - Charlotte
20 - St. Johns	54 - Dixie
21 - Gadsden	55 - Gilchrist
22 - Putnam	56 - Hamilton
23 - Bay	57 - Okeechobee
24 - St. Lucie	58 - Calhoun
25 - Jackson	59 - Franklin
26 - Osceola	60 - Glades
27 - Highlands	61 - Flagler
28 - Pasco	62 - Lafayette
29 - Columbia	63 - Union
30 - Hardee	64 - Collier
31 - Suwannee	65 - Wakulla
32 - Ind. River	66 - Gulf
33 - Santa Rosa	67 - Liberty
34 - Desoto	

ALACHUA COUNTY

The ninth County, established December 29, 1824. The name is a derivative of the Seminole-Creek-Indian word "luchuwa," meaning "jug" and was first settled by Creeks who came down from Oconee in Georgia. The "jug" which called forth the name was a large chasm in the earth about two and half miles southeast of the present site of Gainesville. The name (with some slight variations in spelling) is used to indicate a Creek settlement on maps of 1715, 1720, and 1733. COUNTY SEAT: GAINESVILLE

ALACHUA COUNTY

1. Battle of Gainesville
First Gainesville Skirmish
HM #164
Courthouse Square
Gainesville, Florida
2. Battle of Gainesville
Second
HM #164
Courthouse Square
Gainesville
3. Battle of San Felasco
San Felasco Hammock
Near Alachua
4. Bellamy Trail, Old
(Tallahassee - St. Augustine)
Bellamy Road Marker on
Highway 236
5. Cottonwood Plantation
Home of David Yulee and site
of Confederate camping site
of Confederate Treasury Train
1/2 mile north of Archer
6. Devil's Mill Hopper
Gainesville
7. Fort Gilliland
Near Newnansville
8. Gallows Pond
1/2 mile East of Alachua
9. Haile Plantation, The
Haile Plan. "Kanapaha"
8 miles SW of Gainesville
10. Kanapaha Sink; Whipping of
Indians of - one of
incidents leading to second
seminole war.
Kanapaha, near Arredondo,
of Gainesville
8 miles southwest
11. King Payne's Home
Site of Payne's Praire
North part of Micanopy
12. Micanopy - Military
Post
Fort Micanopy
Near Micanopy
13. Micanopy's Well and Tree
South part of town
Spring & trading area
Micanopy (village)
Near Gainesville
14. Montgomery Massacre
Northeast of Micanopy
15. Newnan's Fort - Windsor
Fort Newnan (near site
of battle between General
Newnan and King Payne)
16. Newnansville
HM #6
Near Alachua
17. Santa Fe Mission
Santa Fe Mission Site
8 miles north of Gainesville
18. San Francisco, Mission
Gainesville
19. Stage Pond
Large Deep Sink
5 miles NE of High Springs
20. Wire Road, Old
Old Newnansville - Lake
City Road
21. Indian Mounds
Northern Alachua County
22. Indian Mounds
Near Micanopy

ALACHUA COUNTY (Continued)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 23. Fort White
Seminole War Fort
Fort White | 37. Fort Nancy
Near Gainesville |
| 24. White House Plantation
Edward Haile
12 miles NW of Gainesville | 38. Fort Number Two
Near Gainesville |
| 25. San Francisco de Potano
Mission site
Gainesville | 39. Fort Number Fifteen
Near Gainesville |
| 26. Cross Creek
(home of Marjorie Kinnan
Rawlings)
ANR Rawlings (Marjorie
Kinnan) House (FLA-164
Near Gainesville | 40. Fort Walker
Near Gainesville |
| 27. Oakland Plantation
James C. Cooper | 41. Stringfellow Plantation
Site
Near Gainesville |
| 28. Battle Bluff Plantation
James C. Cooper | 42. Madison Sparkman
Plantation, Site
Waldo |
| 29. Palmira Plantation, James C. Cooper | 43. William Bartram (1739-182
Visit with Chief Cowkeepe
at Indian Village
Cuscowilla (Micanopy)
HM # 76 |
| 30. Pilgrimage Plantation
Moses Elias Levy | 44. Dickinson and His Men
Jefferson Davis' Baggage
Train HM #127 |
| 31. Fort Crene
1.3 miles south of Rochelle | 45. City of Gainesville
Named for General Edmund
Gaines, Captor of Aaro
Burr and Indian War
HM #163 |
| 32. Fort Tarver
3 miles south of Gainesville | 46. Spanish Cattle Ranching
Lachua-Largest Ranch
HM #165 |
| 33. Fort Clark
on St. Rd. 26
East of Gainesville | 47. East Florida Seminary
Predecessor of University
of Florida
HM #166
Gainesville |
| 34. Fort Harley on Santa Fe
3 miles north of Waldo | 48. Bailey (Major James B.)
House (FLA - 121)
ANR - 1969 and HABS
Gainesville |
| 35. Fort Croom (or Crum)
site near Micanopy | |
| 36. Fort Defiance
Near Gainesville | |



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Alachua

Entry No. 11-1 Date 3-23-70

1. NAME
COMMON:
Haile Plantation House
AND/OR HISTORIC:
Kanapaha

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER:
8 miles southwest of Gainesville and 1/4 mile north of SR24
CITY OR TOWN:
Gainesville
STATE: Florida CODE: Alachua COUNTY: Alachua CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisitions: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work In progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Forest land</u> <u>House unoccupied</u>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNER'S NAME:
J. Graham Haile
STREET AND NUMBER:
546 Northeast Fourth Avenue
CITY OR TOWN: Gainesville STATE: Florida CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Alachua County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Gainesville STATE: Florida CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY:
Florida Historic Sites Survey 1940
DATE OF SURVEY: 1936-40 ☒ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Bureau of Historic Preservation
STREET AND NUMBER:
204 Bloxham Building
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee STATE: Florida CODE:

County Alachua
Entry No. 11-1 Date 2/23/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)		(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This antebellum plantation house has been in the Haile family since its construction around 1850. It is rather plain with a wide, cool porch across the front. The sloping roof overhanging the front porch is supported by heart pine columns that run from blocks of hewn stone set in the ground to the roof. The house, including the front porch, rests in three foot piers of stone work and is constructed of hand hewn timber sills and is sided with six inch cypress boards. It has a gabled roof and cypress shingles that were replaced by sheet metal about 25-30 years ago. Five huge rooms make up the first floor, each has a separate fire place and all interior walls are plastered. A central hall leads between the front and rear porches, and a stairway leads to the two large second floor bedrooms.

One of the huge first floor rooms served as a schoolroom for children in the vicinity for many years. Some of the original furniture is still in the house, but in poor condition. The house itself has suffered much from vandalism, but is worthy of restoration as timbers are for the most part sound. The place is offered to the state by donation for preservation and restoration.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The History of Alachua County by Jesse Davis (1959 & 1968 editions)
The History of Alachua County by Fritz W. Bucholz
The History of Alachua County by Charles Hildreth

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY					O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees		Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0	0	0	0	0	0	29°	35'	39"	
NE	0	0	0	0	0	0	082°	26'	08"	
SE	0	0	0	0	0	0				
SW	0	0	0	0	0	0				
						SW 1/4 Sec 29 T10S R 19E				

SW 1/4 Sec 29 T10S R 19E

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: up to 20 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Alachua	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY:

NAME AND TITLE:

J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation

ORGANIZATION Division of Archives, History, and Records

Management, Department of State

STREET AND NUMBER:

The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN:

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida

CODE

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Bureau of Historic Preservation

DATE OF PHOTO: 3/19/70

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Bureau of Historic Preservation

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

All angles and interior including support sills
 (The Haile family has a number of old photographs dating to
 1880's)

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

Arrendondo Quadrangle U. S. Geological Survey

SCALE: 7.5 min series

DATE: 1966

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

2. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

One of two, and possibly three, Kanapaha plantations. This plain, roomy, comfortable house is representative of the antebellum plantation houses of north central Florida. With the end of slavery, the plantation continued to be operated by the Haile family. Its architectural design with high ceilings and wide overhanging porches made it practical for the climate. One of the rooms was used as a schoolroom for children of the vicinity and the plaster walls are inscribed with graffiti dating back to civil war days. The old cistern and landscape efforts are still evident in the jungle-like growth that is crowding in on this fine old house. It is surrounded by 1,500 acres, now agricultural-forest land. The owner will consider donating the house and up to twenty acres of grounds for a park and plantation museum provided the place is not moved but restored in place.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Alachua

Entry No. 11-2 Date 4-10-70

1. NAME				
COMMON: <u>Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings House</u>				
AND/OR HISTORIC:				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>SR 325</u>				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Cross Creek</u>				
STATE <u>Florida</u>		CODE	COUNTY: <u>Alachua</u>	CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: <u>University of Florida Endowment Corp.</u>				
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Tigert Hall</u>				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Gainesville</u>		STATE: <u>Florida</u>		CODE
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: <u>Alachua County Courthouse</u>				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Gainesville</u>		STATE: <u>Florida</u>		CODE
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY: <u>Historic American Buildings Survey</u>				
DATE OF SURVEY: <u>4-15-65</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: <u>Library of Congress and University of Florida</u>				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Washington - Gainesville</u>		STATE: <u>D.C. - Florida</u>		CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Alachua
Entry No. 11-2 Date 4/10/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Original and subsequent owners are unknown. Mrs. Rawlings purchased the house and property in July, 1928. The building is known to have been in existence prior to the great freezes of the late 19th Century. The house seems to be a composite of three separate units, probably added at different times. During her occupancy, Mrs. Rawlings added bathrooms, a carport, and widened and screened the east porch.

The Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings house is typical of the late 19th Century farmhouse of Central Florida. It is a wood-frame structure with wide porches and roof overhangs. It appears to be a combination of three separate buildings (living, dining, and sleeping) connected with porches and breezeways. Each major room has cross ventilation and direct access to a porch. The board and batten and lapped horizontal siding is painted white with green trim.

The house is on a site between State Road 325 and the east shore of Orange Lake one mile from Cross Creek, which connects Orange with Lochloosa Lake. Lime, orange, palm and oak trees surround the house which has been restored and is open to the public. It is furnished with original house wares and furniture.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

2. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☐ 18th Century☒ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Aboriginal☒ Education☐ Political☐ Urban Planning☐ Prehistoric☐ Engineering☐ Religion/Phi-☐ Other (Specify)☒ Historic☐ Industry

losophy

☒ Agriculture☐ Invention☐ Science☐ Architecture☐ Landscape☐ Sculpture☐ Art☐ Architecture☒ Social/Human-☐ Commerce☒ Literature

itarian

☐ Communications☐ Military☐ Theater☐ Conservation☐ Music☐ Transportation

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings house is typical of the late 19th Century, central Florida "cracker" farmhouse. It was purchased by Mrs. Rawlings in 1928. She is famous as author of The Yearling (Pulitzer Prize 1939), South Moon Under, Cross Creek, and Golden Apples.

The house is significant because it was occupied by Mrs. Rawlings while she wrote The Yearling, Cross Creek, Cross Creek Cookery and South Moon Under. The scenes, ways of life, and the characters depicted in her books are representative of central Florida for the period described.

The house was bequeathed to the University of Florida upon the death of Mrs. Rawlings in 1953 and has since been restored.

All of Mrs. Rawling's books were published by Scribner's, Charles & Sons, New York. The Yearling was published in 1938, South Moon Under in 1933, Golden Apples in 1935, and two children's books, Marjorie Rawlings Reader in 1956 and Secret River in 1955.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Early Photographs, Rare Books Collection, University Library, University of Florida.
 Florida, The American Guide Series, Writers Project, Oxford University Press, 1947.
 Rawlings, Marjorie K., Cross Creek, Scrivner's, Charles & Sons, New York, 1942
 Rawlings, Marjorie K., Cross Creek Cookery, Scrivner's, Charles & Sons, New York, 1942

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Alachua	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		
J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation		
ORGANIZATION	Division of Archives, History, and Records Management, Department of State	DATE 4-10-70
STREET AND NUMBER:		
The Capitol		
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Tallahassee	Florida	

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:	Bureau of Historic Preservation
DATE OF PHOTO:	February, 1970
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Bureau of Historic Preservation
IDENTIFICATION	
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC	
North, south, east, and west B&W 35 mm	
Frontal 35 mm color slides	

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:
SCALE:
DATE:

REQUIREMENTS

- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
 2. North arrow.
 3. Latitude and longitude reference.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
6	Alachua	Alachua, U.S. 441

NEWMANSVILLE

Two miles to the north, Newmansville was the seat of Alachua County and center of trade and plantation life in the ante bellum period. Its chief products were corn, cotton, and, after the War Between the States, citrus. In 1856 the courthouse was moved to Gainesville. It further declined when the freeze of 1886 destroyed the citrus. Lack of railway connections caused commercial stagnation. Its population was eventually absorbed by neighboring Alachua.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-76	Alachua	Micanopy

WILLIAM BARTRAM

(1739-1823)

The great Quaker naturalist of Philadelphia made a long journey through the southeastern states in the 1770's collecting botanical specimens. In May, 1774, he visited the Seminole Chief, Cowkeeper, at the Indian village of Cuscowilla located near this spot. His book, "TRAVELS...", provided the earliest reliable account of North Florida landscape, flora, fauna and Indian life and his vivid images of local scenes inspired Coleridge, Wordsworth and Emerson.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-127	Alachua	Waldo

DICKISON AND HIS MEN

John Jackson Dickison (1816-1902), Florida's famous Civil War guerrilla leader, bivouacked at Camp Baker, south of here, during the closing weeks of the conflict. Dickison and his men became legendary figures. As Company H, Second Florida Cavalry, they engaged in skirmishes, raids, battles, scouting expeditions, and forced marches from the time of organization at Flotard's Pond, Marion County, in 1862, until the force was mustered out at Waldo on May 20, 1865.

- - - -

JEFFERSON DAVIS' BAGGAGE

On June 15, 1865, a detachment of Union soldiers under Captain O. E. Bryant seized personal baggage belonging to Confederate President Jefferson Davis and some of the Confederate government's records in a house near this site. The trunks and papers were hidden first at Senator David Levy Yulee's plantation, "Cottonwood" between Archer and Gainesville. The baggage was moved to Waldo and placed in care of the railroad agent.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker	County	Location
163	Alachua	Gainesville

CITY OF GAINESVILLE

Designated the County Seat in 1854, and incorporated as a City in 1869, Gainesville takes its name from General Edmund Gaines, captor of Aaron Burr and commander of U. S. Army troops in Florida during the Second Seminole War. The town was the fourth Alachua County Seat of government. The University of Florida and its educational predecessors have been located in Gainesville since the 1850's.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
164	Alachua	Gainesville

FIRST GAINESVILLE SKIRMISH

The first Civil War gunfire in Gainesville's streets came on February 15, 1864, when a ^{raiding} party of 50 men from the 40th Massachusetts Cavalry entered the City to attempt the capture of two trains. The raid was unproductive, for the Federal troops were met and repulsed by the Second Florida Cavalry at what is now Main Street at University Avenue. Five days later, the main Federal force was defeated at the Battle of Olustee, 50 miles to the north.

BATTLE OF GAINESVILLE

A Civil War battle was fought in Gainesville on August 17, 1864, when about 300 occupying Federal Troops were attacked by Florida Cavalry under Captain J. J. Dickison, called "Florida most conspicuous soldier." The Federals were driven from the City after a brisk fight and suffered severe casualties during hard pursuit, which ended in victory for the Confederate force.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
165	Alachua	Gainesville

SPANISH CATTLE RANCHING

Present-day Gainesville was the center of a large Spanish cattle ranching industry, founded on the labor of native Timuqua Indians, during the 1600s. LaChua, largest of the ranches, was a Spanish corruption of an Indian word, and in turn was corrupted into "Alachua County." English raids destroyed the Indian civilization and Spanish ranches, although large wild herds of cattle were not uncommon during Seminole War years (1835-1842.)

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
166	Alachua	Gainesville

EAST FLORIDA SEMINARY

Founded as the Gainesville Academy before the Civil War and later renamed, the East Florida Seminary served Gainesville's need for higher education until the University of Florida was created by the Florida Legislature in 1905. The Seminary school building, erected after an earlier structure burned in 1833, was converted to use as a fellowship hall by the First Methodist Church, at 419 N.E. 1st Avenue.

BAKER COUNTY

The thirty-eighth county, established February 8, 1861. Named for James McNair Baker (1822-92), Confederate States Senator and Judge of the Fourth Judicial District in Florida.
COUNTY SEAT: MACCLENNY.

BAKER COUNTY

1. Burnsed Blockhouse
Near Taylor
HABS (1837) Proposed
2. Ellicott's Mound
Florida-Georgia Survey
Boundary Marker
3. Fort Moniac
1 mile N of Moniac Ga on
St. Mary's River
4. Glen St. Mary's River
Entrenchments - Glen St. Mary
5. Olustee Battlefield
6. Trail Ridge
North-South Indian Trail
Near Macclenny
7. Skirmish at Barbers
Macclenny
8. Confederates and Federal
Camp at Sanderson
HM #18 Camp at Sanderson



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Baker

Entry No. 52-1 Date 5-14-70

1. NAME				
COMMON: Burnsed Blockhouse				
AND/OR HISTORIC:				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: 12 miles north of Glen St. Mary				
CITY OR TOWN: Glen St. Mary				
STATE Florida		CODE	COUNTY: Baker	CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:		CODE
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Baker County Courthouse				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Macclenny		STATE Florida		CODE
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY: Florida Historic Sites Survey, 1940				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: State Planning Board				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee		STATE: Florida		CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Baker
Entry No. 52-1 Date 5/14/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Reported to be the best preserved blockhouse remaining in the state from the indian wars period. Located on the crest of a hill, it commands a good view of the surrounding country. It is in the same county as the Olustee Civil War Battlefield. The walls are of extraordinary thickness of hewn logs with peep-holes and openings for rifles. The house is two story gable-roofed with a slanting roof front and rear porches, detached kitchen, and along with other buildings make up the farmstead.

It is near State Road 125 about 12 miles north of Glen St. Mary on US90.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

2. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Original blockhouse built in 1837 during Indian wars as protection and farm residence for the Burnsed family and other settlers. One of the finest examples of this type structure remaining. It is still occupied. It is a skillful and precise example of broad ax and adze construction.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Historic Florida - Report of Historic Site Survey
Works Progress Administration Tallahassee, Florida,
1937, Baker County Section.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Baker	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:	
J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation	
ORGANIZATION	DATE
Division of Archives, History, and Records Mgt.	5/14/70
STREET AND NUMBER:	
Department of State, The Capitol	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE
Tallahassee	Florida

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:
DATE OF PHOTO:
NEGATIVE FILED AT:
IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:
SCALE:
DATE:

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
18	Baker	U.S. 90 Sanderson

CAMP AT SANDERSON

This site was used by both Union and Confederate soldiers as a camp during the campaign of 1864. The camp was used as a Confederate supply depot but it was abandoned on February 9, 1864. From the 9th to the 13th, it was held by Federals and used as a base for raids on Lake City and Gainesville. On February 20 the site was used by Federals attacking Olustee. In the retreat from Olustee the campaign fell into Confederate hands.

BAY COUNTY

The forty-ninth county, established
April 24, 1913. Named for St. Andrew's Bay,
on which the county borders. COUNTY SEAT:
PANAMA CITY.

BAY COUNTY

1. Austerlitz, Old Town of
Present town of Parker
2. Burch Road
Pensacola-Tallahassee
North Boundary of County
3. Clarke, Gov. John, home of
St. Andrews
4. Clarke, Gov. John, burial
place
St. Andrews
5. Court-Martial Pond
North Boundary of county
6. Federal Road - From Marianna
to St. Joseph
Diagonal across county
7. Gen. A. Jackson's Army
Crossing St. Andrews Bay
Vicinity San Blas
8. Indian Trading Post
Bayhead
St. Andrews Bay
9. Landing of Federal Fleet
Beacon Beach
10. Nat. Bridge over Ecofina Creek
Crossing of Pensacola -
St. Augustine Road
11. Old Town of St. Andrews
St. Andrews
12. Saddle Hills - Settlement
Destroyed by storm 1856
Section 23, St. Andrews Bay
13. Salt Works
Panama City
HM #15 Confederate Salt Works
14. Spanish Shanty Cove
Section 23 Near intercoastal
Waterway
West Bay
15. Wells, English settlement
St. Andrews
16. Defenses in St. Andrews State
Park, World War II
HM #23
17. Panama City Airport
HM #154

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
15	Bay	U.S. 98 West Panama City

CONFEDERATE SALT WORKS

St. Andrews Bay was a major source of salt for the Confederacy. An estimated 2,500 men were engaged in manufacturing salt of a very high quality. Containing numerous arms and an extensive shoreline, the landlocked Bay was sheltered and safe. Beginning in September, 1862, many Federal raids were directed against the works. Rebuilt as soon as Union forces destroyed them, the works remained in effective operation through February, 1865.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
23	Bay	U. S. 98 Panama City

ST. ANDREWS BAY SKIRMISH

The U. S. bark Roebuck commanded by John Sherrill, was sent to St. Andrews Bay to prevent blockade running. On March 20, 1863, an 11-man scouting party landed in this vicinity to secure fresh drinking water. They were attacked by Confederates commanded by Captain W. J. Robinson. When ordered to surrender, the Union crew refused and two were killed and six wounded in the ensuing skirmish. The rest escaped to their ship. The Confederates had no casualties.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
154	Bay	

PANAMA CITY AIRPORT

established 1945
on
Fannin Field

Panama City-Bay County Airport
1964

Panama City-Bay County Airport
and
Industrial District
1967

Developed and controlled
by
Representative Airport Authorities
in conjunction with the
Federal Aviation Agency

Control Tower
Erected by Federal Aviation Agency
1967

F-154	<p>Bay County-Panama City in cooperation with the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials</p>	1968
-------	---	------

BRADFORD COUNTY

The thirty-sixth county, established December 21, 1858, as New River County. Captain Richard Bradford, whose name this county bears, was the first Florida officer killed in the War Between the States. He died in the Battle of Santa Rosa Island, October 9, 1861, and the county was given his name on December 6, 1861. COUNTY SEAT: STARK.

BRADFORD COUNTY

1. Fort Harlee
1/2 mile E of Graham
N of Santa Fe River
2. Fort Harlee Ford and
Orange Tree
Vicinity of Waldo on
Santa Fe River
3. Trail Ridge
Indian Trail and Railroad
Station
Trail Ridge
4. Fort Crabb
Near Scott Hole Bridge
5. Fort Call
4 miles NW of Worthington
Springs
6. Fort Temporary
7. Fort Van Courtland
8. Camp Blanding
WW II Training Camp and
present facility of Florida
National Guard
East of Starke
9. Captain Richard G. Bradford
Court House - Starke
HM #13
10. Starke Turpentine Farm
HABS proposed

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
13	Bradford	Court House Starke

CAPTAIN RICHARD G. BRADFORD

On December 6, 1861, Gov. John Milton signed a law changing the name of New River County to Bradford County. The Legislature had passed the law in honor of Captain Richard G. Bradford of Madison who was killed October 9, 1861, in the Battle of Santa Rose Island. This battle was fought in an attempt to capture Fort Pickens which protected Pensacola Harbor. Bradford was the first Confederate officer from Florida to die in the War Between the States.

BREVARD COUNTY

The twenty-fifth county, established March 14, 1844. One authority says this county honors the name of Theodore Washington Brevard (1804-77), a North Carolinian who came to Florida in 1847 and later became State Comptroller. But another source says the name is that of a much earlier Dr. Brevard, who is said to have written the declaration by which Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, became one of the first political units to assert its independence of Britain in 1775. Possibly it is a family name shared by these two men. COUNTY SEAT: TITUSVILLE.

BREVARD COUNTY

1. Hernandez Trail
Cocoa
HM #69
Connected E Coast forts
during Seminole War
2. Site of Community Church
Erected in 1869 at LaGrange
3. Duke's Castle
Near Titusville
HABS - 2 story octagonal, 1881
4. Cape Canaveral Light
At base of this light German
submarines lurked in WW II
HABS - Canaveral
5. Dummitt Grove and Plantation
Near Titusville
Oldest commercial grove in
Florida
Plantation house constructed
in 1881
HM #25
HABS Proposed
6. Titus House
Near Brevard
7. Fort Ann
Site near Titusville
8. Fort Harvey
Site near Titusville

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
25	Brevard	Dummett Grove

DUMMETT GROVE

Oldest commercial grove in Florida, planted by Douglass Dummett, commander of the "Mosquito Roarers" during the Seminole Wars and Territorial legislator. The grove had over 1300 trees and was worked by slave labor. The trees provided budwood from which the Indian River orange has evolved. The self-styled Duke of Castelluccio purchased the property in 1881 and constructed the present house. Damaged by the freeze of 1895, the grove never recovered its productivity.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
36	Brevard	Titusville

TITUS HOUSE

Located on the Indian River, the hotel was built (circa 1869) and operated by Henry T. Titus, founder of Titusville. The building, constructed of wood, was U-shaped with each room opening on a veranda facing a tropical garden. In the days of steam boat travel, the hotel, with its elaborate salon, was considered one of the best in Florida. After the death of Titus, the property became part of the Dixie Hotel.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-69	Brevard	Cocoa

HERNANDEZ TRAIL

One half mile to the west ran the Hernandez Trail used during the Seminole War. It connected forts along the East Coast to Ft. Dallas in Miami and across from Ft. Pierce and Ft. Capron to Ft. Brooke near Tampa.

Brig. General Joseph M. Hernandez, born 1792 in St. Augustine, served as the first delegate to Congress and held a number of positions of importance in the Territory of East Florida.

. In 1837 under orders from General Thomas S. Jesup, he captured Indian Chief Osceola.

"In Cooperation With the Philip Perry Chapter D.A.R."

BROWARD COUNTY

The fifty-first county, established
April 30, 1915. Named for Napoleon B. Broward,
who, as Governor of Florida, 1905-1909, played
a leading part in the draining of the Everglades.
COUNTY SEAT: FORT LAUDERDALE

BROWARD COUNTY

1. Coast Guard Reservation
Fort Lauderdale
2. Colee Massacre
Fort Lauderdale
3. Ferry and Trading Post, Old
Site where Frank Stranahan,
founder of Ft. Lauderdale,
conducted a ferry across
New River.
4. Site of death of
James E. Hamilton
Memorial tablet at Hillsborough
Inlet and St. Hwy. AIA
Barefoot Mailman
5. Joseph W. Young
Founder of Hollywood
6. Thomas E. Will Memorial Highway
7. Merle Fogg Monument
Aviator
8. State Road Marker at
Federal Hwy. Bridge
Ft. Lauderdale
9. Indian Mound in
Indian Mound Park
Pompano Beach
10. Capron Trail
Near Fort Lauderdale
11. McDougald Memorial
Dixie Highway
Pompano Beach
12. Whiskey Creek
13. Hillsboro Inlet
Pompano Beach
Spanish River Park
Route of the Barefoot Mailmen
Marker proposed



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Palm Beach

Entry No. 6-1 Date MARCH 23, 1970

1. NAME			
COMMON: <u>BAREFOOT MAILMEN MARKER</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC: <u>Route of the Barefoot Mailmen</u>			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Spanish River Park on Highway A-1-A</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Boca Raton</u>			
STATE <u>Florida</u>		CODE	COUNTY: <u>Palm Beach</u>
3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC			
Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No			
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Access to ocean beach</u>
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: <u>City of Boca Raton</u>			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>201 W. Palmetto Park Road</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Boca Raton</u>		STATE: <u>Florida</u>	CODE
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: <u>Palm Beach County Court House (Called Fractional Section 16)</u>			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Book #1603 (pages 455 through 459)</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>West Palm Beach</u>		STATE: <u>Florida</u>	CODE
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: <u>Parts of Sections 9 & 16 of Township 47 S. Range 43 E.</u>			
DATE OF SURVEY: <u>8/1/1967</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: <u>City of Boca Raton City Hall</u>			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>201 West Palmetto Park Road</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Boca Raton</u>		STATE: <u>Florida</u>	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Palm Beach
Entry No. 6-1 Date 3-3-70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Barefoot Mailman

THE MOST UNIQUE mail carriers of all time were the barefoot mailmen of Florida. For most of their existence Palm Beach was their headquarters, so Palm Beach can claim them more than any other place, and they are an integral part of its story and the era of this booklet.

The reason for the existence of the barefoot mailman was very simple.

Back in the early Eighties if someone in the pioneer settlement of what is now Palm Beach wanted to send a letter to the trading post settlement of Miami sixty-six miles away the letter first went to the lighthouse community of Jupiter twenty-two miles up the coast. It got there erratically by someone who happened to be sailing up Lake Worth and then going the rest of the way on foot, or all the way outside on the ocean by occasional schooner.

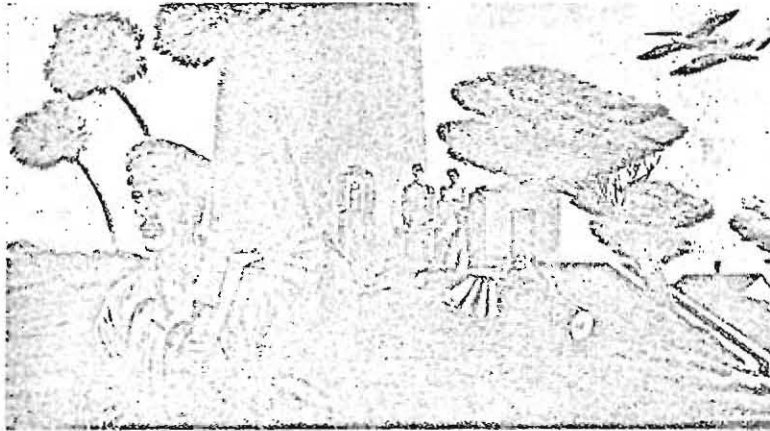
From Jupiter the letter then went by Indian River boat to the railhead at Titusville. From there it went by train to New York, from which it was sent by steamer to Cuba. From Cuba it was sent by a trading schooner to Miami.

This tortuous route worked the other way, too, starting from Miami, and sometimes took up to six weeks, even two

months, travelling about an even three thousand miles to get less than one hundred.

To fill the gap and give more express service than this, the Postoffice Department started the famous barefoot mailman route, cutting the time down to three days.

During the first period of the route it operated between Jupiter and Miami, eighty-eight miles, and this took four days. The only road then in existence was of course the ocean beach and along this the mail carrier walked.



This is the first of six murals painted by Steven Dohanos in the West Palm Beach postoffice; here the barefoot mailman is leaving Jupiter lighthouse on his 88 mile trek along the beach to Miami.

He walked barefoot because walking barefoot on slipping sand is easier than with shoes. Additionally, the hardest part of the beach, making it the best and most rapid walking, is down where the surf washes the sand, hardening it, so he took off his shoes and slung them over his shoulder in order not to get them wet. He rolled up his pants.

There was not just one barefoot mailman, but quite a number — no one knows exactly how many — over the

dozen or so years the mail was carried in this manner. The Postoffice Department has no record of its own barefoot mailman. Three requests to find such finally elicited the information that it had never even heard of the barefoot mailman and that its records must have been lost or destroyed. Its only record today is a copy the author sent to it of his novel of that name.

The Postoffice Department made contracts with the men, remembered by pioneers, but none of which has been preserved even locally. Their pay during the first part of the period was three hundred dollars per year, later raised to double that.

It took the carriers three days each way to walk the sixty-six miles between the Palm Beaches and Miami. They walked nearly seven thousand miles each year, in less than four years the equivalent of clear around the earth at the equator. They walked under broiling sun, sometimes in cold rain, occasionally through hurricanes.



The mailman has arrived in Palm Beach and waits while the postmaster stamps letters.

They carried matches and a small fry pan with them in which they cooked potatoes, salt pork, grits, and a few other things they took along. Mostly they lived off the land, finding turtle eggs in season, gathering oysters profuse in those days and still good to eat and not contaminated by sewage as they are now. They picked wild fruit and husked coconuts for their drinking milk and meat.

For fresh water, needed in quantity during hot humid summers, there were a number of sources. Ponds, fed by rain and the shallow water level, lay not far back from the beach. A few lakes, such as the Boca Raton, were handy, though sometimes, when a hurricane opened an inlet to it, the water became salt.

In Biscayne Bay, across which the mailman at one time sailed a skiff to deliver the mail, there was a curious source of fresh water. Here, for the use of mainlanders boating across to the beach, was erected an odd structure. A wooden platform was suspended on three pilings and on it was a brass-hooped barrel connected with a pipe that led down into the salt water. The liquid in the barrel, however, was fresh, fed by a spring on the bottom of the bay which had been tapped.

The mailmen caught pan fish with their bare hands in tidal pools on the beach rocks. One place they did this was at the Jap Rocks just south of Delray Beach, and this can still be done today.

Sometimes they caught more fish than they could eat at the time, so they carried the extra in the mail sack strapped to their back. In those days complaints about mail delivery were based upon letters stinking of fish.

When he came to rivers and inlets the mailman had a skiff cached in the dense jungle growth in existence on their banks at that time, in which he rowed across. When

he reached Miami Beach he rowed or sailed across the bay to the south point of the Miami River at Brickel Point, where the Brickel family had a general store housing the postoffice. When the mailman arrived here a conch shell was blown to inform the community. Here he stayed overnight before starting back the next day.

Occasionally people at either end accompanied the mailman on his route. They were called "foot passengers" and at first paid him three, then five, dollars, which included the passenger's food on the way, such as it was. The bed provided was the softer dry sand on the higher part of the beach. On some nights, stops were made at the houses of refuge the Federal Government built along the beach which acted as weather observation stations and whose crews also rescued and fed wrecked sailors.



Two foot passengers accompany him; both will regret taking along their packages.

One of these is still preserved at Stuart and can be visited. Another was located at what is now Delray Beach and was called "The Orange Grove House of Refuge" because an abandoned wild orange grove was located back of it. A third was at Ft. Lauderdale and a fourth at Miami Beach.

The curious, rather exact technique of walking the beach was explained to the present author by one of the real barefoot mailmen, the late Dan McCarley of Lantana, before he, the last of them, died in the late Thirties.

Mr. McCarley demonstrated the special way of this to keep the legs springy and prevent them from tiring. It came from the fact that there is, of course, a slant to the beach, and walking on a slant is tiring. So the mailman, when walking south, made his stride on the right leg, the higher part of the beach, just a little quicker than the left, so that the steps were equalized. When going north he reversed the process.

When a carrier or a foot passenger had mastered this technique he was called a good "beach walkist."



He walks along the beach past the figurehead of a wrecked ship.

Virtually nothing could stop these exceptional mailmen. One thing that did was a Spanish wine ship being wrecked on the coast. When the wine casks were washed ashore the entire population, including the mailman, sampled them so enthusiastically that the mail didn't get through that trip.

Another thing stopped the most famous of all the barefoot mailmen, James E. Hamilton, who lost his life carrying the mail.

Hamilton, like most Florida folk of that time — and also the present day — was not a native of the state. He came from Cadiz in Kentucky. In a hand-written account kept by the Garnett family of Hypoluxo, Hamilton is described:

"Born and reared away from the evils of any large city, Ed Hamilton, 32 yrs., strong, active, and above all honest, was ready to undertake any honorable purpose at any hazard."

On October 11, 1887, Hamilton, with his mail pouch slung over his shoulder, arrived at Hillsborough Inlet at what is now Pompano Beach. He looked for his skiff there and found that someone had taken it to the other side of the stream. The river was in flood after heavy fall rains. Yet Hamilton had to cross. The mail must go through.

He hung his mail pouch on the branch of a tree and then stripped and entered the swift-flowing stream to swim across to get his boat and return for the mail.

He never reached the other side.

He was never seen again.

His mail pouch and clothes were found a few days later. But it has never been known exactly what happened to Hamilton. He may have been carried out to sea and drowned by the swift current. He may have suffered a cramp or even a heart attack. Alligators or possibly sharks may have attacked him.

There is a bronze plaque in his memory on the grounds of the lighthouse at Pompano beach which reads:

In Memory of
JAMES E. HAMILTON
U. S. Mail Carrier, Who
Lost His Life Here in Line of Duty



The mailman rows his skiff across an inlet near where alligators bask on the bank.

One barefoot mailman had trouble once when one of his foot passengers became disgruntled at the rigors of the three-day beach walking trip, and the food and bed provided, and blamed the mailman for these. After arriving in Miami he decided to get back at the mailman by mailing three heavy coconuts with him. Later he evinced an interest in geology and mailed some heavy rocks. Finally he attempted to mail a small tree, but at this the mailman revolted and refused to take it. When reported to Washington an edict was passed that no packages of any weight were to be carried on the route.

After the mail had been carried on foot in this way for some time from Jupiter south, in 1888 a narrow gauge railroad was built from Jupiter down to the head of Lake Worth. This was called "The Celestial Railroad" because

its stations were Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Juno, and it took over the mail on ~~that~~ short leg.

It was a delightful little railroad with eight miles of tracks. It had no way to turn around or shift the engine from the front to the rear of the train, so that, having gone one way with the engine at the front, it had to back up all the way on the return trip. It had a small wooden passenger coach, one baggage car, and a wheezy wood-burning engine called "The Celestial Teakettle." When this needed more wood on a trip it stopped and loaded on more from piles prepared along the way.

The monopoly seventy-five cents fare for the half-hour trip was high and caused some complaints. But you either took the train or walked. And it was not stiff-necked about stopping only at its stations — Mars and Venus in any case being little more than slightly cleared places in the woods—if you hailed it anywhere along the track it was glad to stop.

If you knew the conductor well enough and a deer or other game was sighted along the way the train would



The barefoot mailman stops to drink from a coconut while two pelicans look on.

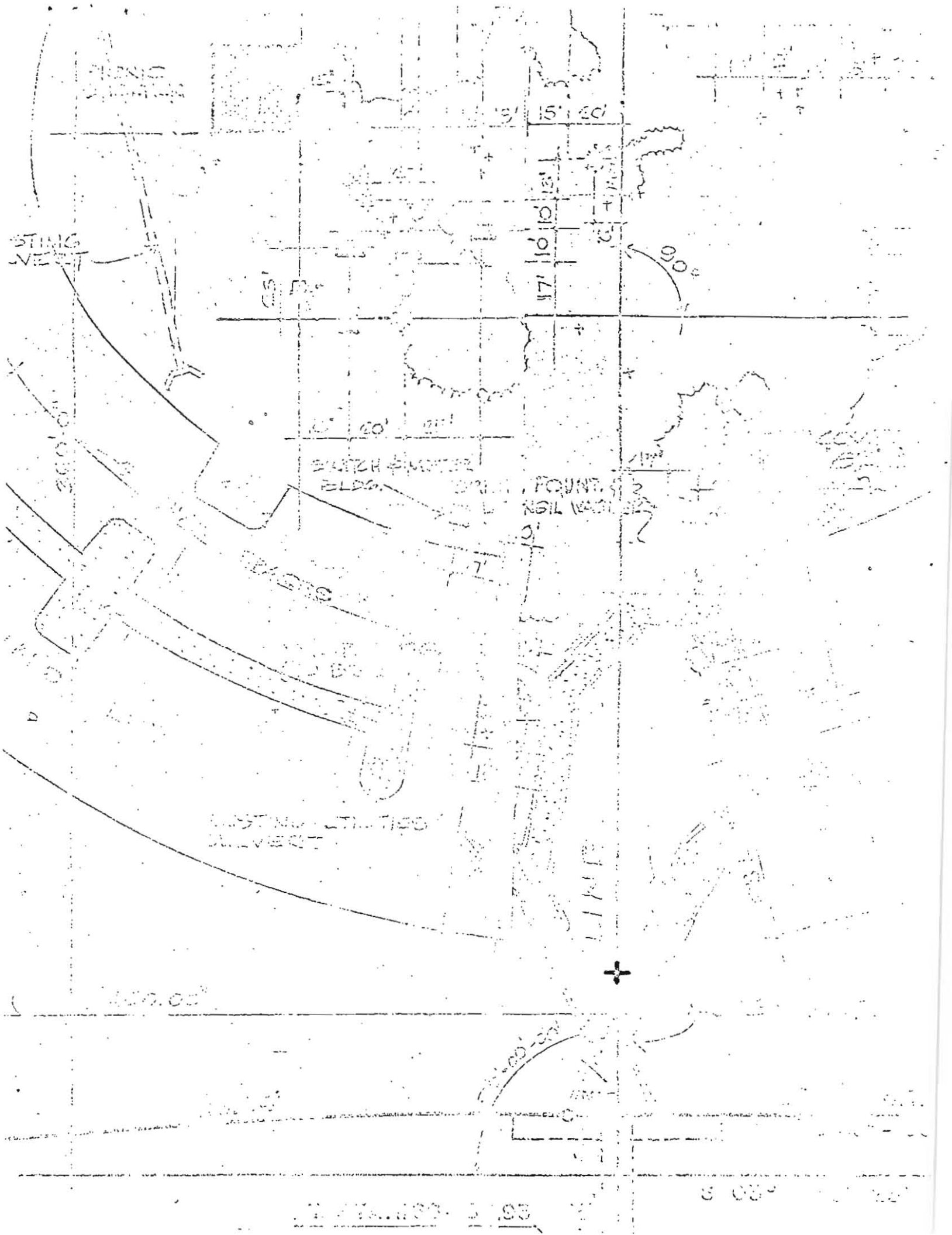
stop while you hunted it, though the conductor and engineer expected a cut of venison for the favor. The train had a schedule, but if you found you had something to do before it left and asked the conductor if there was time to do it he was apt to reply, "Time? Why, you go right ahead and let me know when you're ready to leave."

After the Celestial Railroad delivered the mail in this express fashion to the head of Lake Worth it was carried by naphtha launch to what was first named Palm City, later named Palm Beach. From here it was walked to Miami for a time. Still later, during the last years of the route's operation, it was carried from Hypoluxo at the south end of Lake Worth. This remained in effect until the Nineties, when Flagler extended his railroad all the way to Miami and the day of the barefoot mailman came to a close.

Then began the Flagler era in Palm Beach, when he founded the resort with his great Royal Poinciana Hotel, Bradley opened his world-famous gambling place, the Beach Club, and Flagler built his own home, a marble palace called Whitehall, and society discovered the resort.

SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)			
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	<u>Historic</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	<u>occurrence</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			
<p>Wording to go on Marker:</p> <p>THE BAREFOOT MAILMEN</p> <p>Along this beach in the 1880's and early 1890's walked United States mailmen on their sixty six mile journey between Palm Beach and Miami. The trip required three days each way and they passed this spot the second day. They walked barefoot at the wet surf line, the hardest surface, with their mail bags and shoes slung over their shoulders. One of them, James E. Hamilton, drowned trying to cross Hillsboro Inlet.</p> <p>ERECTED IN COMMEMORATION BY ESTAHAKKEE CHAPTER NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN COOPERATION WITH THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, DEPARTMENT OF STATE</p>			

SPANISH RIVER PARK dedicated (Currently covers 21 acres, pre-Attached is a portion of the used in making the Park. Route A-1-A, which runs along Ocean, is at the bottom of The spot where the Barefoot Marker is to be erected is marked This a place where two paths different parts of the Park become the path to and through tunnel under A-1-A to the (Since the Marker has wording (It could be read by people the tunnel and those return swimming in the Ocean.



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Florida Historical Quarterly for January 1966
Article titled NOTES ON THE BAREFOOT MAILMEN page 200
by Theodore Pratt

The West Palm Beach Post Office has six murals painted by
Steven Dohanos depicting the trip of the Barefoot
Mailmen

Article attached from "That Was Palm Beach," by Theodore Pratt

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Park is 23 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Mrs. H. G. Fischer, Regent		
ORGANIZATION Estahakee Chapter of Daughters of Am. Revolution	DATE 2/12/70	
STREET AND NUMBER: 961 S.W. 14 St.		
CITY OR TOWN: Boca Raton	STATE Florida	CODE

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:	Mrs. H. G. Fischer
DATE OF PHOTO:	February 11, 1970
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Fischer residence

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
Photo #1 - Spot between two paths where Marker to be erected.
Photo #2 - Another view of same spot.
Photo #3 - Looking from spot for Marker down path to tunnel.

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:	James A. Rutherford, Recreation Director City of Boca Raton
SCALE:	1" equals 40'
DATE:	1969

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

CALHOUN COUNTY

The twentieth county, established January 26, 1838. Named for John C. Calhoun, the South Carolina Senator who was the foremost proponent of the doctrine of states' rights. COUNTY SEAT: BLOUNTSTOWN.

CALHOUN COUNTY

1. Blountstown
Named for Seminole Chief
John Blount
2. Ocheesee
Near Altha
Site of Ocheesee Indian village
3. Battery Point
Blountstown
4. Ocheesee Landing and
original site of
Gregory House
5. Pensacola-St. Augustine Road
West of River built by U.S.
Army, 1824
6. Blunt Indian Reservation and
Fields
Chief John Blounts Tribe
Blountstown
HM # 120

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-120	Calhoun	Blountstown

BLUNT RESERVATION AND FIELDS

This is the western boundary of a reservation set aside by the treaty of Fort Moultrie and given to John Blunt (Blount) one of the six principal chiefs of the Florida Indians. The Apalachicola River was the eastern boundary. The treaty was ratified January 2, 1824. Signers of the treaty were William P. Duval, James Gadsden, Bernard Sequi, Nea Mathla, John Blunt, Tuski Hajo, Mulatto King, Emathlochee and Econchatimico. Blountstown was named after him.

In Cooperation With
Calhoun County Board of County Commissioners

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

The fifty-seventh county, established April 23, 1921. The name is taken from that of Charlotte Harbor, and is apparently a Frenchification of the Spaniard's corruption (Carlos) of the name of the Calusa Indians.

COUNTY SEAT: PUNTA GORDA.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

1. Fort Calos and San Antonio
Mission
Charlotte Harbor
2. Fort Ogden, site
Near Punta Gorda
3. Ponce de Leon at
Charlotte Harbor
HM #53
4. Indian mounds
Archaeological sites
Punta Gorda vicinity
5. Fort Gasparilla, site
Gasparilla Island
6. Albert Waller Gilchrist
(1858-1926)
HM #109
Founder of Punta Gorda
Governor of Fla. 1909-13
7. City of Punta Gorda
Founding of the city
HM #112
8. Southernmost Railroad Terminal
1887, Punta Gorda
HM #114

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
53	Charlotte	Charlotte Harbor

PONCE de LEON AT CHARLOTTE HARBOR

On his first voyage to Florida in 1513, Juan Ponce de Leon spent several weeks at or near the mouth of Charlotte Harbor. When attacked by Indians he returned to Puerto Rico. In 1521, Ponce de Leon, with two shiploads of colonists, returned to Charlotte Harbor. The colony lasted five months before it collapsed due to illness and Indian hostility. Ponce de Leon was wounded and died in Cuba shortly after the colonists returned.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-109	Charlotte	Punta Gorda

ALBERT WALLER GILCHRIST
(1858 - 1926)

A founder of Punta Gorda, he was a resident until his death. Served as a member of the Florida House of Representatives in 1893, 1895, 1903 and was House Speaker in 1905. He resigned as Brig. Gen. of the Florida Militia and enlisted as a private in the U. S. Volunteers during the Spanish-American War. He was discharged a captain. He served as Governor 1909-1913. Was noted for rugged honesty, good humor, and concern for others. Gilchrist County was named for him.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-112	Charlotte	Punta Gorda

CITY OF PUNTA GORDA

Spanish fishermen from Cuba first gave the name "Punta Gorda" to this area in early 1800's. The City was originally platted as "Trabue" by Isaac H. Trabue on February 24, 1885. The City of Punta Gorda came into being when a group of men met in a home on Cross Street and decided that the community should be incorporated. They walked to Pine Level and filed the necessary papers on December 7, 1887.

IN COOPERATION WITH
THE CITY OF PUNTA GORDA

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-114	Charlotte	Punta Gorda

SOUTHERNMOST RAILROAD TERMINAL

On this site, in 1937, ended the southernmost railroad trackage in the U. S. Florida Southern Railway's narrow-gauge tracks ran out on a 4,000 foot "Long Dock," where connections were made with New Orleans, Key West, and Havana steamers of the Morgan Line. Sailing schooners and paddle wheelers were a common sight. Governor Albert Waller Gilchrist, then a young civil engineer, was in charge of construction. The railroad was extended South in 1904.

IN COOPERATION WITH
PUNTA GORDA ISLES, INC.

CITRUS COUNTY

The forty-fourth county, established
December 31, 1858. Named the citrus fruit
which grows so abundantly in this area.

COUNTY SEAT: INVERNESS.

CITRUS COUNTY

1. Fort Cooper, site
Near Floral City
2. Yulee Sugar Mill
Old Homosassa
West of U.S. 19
3. Yulee Home
On Homosassa River
Tiger Tail Island
4. Cottonwood
HM#47
Yulee sugar mill and
plantation, Old
Homosassa and Tigertail
Island

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
47	Citrus	Yulee Sugar Mill

COTTONWOOD

On the Homosassa River stand the ruins of the ante bellum sugar plantation of Senator David Levy Yulee, pioneer Florida railroad builder. Y^ulee was president of the Florida Railroad Company, which was completed in 1861, and linked the Atlantic with the Gulf between Fernandina and Cedar Key. Cottonwood was raided and pillaged in 1863 and again in 1864 by Federal forces based at Cedar Key. As a result the plantation never recovered its productivity.

CRYSTAL RIVER INDIAN MOUNDS

(CRYSTAL RIVER HISTORIC MEMORIAL)
U.S. 19-98, Northwest of Crystal River
Citrus County

One of the most spectacular and important pre Columbian Indian sites in Florida is found at Crystal River Historic Memorial. Beginning 200 years before the birth of Christ, this beautiful river bank area was a ceremonial center for about 1,600 years.

More than 450 burials have been found at the site since excavations began in 1903. Some of the accompanying grave goods indicate this tribe traded hundreds of miles away with Indians north of the Ohio River.

The museum building permits visitors to view through large plate glass windows adjacent Indian temple, burial, and refuse (kitchen midden) mounds. The museum houses interpretive exhibits and artifacts.

Trails lead from the museum through the mound complex. In the embankment of the burial mound, an open crypt displays preserved remains that are encased in glass for observation. A temple structure on the site, rising approximately 40 feet, is probably the highest of its kind in Florida.

A unique feature here is two stelae (stone slabs used for commemorative purposes by the Indians). One, with an incised representation of a human head, was erected about 440 A.D., and clearly indicates cultural connections with southeastern Mexico. These are the only stone stelae known in the United States.

YULEE SUGAR MILL RUINS

Fla. 480, Old Homosassa
Citrus County

Standing on what once was part of a 3200-acre plantation belonging to David Levy Yulee, (1810-1886) Florida's first United States Senator, the ruins of the Yulee sugar mill are all that remain of this early Florida promoter's enterprises in this part of the State.

Much of the machinery of the mill is still intact, though the place was burned near the end of the Civil War, less than 20 years after its construction in 1851.

Yulee was active in many phases of the expansion of the new State of Florida, and owned railroad interests as well as plantations.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Yulee and his family were living at Fernandina, but his wife and children were sent to his Homosassa property near the Gulf for safety. He joined them when Fernandina was captured by the Federals, but later, while the family was visiting away from the plantation, the Federals ascended the Homosassa River, and that place was burned. The Yulees then moved to a cotton plantation near Archer, and the Homosassa property was never rebuilt.

CLAY COUNTY

The thirty-seventh county, established December 31, 1858. Named for the great Kentuckian Henry Clay, Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams, and author of the immortal saying, "I'd rather be right than be President." COUNTY SEAT: GREEN COVE SPRINGS.

CLAY COUNTY

1. Branning Ferry, scene of
sinking of Federal payroll
boat.
2. Chalker Home, Old
Middleburg
Built by Capt. Clarke, 1835.
3. Fort St. Francis de Pupa
Green Cove Springs
HM #26
4. Fort Heilman
Middleburg
HM #58
5. Fort Sanderson
Near Middleburg
6. Frisbee Field
7. Garey's Ferry
8. Halsey Field
9. Methodist Church, Old
10. Middleburg
11. Jessup's Road
Wagon Trail, Old
12. Yacht America, Scene of
sinking of
13. Monument of Union Soldiers
Near Orange Park
14. Hibernia Plantation
Green Cove Springs
15. St. Elmo Hotel
Green Cove Springs
16. Laurel Grove Plantation
Zephaniah Kingsley, at
present site of
Orange Park
17. Camp Blanding, World War II
18. Penny Farms Memorial
Home Community
Penny Farms
HABS Proposed



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Clay

Entry No. 48-1 Date 12-22-69

1. NAME
COMMON: Old Chalker House
AND/OR HISTORIC: Clark - Chalker House

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER: Main Street between Thompson and Harvard
CITY OR TOWN: Middleburg, Florida (not inc.)
STATE: Florida CODE COUNTY: Clay CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisitions: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work In progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNER'S NAME: Mr. Randolph C. Griffith
STREET AND NUMBER: 1873 Glencoe Road
CITY OR TOWN: Winter Park STATE: Florida CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Clay County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Green Cove Springs STATE: Florida CODE

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY: Florida Historic Sites Survey 1940
Florida Historic Structures and Sites 1959
DATE OF SURVEY: 1. WPA 1940 ☒ Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: 2. FPS 1959
1. Dept. of State, Div. of Archives, History & Records Management
STREET AND NUMBER: 2. Florida Park Service
1. 401 E. Gaines 2. Larson Building
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee STATE: Florida CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Clay
Entry No. 48-1 Date 12-22-69

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The main building is a rambling, two-story frame dwelling of colonial architecture. It is constructed on brick piers, dry underneath with no evidence of termites. A 100-foot brick walk from the front gate leads to the steps of the brick floored veranda with four masonry columns supporting the roof. A small upstairs balcony overlooks the entrance door.

As one enters the front door, he steps into a wide hall with stairs leading to the second floor. On the right is the living room with a fireplace and mantelpiece at the west wall. The room measures 16 x 24 feet. On the left is the 12 x 16 foot music room and behind it is a 12 x 16 foot bedroom and adjoining bathroom.

The hall leads to an enclosed breezeway at the rear which was used as a den and enters a 13 x 17 foot dining room. A 10 x 17 foot kitchen connects to the dining room on the east side. A small open porch shelters the rear entrance to the kitchen; another open porch permits entry into the breezeway on the west side.

Upstairs, the wide hallway leads to two bedrooms on the east side with a bathroom in the rear and two bedrooms on the west side. A small storage room is located at the end of the hallway and a second stairway leads to the unfinished attic that has windows and would make excellent storage space.

The living room and dining room have plastered walls. The remaining rooms in the two-story part of the building are floored and walled with random-width boards (reportedly hand hewn). The kitchen has tongue and groove walls and ceiling with vinyl asbestos tiling on the floor. It contains a double sink cabinet and two wood cabinets over the formica sinktop. The dining room has a panelled ceiling and vinyl asbestos floor tiling.

Heating in winter is provided by a Lennox Oil Burner and Furnace that is housed in a frame alcove adjoining the breezeway. The furnace is supplied by a 375 gallon fuel oil tank and heated air is forced through ceiling ducts located in all of the rooms of the two-story portion of house. The system was installed about 5 years ago at a cost of \$1,200. The enclosed breezeway, dining room and kitchen are heated by portable gas heaters.

Hot water is provided by a table top electric heater in the kitchen and another 30-gallon electric hot water heater is located in the downstairs bathroom.

The entire building has good ventilation. Windows are wood, double hung with eight panes each. Wiring appears to

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. Description (Continued)

be adequate, but new fixtures are needed. The roof is gabled and covered with metal shingles in good condition.

Considering the structure's age, it is remarkably sound. There is much evidence of deferred maintenance, but the property can regain most of its former splendor with good planning and determined effort. Please refer to Exhibit A in the Addenda for a Sketch of the Main Improvement.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Possibly the oldest of the river houses now in existence. This house was built in 1835 for Captain Clark, his staff, and officers of the ten companies of the U.S. Second Dragoons stationed at nearby Fort Heilman, another local historic site. This house is probably one of the most valuable and significant historic houses in Florida. It was later occupied as a lodging and headquarters by Union officers during the Civil War, 1861-1865. It was purchased in 1854 by the A. G. Chalker family. Members of the Chalker family own the property at this time and it is still occupied.

The structure is built of hand-hewn timbers with uprights running to the third story, each in one piece of 8" x 8" solid heart pine.

Middleburg was first settled in 1816 and by 1834 had a population of 125. It was previously called Garey's Ferry and served as a trading post as early as 1770 under British control. The Middleburg area has played an outstanding role in the various stages of Florida's growth. It was the scene of early trade, commerce, and river transportation during British control, 1763-83, and during the Second Spanish Period, 1783-1821. It continued these economic activities and plantations were developed in the vicinity during territorial and statehood days. Involvement in the Second Seminole War saw it develop into the major military depot because of its location in the old wagon road at the forks of Black Creek. This location was also important as a military base during the Civil War. Present owners wish to dispose of property for preservation.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy, George W. Cullum, Vol. 1

MICHAEL M. CLARK

Born: Virginia

Appointed United States Military Academy from Virginia

Graduated 15th in class

Military history: Cadet at Military Academy, July 1, 1821-

July 1, 1826, he was graduated and promoted to Bvt. 2nd Lt.,
2nd Artillery.

Served in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Virginia (Artillery School for practice) 1826-1828, Savannah, Georgia, 1828-1829, Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, 1829, Ft. Mitchell, Alabama, 1829-1830, Ft. Jackson, Louisiana, 1831-1832, and April 4, 1832, was appointed Assistant Quartermaster.

Quartermaster duty at Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, 1833, Savannah, Georgia, 1st Lt. 2nd Artillery, December 31, 1833-1835. In the Florida War, 1835-1838 (Assistant Quartermaster at Garey's Ferry, Florida).

Appointed Captain Staff Assistant Quartermaster, July 7, 1838, St. Louis, Missouri, 1839-40, Savannah, Georgia, 1840-1842, Ft. Adams, Rhode Island, 1842-1843, Ft. Hamilton, New York, 1843, Ft. Monroe, Virginia, 1843-1846 (although serving in quartermaster capacity, he was still listed as Captain 2nd Artillery from September 16, 1838 - June 18, 1846).

Quartermaster Generals Office, Washington, D. C., 1846-1855, Vancouver, Washington, 1855, sick in Washington, D. C., 1856-1857, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1858, promoted to Major Staff Quartermaster August 1, 1856, Baltimore, Maryland, 1859-1861.

Died: May 10, 1861 at Baltimore, Maryland at the age of 58.

Quartermaster Support of the Army - A History of the Corps, 1775-1939 by Erna Risch, Office of the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army.

Chapter six, "Jessup Shapes a Department", deals with the reorganization of the Quartermaster Department. The Quartermaster's Department engaged in making repairs, or in erecting new barracks, storehouses, and hospitals. Quartermaster's supervised troop labor, made requisition for materials and tools, and rendered

8. Significance
Chalker House
Page 3

account of the expenditures incurred. Troops could not always be spared from the military duties to attend to the construction of barracks. In such cases, the Quartermaster Department hired civilians. Carpenters among the soldiers detailed to construct barracks, made simple, plain-finished bunks, tables, and benches that constituted the furnishings of these barracks. Soon Assistant Quartermasters were inquiring whether they were permitted to provide furniture for officer's quarters. Jessup believed there was no logical reason why such articles should be furnished to the officers of the Navy and not to those of the Army. He was, however, unsuccessful in his request for congressional appropriations for these items.

A Quartermaster depot was established at Picolata on the St. Johns River, and an advance depot was set up in March of 1836 at Garey's Ferry located where Black Creek empties into the St. Johns River. Assistant Quartermasters were in charge of supplies at these points. General Jessup was relieved of his duties as Quartermaster General and assigned as Bvt. Major General to the command of troops in Florida on May 19, 1836, and for two years directed operations in Florida.

Jessup's innovation extended beyond purchasing and supply to advance planning and new equipment. In 1837, the Department added, at Jessup's request, ponton wagons. These wagons, lined with India rubber-cloth and capable of sustaining heavy loads afloat, were the Army's first amphibious vehicles. The ponton wagon was only one of a number of items that had been under development using India rubber-cloth in their construction. When Jessup was ordered to the field in 1836, he directed the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Boston, who had been conducting experiments, to join him and bring along all the ponton equipment he had completed in order that it might be fully tested in the field. The text of the ponton equipment was completely successful and the bridge was enthusiastically recommended for use by the United States Army. There are references to Garey's Ferry on the St. Johns as a quartermaster depot on pages 227, 228, and 232. The statement is made that: "ships sailing directly to the depot at Garey's Ferry on the St. Johns River ran some risks since sandbars obstructed entrance to that river. Ordinarily, wrecks were not too numerous, but storms exacted a heavy toll. The Department advised quartermasters to

regulate their shipments to the depot by chartering only vessels of light draught, since the depth of the water at the mouth of the river and at Garey's Ferry was not more than eight feet".

Executive Documents, 25th Congress 3rd Session, Document No. 94,
Contracts War Department, 1838.

Document

<u>No.</u>	<u>Place and date</u>	<u>Parties</u>
54	Garey's Ferry, Fl., Jan. 24, 1838	Lt. M. M. Clark, a.q.m. with A King
Article or thing contracted for: Charter-For the charter of steamboat "William Gaston" for transporting whatever may be required for the Army to whatever place directed for the sum of \$4,500 per month.		
85	Garey's Ferry, Fl., Dec. 14, 1837	Lt. M. M. Clark, a.q.m. with Charles Kholer
Article or thing contracted for: Charter-For the charter of schooner "Sally Miller," for transporting from Garey's Ferry to St. Augustine sundry boats and other public property, for the sum of \$350.		
312	Garey's Ferry, Fl., April 17, 1838	Lt. M. M. Clark, a.q.m. with J. Smith
Article or thing contracted for: Charter-For the charter of the schooner "Phoebe and Margaret" for transporting from Garey's Ferry to New Orleans a detachment of volunteers, for the sum of \$800.		
330	Garey's Ferry, Fl., Oct. 12, 1838	Capt. M.M. Clark, a.q.m. with J. P. Brooks
Article or thing contracted for: Charter-for charter of steamboat "John McLean" to be employed in transporting from place to place whatever may be required, for the sum of \$3,000 per month.		

Document
No. _____

Place and date

Parties

331

Garey's Ferry, Fl.,
Oct. 4, 1838

Capt. M.M. Clark, a.q.m.
with J. P. Brooks

Article or thing contracted for: Charter-for charter of steamboat "Cincinnati", to be employed in transporting from place to place whatever may be required, for the sum of \$3,000 per month.

332

Garey's Ferry, Fl.,
Oct. 10, 1838

Capt. M.M. Clark, a.q.m.
with Claghorn & Wood

Article or thing contracted for: Charter-for the charter of steamboat "Isis," to be employed in transporting from place to place whatever may be required, for the sum of \$2,500 per month.

333

Garey's Ferry, Fl.,
Oct. 18, 1838

Capt. M.M. Clark, a.q.m.
with J. T. Wright

Article or thing contracted for: Charter.-for the charter of steamboat "New York,": to be employed in transporting from place to place whatever may be required for the sum of \$3,500 per month.

Senate Documents, 2nd session 25th Congress, report from the Secretary of War, J. R. Poinsett, Statement of Contracts for fuel, transportation, building, building materials, repair, etc. for the Quartermaster Department for 1837, being in continuation of the statement made last year.

26

Garey's Ferry, Fl.,
Dec. 31, 1836

Lt. M.M. Clark, a.q.m.
with J. E. Dillon

Article or thing contracted for: Charter of steamer; For the hire of a steamboat for one month, and longer if required, for transportation as may be required for the sum of \$3,500 per month.

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Place and date</u>	<u>Parties</u>
62	Garey's Ferry, Fl., Jan. 19, 1837	Lt. M.M. Clark, a.q.m. with James Currey
	Article or thing contracted for: Transportation of troops; for transporting from Garey's Ferry to Volusia, Florida, one company of artillery, and two dragoons, with their stores, etc., for the sum of \$800	
280	Fort Hieleman, Fl., Aug. 1, 1837	Lt. M.M. Clark, a.q.m. with J. P. Brooks
	Article or thing contracted for: Charter party: for the charter of steamer "John McLean," to be employed in the service of the United States as long as she may be required for the sum of \$4,000 per month.	
281	Garey's Ferry, Fl., Aug. 21, 1837	Lt. M. M. Clark, a.q.m. with T. R. Mills
	Article or thing contracted for: Charter party: For the charter of steamer "Camden," to be employed in the service of the United States as long as she may be required, for the sum of \$4,000 per month.	
282	Garey's Ferry, Fl., Aug. 28, 1837	Lt. M.M. Clark, a.q.m. with A. Chase
	Article or thing contracted for: Charter party: For the charter of steamer "James Adams," to be employed in the service of the United States as long as she may be required, for the sum of \$4,000 per month.	

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Adventures in the Wilds of the U.S. and American British Provinces
Lanman

East Coast Florida Memories - Ranson

Florida Old and New - Daw

Historic Florida - WPA 1933

History of Duval County, Florida - Gold

Florida War - Sprague

"Clay County Mirror" Vol.1 No. 6, Apr.1915

Florida Times Union, Jacksonville
Dec.10,1937 "Picturesque Middle-
burg"

Annual Jacksonville Historical
Society "The Story of Middleburg"

Ewell 1933-34

Florida State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1884-87, 1889-1895

The Life and Military Services of General William Selby Harney

Revis

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0		81 0 51	42 0 30	
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 151.56 ft. x 330 ft. = 1 + acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Clay	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Sect.13 TWP 5 South Range	24 East		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Part of Lot 4 as recorded in D.B.111 Pg. 85			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		
J. P. Schuck, Chief Bureau of Historic Preservation		
ORGANIZATION	DATE	
Dept. of State, Division of Archives & History		
STREET AND NUMBER:		
401 E. Gaines Street		
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Tallahassee	Florida	

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:	J.P. Schuck
DATE OF PHOTO:	12-6-69
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Bureau of Historic Preservation

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
View from S.W. (rear) color slide
View from N.W. (front) color slide
(other views available Florida Park Service File B&W)

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:	1. U.S. Geological Survey
	2. Florida Dept. of Transportation
SCALE:	1. 7.5' Quad. 2. 1/2" to mile sectional map Clay County
DATE:	1. 1949 2. 1959

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Clay

Entry No. 48-2 Date 5/28/70

1. NAME			
COMMON: Penney Farms			
AND/OR HISTORIC: The J. C. Penney-Gwinn Corporation Farms			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Penney Farms			
STATE Florida		CODE	COUNTY: Clay
3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bath	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>The original farm project and principal buildings are gone.</u>
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: Such parts of original property as are not now privately owned are now property of Shadowlawn Dairies			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Penney Farms		STATE: Florida	CODE
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Clay County Courthouse			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Green Cove Springs		STATE: Florida	CODE
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY:			
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Clay
Entry No. 48-2 Date 5/28/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered			<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Moved		
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A few of the original small farmhouses are still in use as private dwellings in the town and along Route 16. The old hotel (erected before the date of the project) and the "Agricultural Institute" buildings were torn down by the WPA in 1939 and material used to erect a "Colonial Inn" (junction of present Route 16 and 218) now, itself, falling to disrepair.

Only relatively unchanged buildings are a large brick cannery erected before 1925 by a subsidiary of a Long Branch, New Jersey canning company, known as "Florida Farms and Industries", and the building of the model dairy erected in 1926 by Foremost Dairy in cooperation with the Borden Company. These buildings are on Caroline Boulevard, Penney Farms.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☒ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☐ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1925-1929 (?) possibly 1930

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This agricultural experiment which started with high hopes, was very quickly a casualty of the financial crash and J. C. Penney's bankruptcy. He admits, in his autobiography, that it showed symptoms of failure from the very first, but its failure is itself of historical significance in the same way as all Utopian dreams. The original farmers who made a success and still live here blame most of the failure on lack of plans for marketing the crops. Mr. Penney blamed it on over-enthusiasm on his own part, in trying exotic crops, and in lack of care in selection of applicants, so that men were accepted who had failed in other endeavors and thought of farming as an escape. An agricultural historian could find great interest in discovering which was the real cause.

The original plan was to give a 20-acre farm rent free for a year, provide seeds, plants and tools, and courses in farming at the Agricultural Institute (staffed by professors from Gainesville). After one year rent was in proportion to profit, with an opportunity to buy, eventually. There was cooperative purchasing, a cooperative store, home canning was taught in the old cannery. At the end of five years, Mr. Penney had to sell out the entire project to Foremost Properties, Inc., which gave up all the Utopian part of the scheme and merely rented farms. The village of Penney Farms is still here.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

J.C. Penney, Fifty Years of the Golden Rule

An undated, lavishly illustrated, pamphlet, called "A Unique Agricultural Experiment," 63 pages, about 1930. Reminiscences of some original farmers and their children still living in the village. Collected and written by Mrs. Maude Coker, historian of Memorial Home Community. On file in Community Archives.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0			0					
NE	0			0					
SE	0			0					
SW	0			0					

120,000 acres-

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Original acreage owned by Penney

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:	
Miss Elizabeth Kieffer (Reviewed by J. P. Schuck, Bureau of Historic Preservation.)	
ORGANIZATION	DATE
Memorial Home Community Association	5/28/70
STREET AND NUMBER:	
Post Office Box 284	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE
Penney Farms	Florida 32079
	CODE

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: From a leaflet by Foremost

DATE OF PHOTO: Approx. 1941

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Community Archives

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC

Buildings (with others mentioned) is on south side of Caroline Avenue in Penney Farms Village, near site of early railroad station.

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

Clay County Courthouse has a detailed map

SCALE:

DATE:

REQUIREMENTS

- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
 2. North arrow.
 3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



MODEL DAIRY FOREMOST FARMS
DIVISION OF FOREMOST PROPERTIES, INC.

Penney Farms

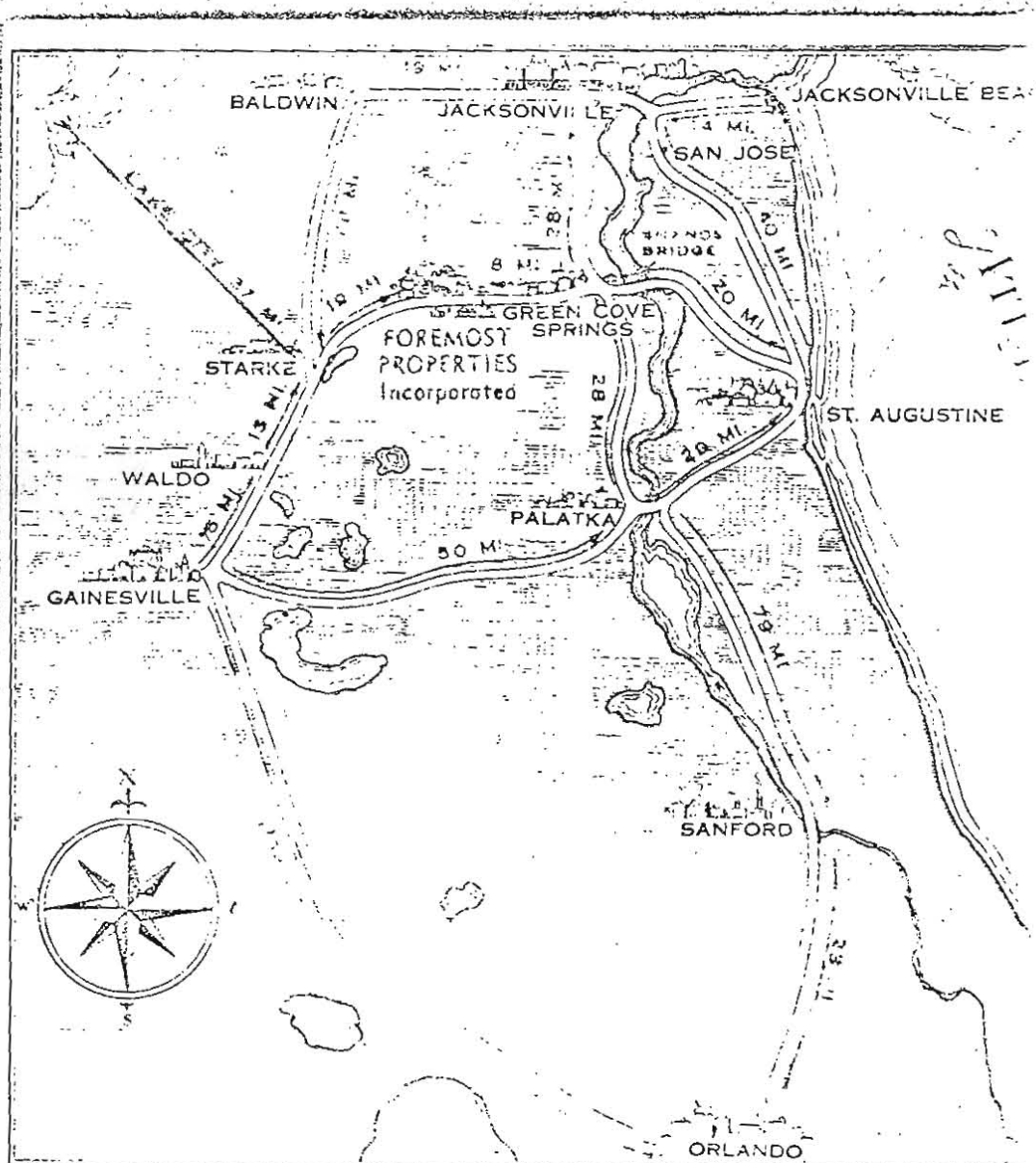
THE TOWN OF PENNEY FARMS and the surrounding territory consists of a 120,000 acre tract of land in Clay County, Florida. The cleared area, approximately 20,000 acres, is partly developed into small farms. Dairying is an important project and a herd of 250 milking cows is cared for on one of the most modern dairy farms in the South.

To accommodate the families of those who are not eligible for

admittance to the Memorial Home Community and others whose applications have been accepted but for whom an apartment in the group is not yet available, very desirable furnished cottages and eighteen 5-room apartments in the immediate vicinity of the Group have been set aside. These cottages and apartments are available on a monthly basis at nominal rentals, ranging from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per month.

Information regarding the purchase of a cottage at Penney Farms; also concerning the purchase of a home in the Memorial Home Community, may be secured by addressing:

FOREMOST PROPERTIES, INC., Penney Farms, Florida



From
Tomes
Pamphlet
(+ M. A. C.)
July 1941



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Clay

Entry No. 48-3 Date 5/28/70

1. NAME					
COMMON: Memorial Home Community					
AND/OR HISTORIC:					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER: Occupies 200 acres					
CITY OR TOWN: Penney Farms					
STATE Florida		CODE		COUNTY: Clay	
CODE					
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No	
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment					
<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum					
<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific					
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Retirement Community for religious workers</u>					
Comments					
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME: Memorial Home Corporation					
STREET AND NUMBER: Penney Farms					
CITY OR TOWN: (Office of Resident Director)				STATE: Florida	
CODE					
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Clay County Courthouse					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: Green Cove Springs				STATE: Florida	
CODE					
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY:					
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN:				STATE:	
CODE					

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Clay
Entry No. 48-3 Date 5/28/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> slight	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Original unit, as dedicated on April 24, 1924, consisted of 22 cottages containing 96 apartments grouped around a church building. All were of Norman French architecture. They are in much their original state, a few additions (enclosed porches, etc. made, from time to time, by residents always required the approval of the corporation's architect and are therefore in complete harmony with the original plan.)

The interior of the church is particularly interesting. The arches, hand-hewn of native cypress were prepared on the ground and hoisted into place.

The original landscape architecture, too, has been carefully preserved, most of the original trees are still here or have been replaced when lost.

In 1949-50 the Christian Herald Quadrangle, built to house surviving members of couples from the larger apartments, single or widowed persons applying for membership, was erected in Norman-English manor-house style. It contains 122 one-room apartments grouped around a large open court. The lounge and dining room, in the style of a medieval baronial hall is particularly fine.

In 1955 a clinic was added, and enlarged in 1967 to 35-bed capacity. It is of no architectural interest but is so-placed that it in no way interferes with plan.

An arts and crafts building, at present under construction, is near the quadrangle and similar in architecture.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1926 to present

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | Early experiment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | in retirement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | community. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built by Mr. James Cash Penney in 1926-7 on a tract of the 120,000 acres he had purchased in 1925 for his agricultural experiment, the community, erected in memory of his father (a former Baptist minister), and his mother, was intended to furnish retirement homes for ministers, missionaries, YMCA workers, and their wives who had no provision for their old age.

The concept was later enlarged to admit retired religious workers of all types, and "congenial laymen" so far as we can discover, it was the first community of its kind in Florida, and possibly in the United States. A number of similar communities now in existence, have almost all been based on study of developments here.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Penney, James Cash, Fifty Years of the Golden Rule
Community Archives in Penney Memorial Church
Clay County Crescent Weekly, has carried a column on the
community since 1940.
Christian Herald Magazine (with which community has been
affiliated) carries either an article or a picture sheet
annually.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 200

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		Miss Elizabeth Kieffer (Reviewed by J. P. Schuck, Bureau of Historic Preservation)	
ORGANIZATION	Resident of Community	DATE	
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Post Office Box 284			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE	
Penney Farms	Florida		

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:	Picture sheet, 1970
DATE OF PHOTO:	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Community Office has a file of color trans- parencies for lecture purposes.

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:	Office has large scale map of Community Also appears on official map of Clay County, at Courthouse
SCALE:	
DATE:	

REQUIREMENTS

- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
 2. North arrow.
 3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
26	Clay	

FORT ST. FRANCIS de PUPA

The site was used as a ferry landing late in the 17th century. About 1716 the first fort was built by the Spanish. It was rebuilt and enlarged early in 1739. The following year the fort was captured by English and Indian forces led by James Oglethorpe, founder of the Georgia colony. On their withdrawal, later in the summer, they destroyed the fort and it was never rebuilt.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
58	Clay	Middleburg

FORT HEILMAN

Fort Heilman, named after Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Julius F. Heilman, was built in the mid 1830's at the spot where the north and south forks of Black Creek join. It was a temporary wooden stockade used during the First Seminole War as a quartermaster work shop and storage depot. Clustered around the stockade were the log huts of the small village of Garey's Ferry. When the Indian wars ended the fort was abandoned.

COLLIER COUNTY

The sixty-second county, established May 8, 1923. Named for Barron G. Collier, who was one of the leading developers of the southern part of the state and had extensive land holdings in this area. Born in Memphis, Tenn., March 23, 1873, he was graduated from Oglethorpe University. He entered the advertising business in 1890 and became one of the first great advertising tycoons, particularly in "car cards" on New York street cars, subways and elevated trains. COUNTY SEAT: EAST NAPLES.

COLLIER COUNTY

1. Collier-Seminole State Park
Near Everglades
Historical museum
2. Monument to Barron Gift Collier
founder and developer of Collier
County
3. Two bronze eagles and tablets
commemorating the Indian Wars
4. Museum in the Blockhouse at
Collier-Seminole State Park
5. Bronze tablets on Courthouse
grounds, Everglades,
Commemorating Barron Gift
Collier
6. Tablet and marker on "Site of
Pow Wow between David S.
Sholtz, Gov. of Fla., his
Cabinet, and D. Graham Cope-
land, Chairman, Collier Co.
Bd. of Co. Commissioners and
The Seminole Indians"
7. Fort Harrel location
8. Turner's River at Tamiami
Trail and original trail to
Immokalee
9. Royal Palms location
10. Fort Simon Drum location
11. Indian Camp site
3rd Seminole War
12. Camp Keais location
13. Bronze tablet commemorating
opening of Tamiami Trail
U.S. 41, SR 90, at
Carnestown
14. Royal Palm Hammock
Near Naples
15. Shell mounds
16. Bay City Walking Dredge
17. Ten Thousand Islands
Naples
18. Big Cypress Swamp
Everglades
HM # 67
Last refuge of the Seminole
at Collier Seminole State Park
19. Site of First Producing Oil
Well in Florida
Sunnyland
20. Chokoloskee Island
Trading post and Indian village
21. Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary
Near Naples
22. Fort Doane, site
Near Immokalee
23. Fort Foster, site
Near Immokalee

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-67	Collier	Collier-Seminole State Park

BIG CYPRESS SWAMP

Once occupied by the Caloosa Indians and the Spanish, it was the last refuge of the Seminoles. The region is drained in a north-south direction by creeks, rivers, sloughs and swamps. Abounding in wildlife, trees, plants, shrubs and flowers, most of the area is less than fifteen feet in elevation; but fertile hammock forests dot the higher lands. The ever-present cypress is called the "wood eternal" and is the oldest living thing on earth.

EVERGLADES AND SEMINOLE INDIAN RESERVATIONS

(COLLIER-SEMINOLE STATE PARK)

U.S. 41, 17 miles South of Naples
Collier County

When the U.S. Government ordered the Seminole Indians to reservations west of the Mississippi in 1836, they fled to the "country of the grasswater," as they called the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp.

The Indians found the area well suited to their needs and in the wandering, unsettled habit of the tribe, hid easily among the Ten Thousand Islands. The best military forces the country could muster were baffled by this elusive enemy in a strange water world. The soldiers would pick up the trail of hostile braves, but soon the enemy would disappear over the pathless water, while the impenetrable reaches of waving sawgrass closed behind them.

The Government won the long and costly war, and deported a large number of the Seminoles, but no peace treaty was ever signed. The Seminoles live on reservations in this area today.

After the Indian wars, settlers were lured to the region by the abundance of clams, oysters, fish, alligator skins, bird plumes, and wild game. After the completion of the Tamiami Trail between Naples and Miami in the late 1920's, the area opened up to the public.

The 6,423-acre tract of sub-tropical wilderness and jungle is graced by a memorial to Barron G. Collier, who donated the original acreage for a State park here, flanked by bronze monuments honoring the U.S. troops and the Seminoles who fought there and gave up their lives in a vain defense of their lands.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

The sixteenth county, established February 4, 1832. This county took the political name of the United States which had been formed from that of the discoverer of America. COUNTY SEAT: LAKE CITY.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

1. Henry's Raid
Watertown
2. Leno, Old
HM # 89
3. Natural Bridge over
Santa Fe
4. Old Spanish Trail Marker
5. Monument for Confederate dead
of Olustee
Lake City
6. Monument for Confederate dead
and individual gravestones (151)
from Olustee in Live Oak Cemetery
Lake City
7. Apalachee Indian trail passed
through Alligator, now Lake
City, to near Upper Mineral
Springs, White Springs, on to
Tallahassee via Alapahaw
(Fla. 100 & U.S. 90 E of
Lake City)
8. Alligator
A Seminole Village now
Lake City
HM #68
9. Fort Alligator
2 miles E of Lake City
10. Palmira Plantation
James C. Cooper

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-68	Columbia	Lake City

ALLIGATOR

Originally called Alpata Telophka, or Alligator Town, this site was a Seminole village, ruled by the powerful chief Alligator, an instigator of the Dade Massacre, which began the great Seminole War of 1835. Following the cessation of hostilities, a white settlement sprang up on the site of the old Seminole village and became known simply as Alligator. Prior to the War Between the States, the name was changed to Lake City.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-89	Columbia	O'Leno State Park

TOWN OF LENO

Originally called "Keno", for a variation of lotto gambling, the town was settled in the 1860's. Ecclesiastical and commercial pressure changed the name to "Leno" in 1876. A grist and saw mill, cotton gin, stores, and hotel sprang up in the settlement. Railroad construction bypassed the town, and by the 1890's Leno became a ghost town. The site of old Leno (O'Leno) was purchased by the state as a park and forestry station in 1934.

OLUSTEE BATTLEFIELD

U.S. 90, 2 miles east of Olustee
Columbia County

The major engagement of the Civil War in Florida was fought on the Battlefield of Olustee on Feb. 20, 1865.

Federal forces from Jacksonville were endeavoring to break up Confederate supply and communication lines between East and West Florida and to divert the supplies north for Union use. For 10 days, their march westward had met little opposition, and their cavalry had nearly reached Lake City. Then on Feb. 11, there was a sharp skirmish, and the invaders withdrew to Sanderson.

On Feb. 20, the Federals again made contact with Confederate cavalry about noon. The battle raged all afternoon, and at one point, there was almost no ammunition in the Confederate trenches. Staff officers, couriers, and orderlies rode at top speed between the front lines and an ammunition car on the railroad to the rear, carrying cartridges to the trenches in anything available.

The arrival of reinforcements and ammunition tipped the scales in favor of the Confederates, and the Federals hastily retreated, leaving dead and wounded on the field.

It was a costly battle for the Union. One Federal soldier who took part later wrote that "of four thousand and one hundred Federal soldiers who went under fire at noon, scarcely one half marched out at sunset unhurt." The figures may be incorrect, but the results are clear, and for the rest of the war, Union forces were confined to Jacksonville, Fernandina, St. Augustine, and Pensacola.

DADE COUNTY

The nineteenth county, established February 4, 1836. Named for Major Francis L. Dade, U. S. Army. The commanding officer of a detachment of about 110 which was on its way to relieve Fort King, near the present site of Ocala, Dade and all but three of his men were ambushed and slaughtered by Seminoles, December 28, 1835. The date marks the opening of the Second Seminole War - as tragic an event and as tragic a war as the pages of history have to show. COUNTY SEAT: MIAMI.

DADE COUNTY

1. Cape Florida Lighthouse
HM #145
2. Fort Dallas
Plaque on Henry Clay Hotel
3. FortDallas Barracks, Original
HABS - ANR Miami (FLA-15-6)
Lummus Park
4. Indian Trading Post, home
of Chief Tigertail
5. Jesuit Mission of Fort
Tegesta
Miami
6. Jesuit Mission and Spanish
Fort San Ignacia
Near Perrine, Chicken Key
7. Flagler Monument, Miami Beach
8. First Public School
Miami
9. Markers commemorating the
building of Tamiami Trail at
Miami, Cornestown, and Fort
Myers
10. Marker recognizing first
industry in South Florida
(Coontie Starch Industry)
U.S.1 at SW 104 Street
11. George E. Merrick marker
commemorating founding of
Coral Gables
Merrick Park
Coral Gables
12. Old Jennings Plantation, site
Everglades National Park
Highway 27
13. Judge J. A. McCrory Residence
Miami
14. Brickell Trading Post
15. Vizcaya,
James Deering Estate
Miami
HABS - proposed
16. R. C. Fitzpatrick Home, site
Fort Dallas Park, Miami
17. Merrick Manor
Coral Gables
18. San Ignacio Mission site
Near Perrine Chicken Key
19. Tuttle's Home
Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle Miami Pioneer
Miami - HM #30
20. Arch Creek Natural Bridge
Near Miami
21. Lost Lake and Coral Caverns
Coral Gables
22. Luis the Breed's Stone House and
Mill, site
North Miami Beach
23. Coconut Grove Housekeeper's Club
Home of Owen Wister
Miami
24. Johnson Palm Ledge
Homestead

Dade County Continued.

25. Musa Isle Seminole Indian Village
Miami
26. Seminole Park
Near Miami
27. First House of Worship (1875)
Wagner Grove
28. Fort Bankhead, site
Near Miami
29. Coconut Grove
Perrine Plant Experiment Grant
ANR
30. Key Marco
Key Marco Site
ANR



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Dade

Entry No. 1-1 Date 5/20/70

1. NAME				
COMMON: <u>Vizcaya</u>				
AND/OR HISTORIC: <u>James Deering Estate</u>				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>3251 South Miami Avenue (Sec. 14, T 54S, R 41E)</u>				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Miami</u>				
STATE <u>Florida</u>		CODE	COUNTY: <u>Dade</u>	CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Both		Public Acquisition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
				ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
				Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments				
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <u>Formal gardens, art,</u>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <u>architecture</u>				
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: <u>Dade County Park and Recreation Department</u>				
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>50 Southwest 32 Road</u>				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Miami</u>		STATE: <u>Florida</u>	CODE	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: <u>County Courthouse, Clerk of Circuit Court Office</u>				
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>75 West Flagler Street</u>				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Miami</u>		STATE: <u>Florida</u>	CODE	
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY:				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:	CODE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Dade
Entry No. 1-1 Date 5/20/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One) BASICALLY			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE						
<p>VIZCAYA, NOW OPERATED BY DADE COUNTY PARK AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT AS A DECORATIVE ARTS MUSEUM, WAS ORIGINALLY THE HOME OF THE LATE INDUSTRIALIST JAMES DEERING. THE ESTATE COMPRISES A PALATIAL 70 ROOM MANSION SITUATED ON THE WEST SHORE OF BISCAYNE BAY. THE PALACE IS APPROACHED BY ENTERING MASSIVE WROUGHT IRON GATES BESIDE THE EAST GATE LODGE AND TRAVERSING A ROADWAY WHICH WINDS THROUGH THE NATIVE JUNGLE HAMMOCK TO THE ENTRANCE PLAZA.</p> <p>MORE THAN TWO THIRDS OF THE PROPERTY REMAINS IN A VIRGIN CONDITION. THE SITE IS ONE OF THE FEW PLACES WHERE THE OLD BRICKELL HAMMOCK IS STILL VISIBLE. THIS HAMMOCK LAND WHICH ORIGINALLY EXTENDED TO THE MIAMI RIVER IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER NATURAL AREA IN THE WORLD. MR. DEERING WAS VERY INTERESTED IN PRESERVING IT.</p> <p>THE SURROUNDING HAMMOCK SERVES AS A BACKGROUND FOR THE FORMAL GARDENS TO THE SOUTH OF THE PALACE. ROWS OF LIVE OAK TREES FLANKING THE CENTRAL POOL LEAD THE EYE TO THE WATER STAIRWAY AND UP TO THE CASINO (GARDEN HOUSE) ON THE MOUND. STATUARY WALKS DEFINE THE FAN-SHAPED PLAN OF THIS GARDEN WHICH WAS INSPIRED BY ITALIAN RENAISSANCE DESIGNS. JASMINE PARTERRES EMBROIDER THE GROUND. AUSTRALIAN PINES DISPLAY THE ART OF TOPIARY (FANCY PRUNING). POTTED PINES AND PODOCARPUS ADD THEIR ACCENTS. THIS IS A TRADITIONAL GREEN GARDEN, BUT SEVERAL VARIETIES OF BOUGANVILLEA, ROSES AND WATER LILIES CONTRIBUTE COLOR. THE GARDENS ARE PEOPLED WITH CLASSICAL AND PASTORAL STATUES MOST OF WHICH ONCE STOOD IN 18TH CENTURY EUROPEAN GARDENS. THE GROTTOS BELOW THE MOUND, THE SHELL FOUNTAINS, AND THE WROUGHT IRON GATES ARE INTERESTING FEATURES CALLED BAROQUE BECAUSE OF THEIR RESTLESS SHAPES AND VARYING TEXTURES. OTHER GARDENS INCLUDE THE HIDDEN GARDEN, NEAREST THE PALACE, AND COMPLETELY WALLED, THE THEATRE GARDEN, THE TEA GARDEN, AND THE FOUNTAIN GARDEN WITH ITS FOUNTAIN FROM THE TOWN SQUARE OF BASSANO DI SUTRI, ITALY.</p> <p>VIZCAYA'S CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE WATER IS AN UNUSUAL SITUATION FOR A PALACE OF ITS TYPE. A MOST IMPORTANT ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE IS THE GREAT STONE BARGE WHICH SERVES AS A BREAK WATER. A TEA HOUSE BY THE MANGROVES TERMINATES ONE END OF THE SEA WALL. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE IS A LANDING DOCK WHICH IS USED EVERY DAY BY TOUR BOATS.</p> <p>THE MUSEUM IS AN ITALIAN RENAISSANCE-STYLE PALACE. ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS EXECUTED IN NATIVE CORAL ROCK INCLUDE OPEN LOGGIAS AND ARCADES AND AN INTERIOR COURTYARD WITH A PERIPHERAL GALLERY. THE ROOF IS RED BARREL TILE. BASIC CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING IS REINFORCED CONCRETE.</p> <p>THE INTERIOR OF THE PALACE COMPRISES PERIOD ROOMS RANGING IN STYLE FROM THE RENAISSANCE THROUGH THE NEO-CLASSIC. ENTIRE CEILINGS, CHIMNEY PIECES, MURAL PAINTINGS, CARVED PANELING AND DOORWAYS WERE REMOVED FROM FOREIGN PALACES AND COMBINED IN VIZCAYA WITH FINE ANTIQUE FURNITURE, RARE RUGS, AND TAPESTRIES. ONE HAS THE IMPRESSION THAT THE PALACE WAS OCCUPIED FOR A PERIOD OF 400 YEARS.</p> <p>NEAR THE PALACE ARE SEVERAL OUT BUILDINGS. THESE ARE THE EAST GATE LODGE, NOW USED AS AN OFFICE; THE LAUNDRY WHICH HAS BEEN CONVERTED TO PUBLIC TOILETS; THE ENGINE HOUSE WITH FIRE FIGHTING EXHIBITS; THE TEA HOUSE ON THE BAY FRONT; AND THE CASINO ON THE MOUND WHICH IS THE FOCAL POINT OF THE FORMAL GARDENS.</p>						

Continued...

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Florida	
COUNTY Dade	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries) 7. Description (continued)

OUT BUILDINGS WITHIN THE FARM GARDEN COMPLEX ON THE WEST SIDE OF MIAMI AVENUE COMPRISE THE WEST GATE LODGE, MACHINE REPAIR SHOP, SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE, WAGON SHEDS, MULE STABLES, AND FOWL HOUSES. THERE ARE 10 BUILDINGS IN THIS FARM AREA.

ALL OF THE VIZCAYA OUT BUILDINGS ARE BUILT IN 17TH CENTURY ITALIAN STYLE AND ARE MORE OR LESS ORNATE ACCORDING TO THEIR PURPOSE. THEIR CHARACTERISTIC APPEARANCE DERIVES FROM THE USE OF STUCCO, CARVED STONE AND RED TILE.

THE BUILDINGS REMAIN UNCHANGED EXTERNALLY, BUT INTERIORS HAVE BEEN REMODELED TO ACCOMMODATE OFFICES OF THE PARK AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT.

IN RECENT YEARS, THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND SPACE TRANSIT PLANETARIUM HAVE BEEN BUILT ON THE PROPERTY. THE ARCHITECTURE OF THESE TWO BUILDINGS IS MODERN BUT HARMONIOUS. THE GROUNDS ARE LANDSCAPED MUCH AS THEY WERE ORIGINALLY, AND PLANTINGS OF SUBTROPICAL TREES STILL BEAR FRUIT.

THE VIZCAYA PROPERTY IS SURROUNDED BY A PROTECTIVE WALL DECORATED WITH GRAFFITO WORK IN THE TUSCAN MANNER AND BROKEN AT INTERVALS BY WROUGHT IRON GRILLS WHICH OFFER GLIMPSES OF THE GROUNDS WITHIN.

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <u>HISTORIC DOCUMENT</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | <u>OF EARLY MODERN</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | <u>FLORIDA.</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

VIZCAYA IS AN AMERICAN REALIZATION OF AN ITALIAN RENAISSANCE PALACE AND GARDENS. IT IS THE CREATION OF THREE ARCHITECTS. THE DESIGNS FOR THE BUILDINGS ARE THE WORK OF F. BURRALL HOFFMAN, JR. PAUL CHALFIN WAS ARTISTIC SUPERVISOR FOR EVERY PHASE OF THE PROJECT. DIEGO SUAREZ PLANNED THE GARDENS. THE TALENTS OF THESE MEN, COMBINED AND DIRECTED BY JAMES DEERING, RESULTED IN AN ARCHITECTURAL MASTERPIECE. MORE THAN 1000 PEOPLE WERE EMPLOYED TO BUILD THE PALACE BETWEEN 1914 AND 1916. THE GARDENS WERE COMPLETED SEVERAL YEARS LATER. THE BEAUTY OF VIZCAYA DERIVES FROM THE SKILLFUL USE OF LOCAL AND IMPORTED BUILDING MATERIALS IMAGINATIVELY ASSEMBLED ON A BUILDING SITE EXPRESSLY CREATED FOR THEM.

VIZCAYA IS NOT A COPY OF ANY PALACE THAT EVER EXISTED BUT TAKES ITS INSPIRATION FROM SEVERAL ITALIAN SOURCES OF THE 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES. AMONG THESE ARE THE VILLA D'ESTE, TIVOLI; THE VILLA LANTE, BAGNAIA; THE CA'REZZONICO, BASSANO; AND THE PALAZZO FARNESE, CAPRAROLA.

SEVERAL PROMINENT ARTISTS WORKED AT VIZCAYA. A. STIRLING CALDER (1870-1945) DESIGNED THE SCULPTURE FOR THE GREAT STONE BARGE. CHARLES CARY RUMSEY (1879-1922) MODELED THE LEAD REPTILES DECORATING THE ANCIENT ROMAN FOUNTAIN BASIN ON THE SOUTH TERRACE. THE FANCIFUL CEILING OF THE SWIMMING POOL GROTTO WAS EXECUTED IN COLORFUL RELIEF BY ROBERT W. CHANDLER (1872-1930). THE SWISS ARTIST PAUL THEVENAZ (1891-1921) PAINTED THE CENTER PANEL OF THE CASINO CEILING WHICH IS BORDERED BY A DECORATIVE PAINTING ATTRIBUTED TO THE STUDIO OF TIEPOLO. SCULPTOR GASTON LA CHAISE (1822-1935) MADE THE STONE PEACOCKS ATOP THE COLUMNS AT THE APPROACH TO THE "O" BRIDGE.

MANY OF THE PALACE FURNISHINGS MADE BY ANONYMOUS MASTERS ARE SOME OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF THEIR KIND EXTANT. THESE INCLUDE ANCIENT PATRICIAN MARBLES, A FIFTEENTH CENTURY HISPANO-MOESQUE RUG, SIXTEENTH CENTURY TAPESTRIES FORMERLY IN THE COLLECTION OF POET ROBERT BROWNING, DUCAL GATES ONCE IN THE PISANI PALACE, VENICE AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS FROM RULING HOUSES OF RENAISSANCE EUROPE.

THE STRENGTH OF THE COLLECTION IS IN THE DECORATIVE ARTS, BUT PAINTING IS REPRESENTED BY SUCH FAMOUS NAMES AS CARENIA MIRANOVA, GIOVANINI PAOLO PANINI AND JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY.

VIZCAYA IS ONE OF FLORIDA'S OUTSTANDING ATTRACTIONS. IT IS NOW A MUSEUM OF THE DECORATIVE ARTS. IT IS ALSO A HISTORICAL DOCUMENT RELATING TO THE MODERN SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH FLORIDA BY AN AFFLUENT SOCIETY.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Great Houses of America, Henry Lionel Williams & Ottalie K. Williams, G. P., Putnam's Sons, N.Y., 1966.
 Great American Mansions, Merrill Folsom, Hastings House, Pub. N. Y., 1963
 The Living Past of America, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Crown Pub., Inc., N.Y., 1955
 "Vizcaya" James Deering's Italian Villa in Miami," by M. L. D'Otrange Mastai, Conniosseur, March, 1964, pp. 140-145.
 "Vizcaya: An Italian Palazzo in Miami," by William H. Nicholas, The National Geographic Magazine, Nov., 1950 pp. 595-604.
 The Architectural Review, July 1917, pp. 1-48

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	25 ° 44 ' 50"	80 ° 12 ' 37"				
NE	25 ° 44 ' 37"	80 ° 12 ' 25"				
SE	25 ° 44 ' 27"	80 ° 12 ' 39"				
SW	25 ° 44 ' 41"	80 ° 12 ' 51"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 36.34 (Parcels A, 5-X and 4-X)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		
J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation		
ORGANIZATION	DATE	
Division of Archives, History and Records Mgt.	5/20/70	
STREET AND NUMBER:		
Department of State (The Capitol)		
CITY OR TOWN	STATE	CODE
Tallahassee	Florida	

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:	Florida State News Bureau
DATE OF PHOTO:	1969
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Florida State News Bureau

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECT, ETC.
Aerial view of Vizcaya and gardens
View of gardens from palace

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:
Miami Interguide
SCALE: 2.5" = 1 mile approx.
DATE: 1966

REQUIREMENTS

- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
 2. North arrow.
 3. Latitude and longitude reference.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

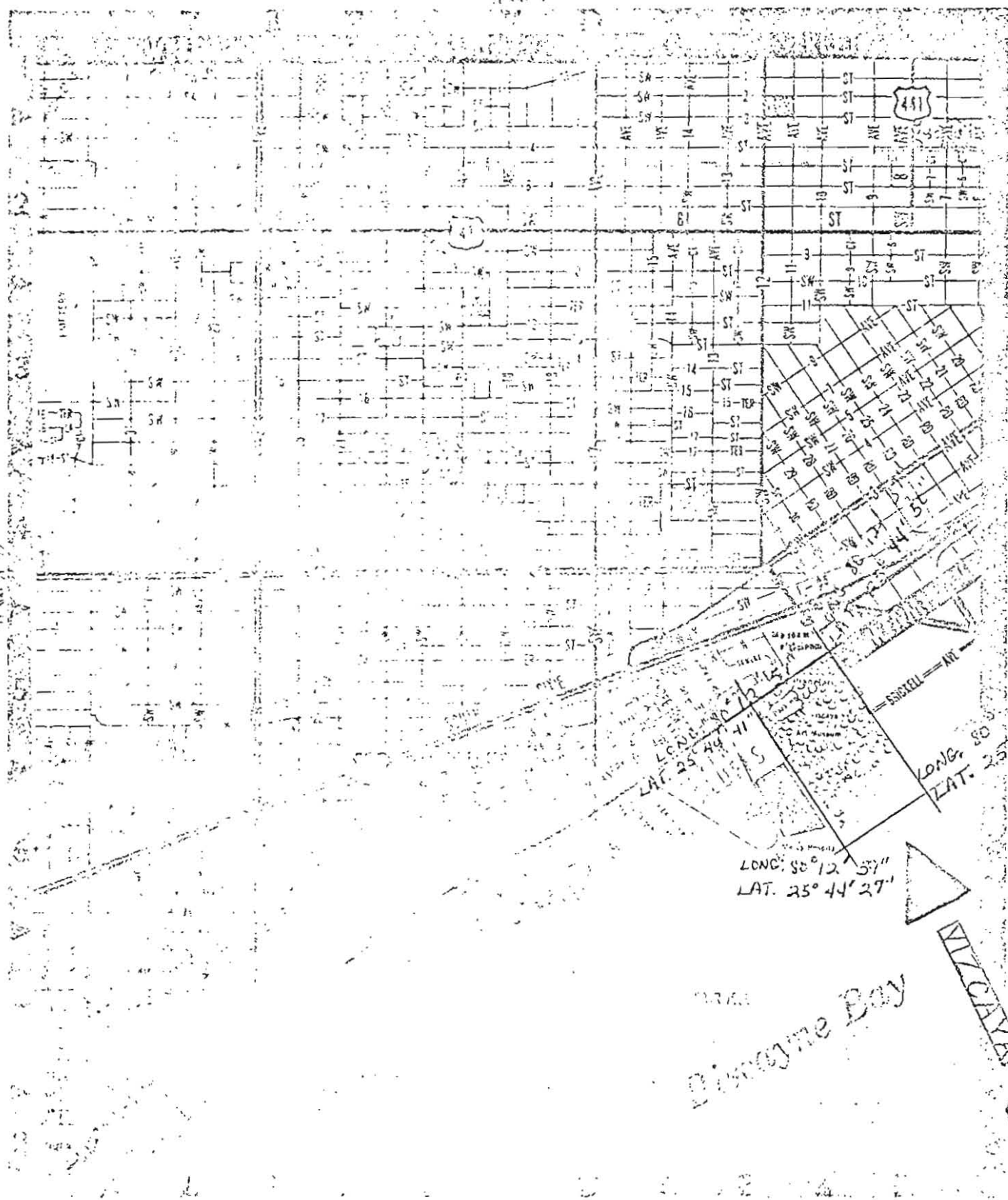
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

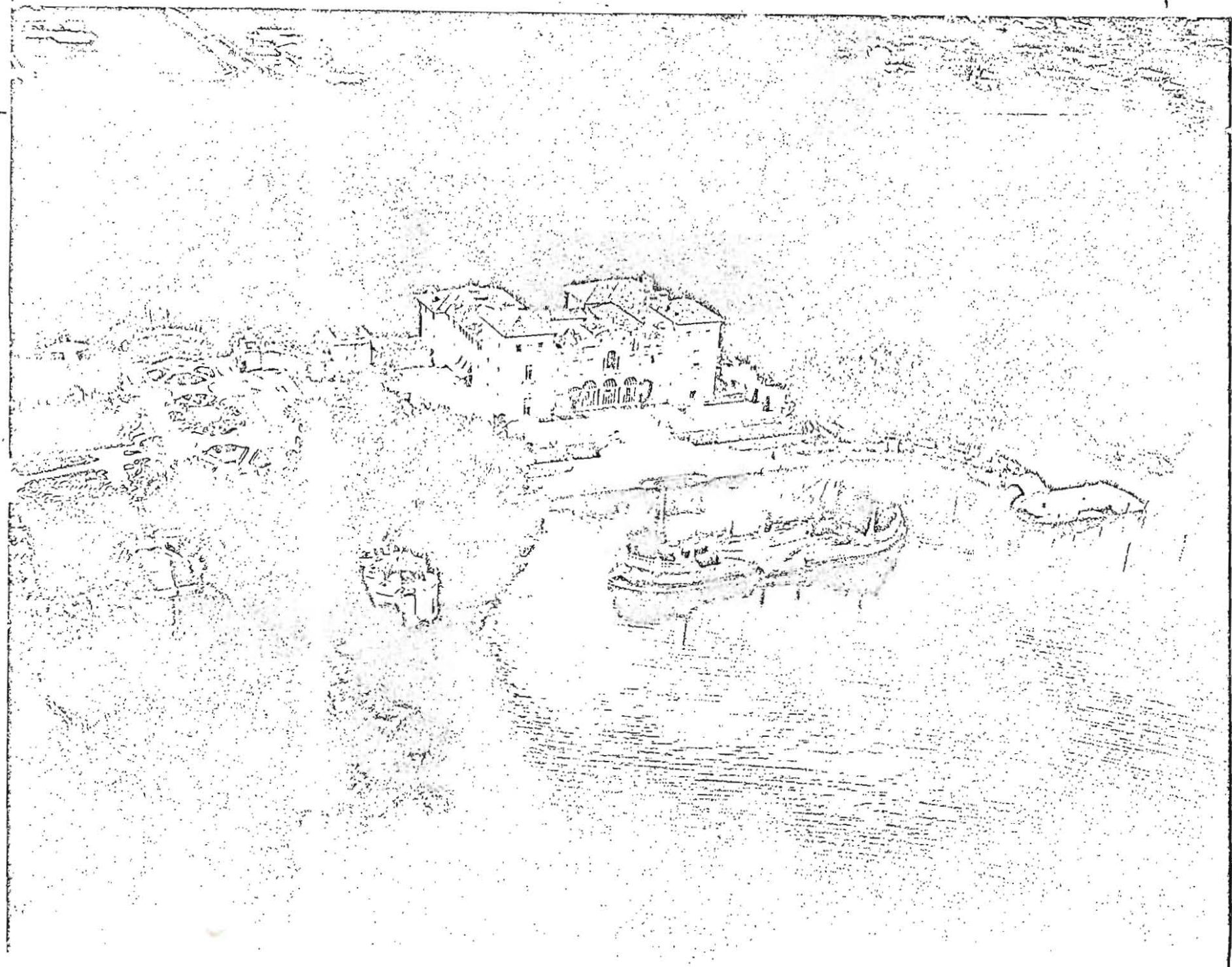
STATE	
FLORIDA	
COUNTY	
DADE	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

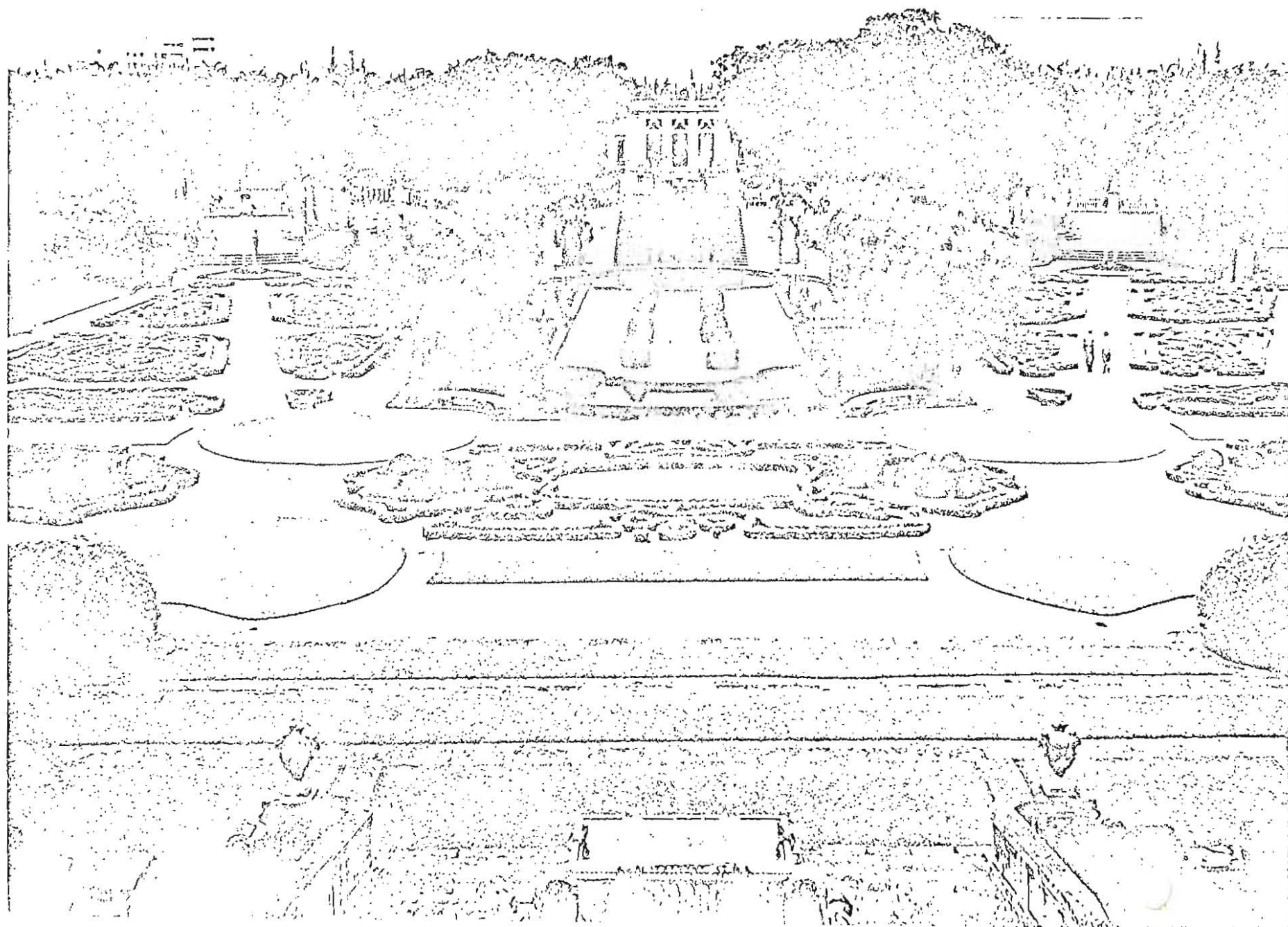
1. NAME			
COMMON:		VIZCAYA	
AND/OR HISTORIC:		James Deering Estate	
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
3251 SOUTH MIAMI AVENUE			
CITY OR TOWN:			
MIAMI (SEC. 14, TWP. 54 E, RG. 41 S)			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
FLORIDA		DADE	
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
MIAMI INTERGUIDE			
SCALE:			
2.5" = ABOUT 1 MILE			
DATE:			
1966			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference. (SEE PROPERTY MAP)			

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

19







HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
30	Dade	Miami

TUTTLE HOME

On this site stood the home of Miami pioneer, Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle. Mrs. Tuttle came to Miami in 1890 and was responsible for much of the city's early development. She encouraged the Florida East Coast Railway to extend its line to Miami. Her home was a two-story stone building, originally officers' quarters for old Fort Dallas, constructed in 1849 for use against the Indians. The building also served as Dade County's first courthouse.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
145	Dade	

CAPE FLORIDA LIGHTHOUSE

Cape Florida, the southern tip of Key Biscayne, was discovered by John Cabot in 1497, less than five years after Columbus first landed in the West Indies. Cabot continued his voyage into the Gulf of Mexico, but returned to Key Biscayne the following spring, and named it "The Cape of the End of April." Juan Ponce de Leon landed on the key in 1513, and christened it "Santa Marta." Its present name "Biscayne" is derived from the Indian word "Bischiyano" which meant "the favorite path of the rising moons."

After the United States received Florida from Spain in 1821, and at the urging of the Navy, plans were drawn for a lighthouse on the tip of the Cape. The tower was completed December 17, 1825, and is one of the oldest structures in South Florida.

In July of 1836, shortly after the beginning of the Second Seminole War, the lighthouse was attacked by Indians. John W.B. Thompson, the lighthouse keeper, was injured, and his Negro helper Tom was killed, before the arrival of a rescue ship.

A temporary army post, Fort Bankhead, was established on the Cape in 1838, and became the headquarters of the 2nd Dragoons, commanded by Colonel William S. Harney, the "old Indian Fighter." At the same time, the key was a main base of the Navy's "Florida Squadron," under Lieutenant Commander John T. McLaughlin.

The lighthouse was raised to its present height of 95 feet in 1855, but the light was wrecked by southern sympathizers in 1861, and was dark for the duration of the Civil War. It was restored in 1867, and guided ships through the dangerous reef waters until 1878, when it was extinguished for the final time. Larger ships needed a light further out at sea, and the new Fowey Rock light took its place.

F-145

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials

1967

CAPE FLORIDA LIGHTHOUSE

(CAPE FLORIDA STATE PARK)

Miami, off U.S. 1 on Key Biscayne
Dade County

As Cape Florida is the closest point of land to the world's mightiest current - the Gulf Stream - this sandy spit was the natural setting for many dramatic incidents of the past.

In June of 1497, on his fourth Atlantic crossing, the intrepid John Cabot first saw land on the new continent at Long Island Sound, then closely followed the coast southward to Key Biscayne. When he reached this lovely spot, he rounded Cape Florida and put ashore on the Key. This discovery eventually became the basis of Great Britain's claim to America.

Beginning in the late 1600's, pirates, who used the Key as their base, began taking advantage of the Gulf Stream traffic to make their fortunes. "Wreckers," who were as colorful as the pirates, followed and salvaged treasure from ships unfortunate enough to get too close to the rocks along the coast.

The focal point of the park is the historic Cape Florida lighthouse, one of South Florida's oldest structures. After the Dade Massacre in 1835, marauding Indians set fire to the lighthouse while the keeper of the light and his helper were trapped inside. Ships 12 miles out could see the flames, but the lightkeeper lived to tell the gory tale of the night of terror atop a pillar of flame.

The lighthouse was established in 1825, rebuilt in 1864 after the burning, and the tower was elevated from 65 to 95 feet above sea level in 1855. The light was mutilated by "a band of lawless persons" (presumably Confederates) during the Civil War, and refitted in 1866. Finally in 1878, the beacon was extinguished forever when a newer lighthouse was put into use a few miles to the south.

DE SOTO COUNTY

The forty-second county established May 9, 1887. Hernando DeSoto, the great Spanish conquistador, lives in the name of this county as well as in the name of Hernando County.

COUNTY SEAT: ARCADIA.

DESOTO COUNTY

1. Fort Ogden
Near Fort Ogden
2. Phosphate discovery
Peace River 1881
Near Arcadia
3. McSwain Park
Arcadia
4. DeSoto County's First
Courthouse
At Pine Level
Near Arcadia
5. Ziba King Memorial
Recreation Park
Fort Ogden
6. Fort Winder
Near Arcadia
7. Horse Creek
Arcadia
8. DeSoto County
HM #61
Named for explorer
Hernando DeSoto
Courthouse, Arcadia

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
61	De Soto County	Arcadia Court House

DE SOTO COUNTY

Named after the great Spanish conquistador and Florida explorer Hernando De Soto, the county was created out of Manatee County in 1887. The area's original inhabitants were the Caloosa Indians. In early Florida history the region was the scene of numerous Indian battles. The county's 416,640 acres offer a diversified economy of citrus, cattle, agriculture and industry, Arcadia is the county seat.

DIXIE COUNTY

The fifty-ninth county, established
April 25, 1921. Named from the lyric name for
the South. COUNTY SEAT: CROSS CITY.

DIXIE COUNTY

1. Old Town
HM #55
Said to be built on a
large Indian village site
playing part in Andrew Jackson's
invasion of Florida in 1818.
2. Suwannee
Active for blockade running
Mouth of Suwannee River
3. Fort McCrab, site
Near Oldtown
4. Fort Dabney, site
Near Oldtown
5. Fort Griffin, site
Near Cross City
6. Chaires House (antebellum)
HABS proposed
Oldtown

HISTORIC TEXT MARKER

Marker Number	County	Location
55	Dixie	U. S. 19 Old Town

OLD TOWN

Inhabited by the Upper Creeks, Old Town, often called Suwanee Old Town, was one of the largest Indian villages in northern Florida. In Andrew Jackson's punitive expedition into Florida in April, 1818, Old Town was captured. Most of the renegade Indians escaped, but Jackson caught Robert Armbrister, a British subject, who was tried and executed for aiding the Creeks in border raids into Georgia. This produced tension between the United States and Great Britain.

DUVAL COUNTY

The fourth county, established
August 12, 1822. Named for William Pope DuVal
(1784-1854), territorial Governor of Florida.
COUNTY SEAT: JACKSONVILLE.

DUVAL COUNTY

1. Anna's House (Madagegine Jai)
Ft. George Island
Kingsley Plantation
2. Battle of Brick Church
Jacksonville
3. Batton Island
Huguenot Memorial
Xalvis Island
4. Blockhouse
Jacksonville
5. Camp Joseph E. Johnson
Camp J.C.R. Foster
Jacksonville NAS
6. Camp Menendez
St. Johns Bluff
7. Camp Milton
Confederate forces near
confluence of Cedar &
McGirts Creeks
8. Camp New Hope
Goodby's Lake
South of Jacksonville
9. Confederate Entrenchments
Baldwin
10. Confederate Entrenchments
St. Johns Bluff
11. Confederate fort at Yellow
Bluff
New Berlin
Jacksonville
12. English Fort
St. Johns Bluff
13. Federal Entrenchments
1863, Jacksonville
14. Federal Troops, Route of
Retreat after defeat at Battle
of Olustee.
Laura and Monroe Streets
15. Fort Caroline National
Memorial, 10 miles E of
Jacksonville
16. Fort San Nicholas, site
Spanish blockhouse and stockade
Atlantic Blvd., S. Jacksonville
17. Kingsley, Zephaniah, home of
Ft. George Island
HABS proposed
18. Kingsley Slave Quarters
19. McGirts Creek
Ortega
20. Mount Cornelia - lookout
Ft. George Island
21. Old Spanish Trail, intersection
of (NE Corner of Hemming Park)
Jacksonville
22. Os-sa-chi-te Timuquan Indian
Village
Monroe and Julia Streets
Jacksonville
23. Ribault, Jean Marker
Batton Island

Duval County Continued.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 24. Ribault Monument
East Mayport | 34. Robert E. Lee Monument
Jacksonville |
| 25. St. Johns Bluff
ANR - Spanish American War
fort (FLA. 15-2)
HABS | 35. Mail Road between Jacksonville
and Tallahassee (Old Plank Rd) |
| 26. St. Johns River
Discovery marker Old Post
Office building
Jacksonville | 36. Hemming Park, Jacksonville |
| 27. Slave Prison, Fort
George Island | 37. Keystone Oak, Jacksonville |
| 28. Spanish-American
Defense Works
St. Johns Bluff
HABS | 38. Bellevue Plantation
Near Jacksonville |
| 29. Union Gun Boats, scene
of sinking of
Mandarin Point | 39. Rollins Bird and Plant
Sanctuary (on south end of
Ft. George Island) |
| 30. Wicca Pilatka or
Cow Ford
HM# 66
corner of Bay and Liberty
Jacksonville | 40. Marker to denote fact that
present location of downtown
Jacksonville is most southerly
location where bullets were
exchanged by the British and
the Patriots in the American
Revolution. |
| 31. Winter Home of Harriet
Beecher Stowe
HM #40
HABS | 41. Music store in downtown Jack-
sonville where Delius obtained
his start in publishing music. |
| 32. Muncillia House, "Tabby House,"
Fort St. George Island
Near Jacksonville | 42. Marker to commemorate activity
of three Friends - owned by
Napoleon B. Broward who ran
filibustering supplies to Cuba
during Cuban struggle for
independence. |
| 33. Battle site of most southerly
battle in the American Revolution
at Callahan. | 43. History of Ft. George Island |
| | 44. Troop encampment in Spanish-
American War |
| | 45. Napoleon Broward House
Near Jacksonville |

Duval County Continued.

46. Himagna - Indian Town
in 1500's
Near Mandarin
47. Fatio, William Bartram
Plantation 4 miles E
of Jacksonville
48. Fatio, Francis P.
Plantation, on Lake
Beresford
49. Beginning of Jacksonville
Site (Bay and Monroe)
HM #149
50. First court held under
trees at Market & Forsyth
in 1823
HM #150
51. Church of Our Savior
Episcopal
HM #48
52. Mission San Juan del
Puerto, site
Ft. George Island
HM #177
53. Fort George Island
ANR Jai (Anna Madagegine)
House, Slave Quarters, and
Driver's Cabin
(FLA-15-1)
Fort George Inlet



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Duval

Entry No. 2-2 Date 2-5-70

1. NAME					
COMMON: CAMP MILTON - McGirt's Creek Fortifications					
AND/OR HISTORIC: Camp Cooper - Confederate Earthworks					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER: McGirts Creek & Old Plank Road & US 90 S.C.L. RR at McGirt's					
CITY OR TOWN: Whitehouse Creek					
STATE Florida		CODE	COUNTY: Duval		CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Forestry		
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious			
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific			
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME:					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: Jacksonville			STATE: Florida	CODE	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Clerk Circuit Court, Courthouse					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: Jacksonville			STATE: Florida	CODE	
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY: Florida Historic Sites Survey					
DATE OF SURVEY: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: WPA - Florida State Planning Board					
STREET AND NUMBER: Bureau of Historic Preservation					
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee			STATE: Florida	CODE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Duval
Entry No. 2-2 Date 2-5-70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved		
	(Check One)				(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered			<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Present appearance

If one were to walk a dozen paces south of the Seaboard Air Line track at McGirt's Creek and U.S. Highway 90, one would notice the long, straight mound of earth on the west side of the creek. The dirt pile is the skeleton of a day past, the vestiges of the Confederate Civil War fortification, Camp Milton.

The nature of conflict in Duval County, Florida, was such as to require the extensive use of pickets. Any body of water -- the creeks and swamps lacing the county -- served as the location of these pickets, the water forming an added barrier to be surmounted by an advancing force.

Today the earthworks break the monotony of flat swamp lands west of the town of Whitehouse. They are all that remain of Camp Milton.

Original appearance

The first mention of McGirt's Creek as a picket post occurred March 26, 1863; Brigadier General Joseph Finegan, commanding the Confederate troops against Colonel T. W. Higginson's occupation force, was forced to establish pickets along lower McGirt's Creek as protection against a Union flanking action. The sections of McGirt's Creek near the Plank Road and railroad were especially important; due to the swampy conditions of the area, any large Union movement would be confined to the existing roadways, and a movement on the Confederate depot at Baldwin would, in all likelihood, cross McGirt's Creek at this point. Accordingly, a picket post known as Camp Cooper (or Pickett's Station) was established there.

General Gordon of the U.S. Army provides the best description of the fortifications at McGirt's Creek: "The log part was six feet wide at the bottom and three feet at the top. They were proof against field artillery. The stockades were composed of timbers from 12 to 16 inches thick with loop holes two feet apart. Their base was protected by earth thrown up from a ditch which ran along the whole line of works. There was a salient or re-entering angle at about every 150 yards. Two batteries in the rear

Continued...

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Camp Milton

7. Description Con't.

Page 2

completely commanded the railroad, and in addition to being very strong were most elaborately finished, having a sharpness of outline almost equal to masonry. This line extended one and one-half miles, when a new line began. Across the dirt road north of the railroad the works were of the same class as those described, except that the stockades had platforms and embrasures for field pieces. The works at that point were most solidly constructed and beautifully finished."

1. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Camp Cooper moved into prominence in early 1864. A Federal movement westward from Jacksonville, with troops under the command of Brigadier General Truman Seymour, was begun on February 8, 1864. After capturing Camp Finegan (closer to Jacksonville), Colonel Guy Henry's mounted brigade rode ahead of the remainder of the Federal force, arriving at Camp Cooper long before daybreak on February 9. There a brief fight ensued, during which three of Henry's force were killed and fourteen wounded. Henry captured seventeen Confederate soldiers and four field pieces, which were being prepared for removal, and continued his westward movement to Baldwin. The larger Union infantry force spent the night of February 9 at Camp Cooper, moving into Baldwin on February 10. During the next eight days Federal Troops passed near, around, and through Camp Cooper, on their ways to and from the lines west of Baldwin.

Again on the night of February 21 Federal forces spent the night at Camp Cooper. Colonel Joseph Hawley reported that, at Baldwin, his command "loaded up the (railroad) cars and moved on to McGirt's Creek. Crossing on the narrow road through the swamp, we formed line on the eastern bank, put out pickets, and took a good sleep." The last retreating Union forces burned the bridges over McGirt's Creek early on Washington's Birthday; later that day General Finegan reached McGirt's Creek, pursuing the Federal force, only to find his progress halted by orders of Brigadier General W. M. Gardner, the new Confederate commander.

General Gardner immediately ordered earthworks thrown up along the west bank of McGirt's Creek. Protection was thus obtained for the Confederates in three ways. First, the area surrounding McGirt's Creek was low and swampy, making a Federal movement on the place difficult. Second, the

Continued...

Camp Milton
Statement of Significance
Page 2

creek, although neither very wide nor deep, presented an obstacle for advancing troops to cross.. Third, the earthen wall would provide a good defensive position in otherwise flat country.

Gardner had shifted the Confederate command headquarters eastward from Lake City. Although nominally at Baldwin, the actual headquarters was now at McGirt's Creek. The position there had been renamed Camp Milton, in honor of Florida's Governor, John Milton.

General Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, the Confederate department head, arrived at Camp Milton on March 2. General Gardner possessed, by this time, an effective force of 8,345 men, with a small number on out-post duty, some at Baldwin, and the majority at Camp Milton. Two days later Gardner was relieved of his command, and Major-General J. Patton Anderson assumed command of the District of Florida.

Jointly under Generals Beauregard and Anderson the work continued on the McGirt's Creek fortifications, as well as on those at Baldwin. On March 7 the installation at McGirt's Creek received its official designation as Camp Milton, by order of General Anderson. Camp Milton was now the first line of defense against the 12,000 man Union force in Jacksonville. In the next few months it served as the base for numerous minor operations against the Union forces.

During mid-April the majority of both the Union and Confederate troops were withdrawn from the Jacksonville area. The Federal commander was left with about 2,500 men in and around Jacksonville; General Anderson, CSA, switched his command headquarters back to Lake City, with the obvious understanding that a Union advance was no longer inclement. Only the 2nd Florida Cavalry, four companies of the 5th Battalion Florida Cavalry, and a section of Gamble's Artillery Battery were left in the Jacksonville area. Lieutenant-Colonel McCormick was commanding at Camp Milton.

Continued...

Camp Milton
Statement of Significance
Page 3

On June 1, 1864, a 2,459-man Federal force left Jacksonville, arriving at Camp Milton the same day and driving the Confederates, after brief fighting, back to Baldwin. On the following day the Confederates mounted one of their rare offensive moves: Advancing from Baldwin, they skirmished with the Federal advance guard, forcing the Union troops to withdraw to Jacksonville after burning the wooden structures at Camp Milton.

In July Camp Milton was abandoned by the Confederates, as was Baldwin, upon a Union advance from the South. Major Scott, with 98 men, had moved down to the Middleburg area, where his force was attacked by a much larger Union force. Retreating to Baldwin, Scott's troops and the remainder of the Confederate force kept going, over Brandy Branch and the Saint Mary's River.

Colonel W. H. Noble was placed in command of the Union force at Baldwin. On July 27 he received an order which stated, in part, "The enemy's breast-works toward Jacksonville (Camp Milton) should be entirely destroyed, but you need not burn the abatis, which is as good for us as for them." Lt. Col. Ulysses Doubleday, with 300 men from the 3rd U.S. Colored Troops, was ordered by Noble to Camp Milton. Doubleday was given the dual task of protecting the railroad and trestle from Confederate encroachment, as well as destroying the line of Confederate fortifications. On August 15 Noble evacuated Baldwin and Camp Milton, moving his force to Magnolia; Doubleday obviously had not finished his job, as the McGirts's Creek fortifications, although badly damaged, could still serve as a defensive position.

But here ended the official history of the McGirts's Creek Fortifications. Camp Milton (and, earlier, Camp Cooper) had seen two major assaults by Union troops and one counter-attack by the Confederates; it had served as headquarters for all Confederate troops in East Florida for two months; at one time it had been the base for over 8,000 Confederates; and it had been the site of numerous small picket encounters.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation page...

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE			
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW					
NE	1/4 mile strip along McGirts Creek from old ACL Railroad				
SE	to Interstate 10 right of way about 2 miles				
SW					

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: approx. 250 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Duval	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
		Sections 13 and 24	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
		Twp 2S Range 24E	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: J. P. Schuck, Chief	
ORGANIZATION: Bureau of Historic Preservation	DATE: 2-5-70
STREET AND NUMBER: The Capitol	
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee	STATE: Florida
	CODE:

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:	Bureau of Historic Preservation
DATE OF PHOTO:	1/27/70
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Department of State, Bureau of Historic Preservation
IDENTIFICATION:	
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC	
Views of general area - Old Plank Road, McGirts Creek, U.S. 90 and SCL Railroad	
MAP REFERENCE	U.S. Geological Survey
SOURCE:	Marietta Quadrangle
SCALE:	7.5 minute series
DATE:	1964
REQUIREMENTS	

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Camp Milton

9. Major Bibliographical Ref.

1. U.S. War Dept., The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, (Washington, 1880-1901), series I, Volume XIV, 235, 845.
2. Private Milton M. Woodford, ed. Vaughn D. Bornet, "A Connecticut Yankee Fights at Olustee," Florida Historical Quarterly, XXVII (January 1949), 254
3. Mark Boyd, The Federal Campaign of 1864 in East Florida, (Tallahassee, 1956), 5.
4. Joseph R. Hawley, "Comments on General Jones's Paper," in Johnson and Buel, Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, (New York, 1956), Vol. IV, 80
5. J. J. Kickison, "Florida," in Evans, Clement A., Confederate Military History, (New York, 1962), Vol. XI, 72
6. History of Duval County, by P. D. Gold (1928), pp. 143, 145, 146, 148.



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County DUVAL

Entry No. 2-1 Date 1-19-70

1. NAME				
COMMON: <u>SAN JUAN DEL PUERTO MISSION</u>				
AND/OR HISTORIC: <u>San Juan del Puerto, A Spanish Mission</u>				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Grant 37 (Palmetto Avenue) TWP. 1 S. RG. 29 E.</u>				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Ft. George Island</u>				
STATE <u>Florida</u>		CODE	COUNTY: <u>Duval</u>	CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments				
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Forestry</u>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Religious				
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific				
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: <u>Mr. Victor Blue</u>				
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>1826 Seminole Road</u>				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Jacksonville</u>		STATE: <u>Florida</u>		CODE
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: <u>City - County Court House</u>				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Jacksonville</u>		STATE: <u>Florida</u>		CODE
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY: <u>1. 1951 Archaeological Survey Ft. George Island</u> <u>2 Historic Sites and Structures in Florida</u>				
DATE OF SURVEY: <u>2-1959</u> <u>1-1951</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: <u>1. Florida Park Service</u> <u>1. - University of Florida</u>				
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Larson Building</u>				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Tallahassee</u>		STATE: <u>Florida</u>		CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County DUVAL
Entry No. 2-1 Date 1/19/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

☐ Excellent☐ Good☐ Fair☐ Deteriorated☐ Ruins☒ Unexposed

(Check One)

☒ Altered☐ Unaltered

(Check One)

☐ Moved☒ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Present:

For many years the site of this mission was unknown. Some historians had placed it on the north end of Fort George Island, while others felt the site was either on Amelia or Cumberland Islands. Today, the location is known to be in the middle of Fort George Island and on the banks of a tide-water creek and slough, one and seven tenths miles north of the Musilna Tabby House.

Prior to the year 1966, the region was covered with a growth of large and small trees. In the area east of Palmetto Avenue and immediately north of the slough, were a number of cleared spots in which Spanish and Indian pottery could be collected.

Had it not been for these open places and the exposed shore of the slough, it is doubtful this site would have been detected, because the remainder of the region was covered with a thick layer of leaves and debris.

At the present time the entire area is open, having been cleared by the owner, Mr. Victor Blue, and has been planted in pine trees.

ORIGINAL:

In 1696, the Quaker Englishman Jonathan Dickinson visited San Juan. He had been shipwrecked on the Florida coast and was being returned to the Colonies through the chain of missions. His experiences were later recorded in a journal:

We had about five leagues to a sentinel's house, where we lay all night, and next morning traveled along the seashore about four leagues to an inlet (St. Johns River); Here we waited for canoes to come for us, to carry us about two miles to a town called St. Wans, being on an island. We went through a kirt of wood into the Indian Plantations, for a mile. In the middle of this island is the town of St. Wans, a large town, and a worship house.

continued

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

San Juan Del Puerto Mission
Original appearance
Page 2

The people are very industrious, having plenty of hogs and fowls, and large crops of corn . . . This morning the Indians brought us some victuals for breakfast and the Friar gave my wife some loaves of bread made of Indian corn, which was somewhat extraordinary; also a parcel of fowls. About ten o'clock in the forenoon we left St. Wans, walking about a mile to the sound (Fort George River), where were canoes, and Indians ready to transport us to the next town.

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☒ 16th Century☒ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☒ 17th Century☐ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) late 1500's to 1702

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☒ Education☒ Political☐ Urban Planning☐ Prehistoric☐ Engineering☒ Religion/Philosophy☐ Other (Specify)☒ Historic☐ Industry☐ Science☒ Agriculture☐ Invention☐ Sculpture☐ Architecture☐ Landscape☒ Social/Humanitarian☐ Art☐ Architecture☐ Theater☒ Commerce☒ Literature☐ Transportation☐ Communications☒ Military☐ Conservation☐ Music

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is one of several very significant historic and pre-historic sites on Ft. George Island. In fact the entire island should be considered a historic district worthy of nomination and preservation in the National Register of Historic Places.

San Juan del Puerto may be considered one of the most significant of the many missions established in Spanish Florida. Founded by the Franciscan Order of Friars in the latter part of the sixteenth century, it existed for over one hundred years before being destroyed in 1702. Very likely San Juan was the only mission that managed to survive this long, with the exception of Nombre de Dios at St. Augustine.

It was a San Juan del Puerto that the noted linguist, Francisco Pareja, spent most of his missionary years in Florida. Pareja was born at Aunon, Spain, and came to Florida in 1595. He was a brilliant scholar and authored several works in the Timucuan language while at San Juan del Puerto. These works still exist and are considered invaluable.

In his "Declaration of 1602" Father Pareja stated he had been Vicar of the Town of San Juan del Puerto for the past seven years. He also cared for the following nine towns: Vera Cruz; Arratoba, Niojo, Potaya, San Mateo, San Pablo, Hicacharico, Chinisca, and Carabay.

On May 8, 1606, Bishop Altamirano of Cuba, visited San Juan. Father Pareja greeted him and informed the Bishop there were now five hundred Christians under the Vicarship of San Juan.

Francisco Pareja transferred to St. Augustine around 1612, where he was installed as custodian of the Convent. A Lay brother, Pedro Viniegra, replaced him at San Juan.

continued...

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

San Juan del Puerto Mission
Statement of Significance
Page 2

In 1696, the Quaker Englishman Jonathan Dickinson visited San Juan. He had been shipwrecked on the Florida coast and was being returned to the Colonies through the chain of missions. His experiences were later recorded in a journal:

We had about five leagues to a sentinel's house, where we lay all night, and next morning traveled along the sea-shore about four leagues to an inlet (St. Johns River): Here we waited for canoes to come for us, to carry us about two miles to a town called St. Wans, being on an island. We went through a kirt of wood into the Indian Plantations, for a mile. In the middle of this island is the town of St. Wans, a large town, and a worship house.

The people are very industrious, having plenty of hogs and fowls, and large crops of corn . . . This morning the Indians brought us some victuals for breakfast and the Friar gave my wife some loaves of bread made of Indian corn, which was somewhat extraordinary; also a parcel of fowls. About ten o'clock in the forenoon we left St. Wans, walking about a mile to the sound (Fort George River), where were canoes, and Indians ready to transport us to the next town.

In 1702, Governor James Moore of South Carolina launched an invasion into Spanish Florida in an effort to capture St. Augustine and Fort San Marcos. Moore's plan of attack was to divide his forces in such a manner that he would advance by sea, while the remainder of his forces under Colonel Robert Daniel would attack by a land route.

Daniel and his forces moved south, capturing and destroying the missions of San Pedro, San Felipe, and Santa Maria. On November 5, 1702, they landed on Fort George Island and captured San Juan del Puerto. Daniel also took Santa Cruz at Cedar Point.

Moore's attack sounded the death knell for the coastal missions, including San Juan del Puerto. None of the missions were rebuilt north of the St. Johns River.

continued...

San Juan del Puerto Mission
Statement of Significance
Page 3

The actual date San Juan was founded is not known. Pareja's statement made in 1602 that he had been at San Juan for seven years indicates this mission was in existence in 1595. It probably was established during the ten year period preceeding this date. Today, an air of mystery surrounds most of these early missions as little is known about them.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Biographical Dictionary of the Franciscans in Spanish Florida and Cuba, Vol. XXI, 1940 p. 85. Maynard Geiger.
 The Franciscan Conquest of Florida 1573-1618, 1937, p. 143, Geiger.
 The Key to the Golden Islands, 1931, p. 57, Carita Doggett Corse.
 Gods Protecting Providence, 1759, p. 106, Jonathan Dickinson.
 The Siege of St. Augustine in 1702, 1959, pg. 23, Charles W. Arnade.
 A Report on the Site of San Juan del Puerto, A Spanish Mission, Ft. Goerge Island, Duval Couty, Florida, William M. Jones. 1967

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE			
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0	30	26	10
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0	81	27	30
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0			
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Duval	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
		Grant 37	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
		Twp.1-S. RG.29 E.	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		
J. P. Schuck, Department of State		
ORGANIZATION	DATE	
Bureau of Historic Preservation	1/19/70	
STREET AND NUMBER:		
The Capitol		
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Tallahassee	Florida	

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:
DATE OF PHOTO:
NEGATIVE FILED AT:
IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: 1) W. M. Jones, Map of Ft. George Island, 1967. 2) W. M. Jones, Plan of Excavations at Site 1967. 3) Geological Survey 7 1/2 MinQuad
SCALE:
DATE: March 1967.

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
40	Duval	Community Building Mandarin

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE HOME

In 1867, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and her husband Calvin bought thirty acres of the Fairbanks Grant in Mandarin which served as their winter home until the winter of 1883-1884. The move to Florida was due to plans for philanthropy among the Negroes and a desire to benefit her son's health. While in Florida, Mrs. Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, wrote sketches called Palmetto Leaves. The Stowes were active in local charitable and religious activities.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
48	Duval	Church Grounds Mandarin

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR (EPISCOPAL)

Situated on the St. Johns on a portion of the Fairbanks Grant, this congregation was organized in 1867. The church was completed in 1883 under the Rev. C. M. Sturgess, a mission priest assigned to the St. Johns Valley. The church was regularly attended by Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and the west window is a memorial to the Stowe family who were winter residents of Mandarin for many years.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-66	Duval	Jacksonville

SITE OF COW FORD

This narrow part of the St. Johns River, near a clear, freshwater spring, was a crossing point for Indians and early travelers. The Indian name Wacca Pilatka, meaning "Cow's Crossing", was shortened by the English to Cow Ford, and Jacksonville was known by this name for many years. This crossing was used by the English when they made an old Timucuan Indian Trail into King's Road.

THE HUGUENOT MEMORIAL SITE

In 1562, when France was being torn by religious strife, Gaspard de Coligny, Admiral of France, sent two vessels to the New World in search of a refuge for the oppressed Huguenots. Leading the expedition was the Huguenot explorer, Jean Ribaut, who charted a new course across the Atlantic and arrived off the coast of Florida.

On Friday, May 1, 1562, Ribaut's party first landed in the New World here on the east shore of Xalvis Island. In the presence of friendly Indians, the Frenchmen fell to the ground and gave thanks to God in the first Protestant worship service held in the New World.

Ribaut sailed on up the coast where he founded the colonial settlement of Charlesfort - named in honor of his king. Charlesfort did not last and in 1562 a new Huguenot settlement - Fort Caroline - was established on the St. Johns. There, sometime before 1565, the first Protestant white child was born in what is now the United States.

On his second voyage to the Americas in 1565, Ribaut and his men were shipwrecked near St. Augustine. The bold explorer and most of his followers were cold-bloodedly murdered at Matanzas Inlet, near St. Augustine, by Spanish Governor Pedro Menendez, who feared the encroachment of France on Spain's Florida empire.

FLORIDA BOARD OF PARKS AND HISTORIC MEMORIALS

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
149	Duval	

THE BEGINNING

Here at the foot of Market St. stood a bay tree which served as the starting point for the original survey of Jacksonville in June 1822. Market was the first street laid off and named. A total of 20 squares were platted, bounded by Ocean, Duval, Catherine and Bay Sts. One of the first lots sold for \$12 and was in the center of the present courthouse block.

Jacksonville Historical Society

Florida Historical Society

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials

149

1967

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
150	Duval	

DUVAL COUNTY'S FIRST COURT

Duval County, established August 12, 1822, and named for William Pope Duval, Florida's first civil governor, held its first court on December 1, 1823. Some 200 settlers gathered at the corner of Market and Forsyth Sts. to watch the session presided over by Judge Joseph Lee Smith. Construction of the first court house began two years later on the northeast corner of this intersection.

Jacksonville Historical Society

Florida Historical Society

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials

Marker Number	County	Location
F-177	Duval	Ft. George Island

SITE OF

MISSION SAN JUAN DEL PUERTO
(ST. JOHN OF THE PORT)

Founded by the Franciscan Order of Friars Minor in the latter part of the 16th century, this mission was in operation for more than 100 years. It was here that Father Francisco Pareja wrote books in the language of the Timuquan Indians. In time, the mission gave its name to the island and the river.

(Continued on reverse)

* * * * *

(reverse)

Philadelphia Quaker, Jonathan Dickinson, passed through here in 1696 and recorded that he found in the center of the island "the town of St. Wan's, a large town and many people; they have a friar and a worship-house. The people are very industrious, having plenty of hogs and fowls, and large crops of corn." The mission was destroyed in 1702 during a raid from South Carolina, then a British colony.

THIS MARKER ERECTED AND DEDICATED BY
JACKSONVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
IN COOPERATION WITH
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
1970

HUGUENOT HISTORIC MEMORIAL

Fla. 1A, Fort George
Duval County

All evidence indicates that the French explorer, Jean Ribault, seeking refuge for persecuted Huguenots, first landed in the New World on May 1, 1562, here on the east shore of Xalvis Island. In the presence of friendly Indians, he conducted the first Protestant worship service in America, preceeding that held in Jamestown by 40 years and that in Plymouth by 60.

This was the first group known to have come to the shores of the American continent in search of religious freedom. It brought the Protestant religion to North America.

Ribault was sent by Gaspard de Coligny, Admiral of France and champion of the cause of the Huguenots, to search for a refuge in the New World, where his countrymen could live in peace according to their own ideals. At the same time, the colonization of a new dominion would extend the possessions of France.

These dreams were not to come true. While Ribault went back to France, another band of 300 Huguenots arrived to build Fort Caroline on the St. Johns River north of Jacksonville.

At about the same time Ribault managed, at last, to return to the new French fort, Pedro Menendez de Aviles, by command of the King of Spain, was ordered out from the budding community at St. Augustine to destroy interlopers on Spanish territory.

After a minor clash at the fort, Ribault decided to attack St. Augustine. However, when the French ships were wrecked by a violent storm south of the Spanish community, Menendez marched against Fort Caroline, sparing only women and children. After this victory, Menendez found the shipwrecked Frenchmen, who had managed to reach shore at an inlet, and slaughtered them unmercifully. A few days later, Ribault and the main force of his army crossed overland to the inlet, which the Spanish named "Matanzas" or "Slaughters," to meet the same fate.

France never again attempted settlement on the Florida Peninsula, and under the direction of Menendez, St. Augustine flourished to become the first permanent colony in what has become the United States.

KINGSLEY PLANTATION

Fla. Ala, Fort George
Duval County

The colorful planter and slave trader Zephaniah Kingsley came to Florida from Africa, Brazil and the West Indies in 1803, and remained here to play a prominent role in the commercial and political affairs of Florida as a Spanish colony and later as a U.S. territory.

At the turn of the 19th century, Spain was encouraging colonists to till Florida's fertile soil, and Zephaniah Kingsley realized this as the perfect opportunity to obtain a base from which slaves could be smuggled across the U.S. border to Southern planters.

He obtained a Spanish land grant in 1814, but did not wait for his claim to be allowed before building a home on Fort George Island. This home still stands today, and contains 19th century furniture typical of the period when Zephaniah Kingsley lived there. Adjacent are the original coquina slave quarters.

Though Kingsley was primarily a slave trader, he engaged extensively in shipping to facilitate the importation of slaves, and in agriculture to furnish a training school for them. Thus he got the raw material in Africa, and eventually delivered to his purchaser a highly prized artisan, profiting from the agricultural byproducts in the process.

Despite Kingsley's unconventional life, his leadership ability was recognized by four different governmental authorities under whose dominion he lived in Florida. Among other honors, he was selected by the President of the United States to serve as one of 13 members of the second Legislative Council of the Florida Territory.

YELLOW BLUFF FORT

Fla. 105, New Berlin
Duval County

A Confederate battery was located at Yellow Bluff on the north bank of the St. Johns River below Jacksonville during the summer and early fall of 1862 to help the battery at St. Johns Bluff keep Federal gunboats from going up the river.

Because of its significance as a port and railhead, Jacksonville was the key to North Florida. Between 1861 and 1865, the city and the territory along the St. Johns changed hands from Union to Confederate armies no less than four times.

In February of 1864, Yellow Bluff was occupied by Federal troops, chiefly, apparently, to prevent the Confederates from using it. After failing to restore Florida's allegiance to the Union, Federal forces withdrew from the fort for the last time on July 26, 1864, and Yellow Bluff again came under the domination of the Confederacy.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY

The first county, established July 21, 1821. The county was named after the Escambia River. Most authorities say this name derived from the Spanish word cambiar, "to barter," and developed because trade between the Spaniards and the Indians took place here. The name may be of Indian origin, possibly through the Choctaw or Chickasaw suffix abi, "killer." COUNTY SEAT: PENSACOLA.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY

1. Campbell Town
8 miles NE of Pensacola
2. Christ Church, old
Episcopal - HABS
S Adams & E. Zarragossa Streets
ANR (Fla-14-6)
3. Deluna's Attempted Settlement
Pensacola Beach
4. Ferdinand Square
Plaza Square
Pensacola
5. Fifteen Mile House
Cantonment
15 miles N of Pensacola
6. Fort Barrancas
Near Pensacola
HABS
7. Fort George (San Michael)
8. Fort San Bernardo
Spring & Brainerd Streets
Pensacola
9. Fort San Carlos
NR Fort San Carlos de
Barrancas
HABS
10. Military Reservation
Cantonment - Clinch -
Galvez Spring
11. Nunez' Ferry
12. Panton, Leslie & Co.
Indian Trading Post
and Warehouse
13. Pine Barren Settlement & Creek
Pine Barren
14. Residence of Gen. A. Jackson
Residence while governor of
Territory of Florida
15. Pensacola Historic District
Nomination to National Register
16. Plaza Ferdinand VII - NR 1969
Andrew Jackson Memorial tablet
on spot where transfer of Florida
from Spain to the U.S. took place
in 1821 - in Plaza Ferdinand VII,
Pensacola
HABS
17. Barclay House
ANR (Fla-148)
HABS
18. City of Five Flags
Palafox Wharf
19. First Religious Service
Pensacola Beach on Santa Rosa
Island
20. Feast of the Assumption Mass
Cross, Pensacola
21. Pensacola City Fiesta of Five
Flags - located at Municipal
Airport, Pensacola
22. Palafox Street
N Parkway at Garden and Palafox
23. Garden Street
West Parkway at Garden and
Palafox Street
24. Old Indian Trail (U.S.29)
Pensacola to Fort Montgomery

Escambia County Continued.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 25. Alexander McGillivray's Burial Place - at site of Panton Leslie Trading Post
West Main Street | 36. Fort Pickens
Fort Pickens State Park
Pensacola
HM #81 - ANR and HABS |
| 26. St. Michael's Church
Palafox & Chase Streets,
Pensacola
HABS St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church | 37. Fort McRee (ruins)
Near Pensacola |
| 27. St. Michael's Cenetery
Alcaniz Street E of Garden
Pensacola | 38. Governor Perry Home
corner of Palafox and Wright
ANR Boysen Perry House
(Fla - 14-9) and HABS |
| 28. Dorothy Walton Grave
St. Michael's Cemetery
Pensacola | 39. First public school building
located on north side of Wright
St. between Guillemard and
Tarragonna Streets
Pensacola |
| 29. Vacaria Baja
Ranch of Don Manuel Gonzalez
Pensacola | 40. Opera House
Jefferson Street
Pensacola |
| 30. Contonment, site of Gen.
Jackson's Camp while awaiting
transfer of Florida to U.S.
Pensacola | 41. Geronimo
Palafox Wharf, Pensacola |
| 31. First Methodist Church
Pensacola
HABS | 42. Made Land
Palafox Wharf, Pensacola |
| 32. Pensacola Cradle of Naval
Aviation
Municipal Airport
Pensacola | 43. home of Stephen R. Mallory,
Secretary of Confederate Navy
Palafox Parkway, Pensacola |
| 33. Frascati
end of Gregory Street
Pensacola | 44. Memorial to Stephen R. Mallory
Palafox Wharf, Pensacola |
| 34. Wright Street
Palafox Parkway at Wright
Pensacola | 45. Anchor and propeller
Park on Palafox Wharf
Pensacola |
| 35. Chase Street
Palafox Parkway at Chase
Pensacola | 46. Dorothy Walton Home
HABS Pensacola |
| | 47. Reconstruction of 1723-1754 town
of Pensacola on Santa Rosa Island
now in progress. |
| | 48. Santa Rosa Battlefield Markers
(5) Santa Rosa Island |

Escambia County Continued

49. First Steam saw mill located at Bohemia on Scenic Highway
50. Early brick factory at Gull Point
51. Emory Fisk Skinner's mill on Escambia Bay
52. Site of Escambia where Emory Fisk Skinner lived and from which the first telephone in Florida was installed in 1880.
53. Site of Jackson Camp on Little Bayou at Idle Day Spring in 1814 when Jackson captured Pensacola and held city for 2 days. This was during War of 1812.
54. Site of Andrew Jackson Road center of Santa Rosa Peninsula terminating at Town Point
55. Site of Andrew Jackson Camp at Florida Town
56. Site of Battle between Union and Confederate soldiers at Bluff Springs, Florida
57. Site of Creary's Brick Factory at Bluff Springs where many of the bricks used in the old forts were made.
58. Site of the Pensacola Navy Yard established in 1825
HM #10 and HABS
ANR (FLA-14-2)
59. Site of first City Hall and City Market
60. Site of terminus of first railroad at Jackson and 12th Avenue, Pensacola
61. Site of old Escambia County Courthouse - now U.S. Post Office, NE corner Palafox and Chase
62. Dr. Isaac Hulse House
First physician of the Naval Hospital
63. Seville Square
Pensacola
64. Home of the widow of Major Francis L. Dade, U.S. Army
65. Captain Richard G. Bradford
HM #12
Entrance Ft. Pickins
66. Indian Village Site (ES-2)
HM #91
Pensacola Beach
67. Indian Village Site (ES-5)
HM #92
Pensacola Beach
68. Alger Railroad & Sawmill
Century
HM #157
69. Fort Redoubt (FLA-145)
US Naval Air Station
HABS
70. Pensacola Lighthouse
(FLA 147)
U.S. Naval Air Station
HABS



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Escambia

Entry No. 9-1 Date April 30, 1970

1. NAME					
COMMON: <u>Pensacola Historical District</u>					
AND OR HISTORIC:					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Boundaries as shown on annexed map</u>					
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Pensacola</u>					
STATE <u>Florida</u>		CODE	COUNTY: <u>Escambia</u>		CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious			
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific			
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME: <u>Multiple Public and Private Ownership</u>					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Pensacola</u>			STATE: <u>Florida</u>	CODE	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: <u>Escambia County Court House</u>					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Pensacola</u>			STATE: <u>Florida</u>	CODE	
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY: <u>Historic American Buildings Survey & National Historic Landmarks</u>					
DATE OF SURVEY: <u>Summer, 1968</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: <u>Library of Congress</u>					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Washington, D. C.</u>			STATE:	CODE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Escambia
Entry No. 9-1 Date 4/30/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Pensacola's Historical District evolved over a two hundred year period from a military stockade to the present day area of residences and small commercial enterprises. Almost two hundred years after Tristan de Luna's initial colonization attempt in 1559, Spanish soldiers and colonists established a lasting settlement in this area in 1752. By the beginning of the nineteenth century when Pensacola and West Florida had become a part of the United States, many of the early Spanish and British military and civilian structures had disappeared. Just after the Civil War, this area was close to the pulse of economic activity for shipping, fishing, and the railroad; the area now encompassed by the Historical District developed as an adjunct to the nearby port facilities. After this period of affluence peaked at the turn of the century, the District increasingly suffered from neglect until formal state-sponsored restoration activities began in 1967.

Since most of the eighteenth century structures were constructed of wood the present structures in the Historical District date from the nineteenth century. A large proportion of the surviving structures are Gulf Coast cottages. French Creole settlers brought this architectural style from the West Indies via New Orleans and it is unique to areas in which this group settled. Side-by-side are excellent examples of Gulf Coast cottages, Greek Revival and Victorian homes, and the Frontier Georgian Old Christ Church, one of the oldest Protestant church buildings existing on its original site in the state.

The basic British city plan, surveyed by Elias Durnford in the 1760's and adapted by the Spanish surveyor, Pintado, two decades later, still forms the basis for lot designation in this "Old City" area.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

2. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Historical District illustrates the diverse nature of Pensacola's past. Located here are buildings of architectural significance and structures that illustrate Pensacola's importance as a commercial and transportation center. The military and political role of the city are also evident. The unification of these features, their restoration and preservation, provide the basis for an historic preservation program that will give new life to a deteriorating section of the city while providing a living and vital interpretation of the history of the city and region.

As a military and governmental center, Pensacola served as the capitol of West Florida during the British occupation (1763-1781) and during the last Spanish period (1781-1821). The British stockade occupied part of the area now encompassed by the Historical District. The "change of flags" ceremony, when Spanish officials relinquished control over West Florida to the United States in 1821, took place in Plaza Ferdinand VII* which is located on the western edge of the Historical District.

The significance of the city as a center of fishing, shipping, and transportation is illustrated within the present day District. Pensacola's economy escalated during the yellow pine lumber boom; both commercial buildings and private residences illustrate this rise in wealth and importance. Especially significant is the Louisville and Nashville Marine Terminal. This building housed offices that linked railroad and shipping lines for the exportation of pine. Even in its architecture, this structure typifies this period of commercial importance.

The variety of architectural styles reveals a varied past. French Creole cottages, Victorian, Greek Revival, and early eighteenth century homes exist side-by-side in the District. The predominance of houses, however, illustrate the territorial and early national periods of Pensacola's history. Despite the importance of Pensacola as a brick producing center during the nineteenth century, the importance of the yellow pine industry is more evident--most of the houses are of wood construction.

* Nat. Hist. Site

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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 Irving A. Leonard, Spanish Approach to Pensacola (Albuquerque,
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 Earle W. Newton, Historic Architecture of Pensacola (Pensacola
 Florida: Pensacola Historical Restoration and Preservation
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 Charlton W. Tebeau and Ruby L. Carson, Florida from Indian Trail
 to Space Age, (Delray Beach, Florida: The Southern Publishing Co.;
 1965).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes Seconds
NW	30 ° 24' 50 "	87 ° 12' 58 "		0	0	0
NE	30 ° 24' 57 "	87 ° 12' 20 "				
SE	30 ° 24' 27 "	87 ° 12' 13 "				
SW	30 ° 24' 20 "	87 ° 12' 51 "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 108

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Joe P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation		
ORGANIZATION Department of State	DATE 4/30/70	
STREET AND NUMBER: The Capitol		
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee	STATE Florida	CODE

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Pensacola Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission
 DATE OF PHOTO:
 NEGATIVE FILED AT:

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:
 SCALE:
 DATE:

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
10	Escambia	Pensacola Navy Yard

PENSACOLA NAVY YARD ESTABLISHED IN 1825

In 1825 Congress passed a law authorizing a navy yard on Florida's Gulf Coast. A three man commission came to Pensacola to examine the area as a possible site. Their report favored Pensacola, and in December, 1825, the Secretary of the Navy reported Pensacola's selection. In 1826 plans for the yard were laid out, but not until 1830 was the yard established. Captain Lewis Warrington, a member of the 1825 commission, was the first commander.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
12	Escambia	Entrance Ft. Pickens

CAPTAIN RICHARD G. BRADFORD

In this vicinity Captain Richard G. Bradford of Madison was killed on October 9, 1861, during the Battle of Santa Rosa Island. The battle was fought in an attempt to capture Fort Pickens which protected Pensacola Harbor. Bradford was the first Confederate officer from Florida to die in the War Between the States. In his honor the Legislature voted to change the name of New River County to Bradford County. Gov. John Milton signed the law December 6, 1861.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

<u>Marker Number</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
F-81	Escambia	Ft. Pickens State Park

CANNONS OF FT. PICKENS

Brought to Pensacola during the period from 1763-1781 by the British, these cannons were used in defense of the town by the British, Spanish, United States and Confederate States. After the close of Ft. Pickens, the Navy scrapped the guns and sold them as salvage. Interested citizens of Pensacola purchased the cannons and returned them to Ft. Pickens State Park in 1955, where, in accordance with the deed, they can never be removed.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-91	Escambia	Pensacola Beach

INDIAN VILLAGE SITE (ES-2)

North of this point on the shore of Santa Rosa Sound, a large Indian Village existed for centuries before the coming of the Spanish Explorers. Refuse piles of shells (Kitchen Middens) with an occasional flint chip or potsherd indicate a village area of several acres. Both the Weeden Island and Fort Walton Cultures used it. PLEASE DO NOT DISTURB.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-92	Escambia	Pensacola Beach

INDIAN VILLAGE SITE (ES-5)

The low ground just North of the highway at this point was the site of an Indian Village about 1,000 years ago. The artifacts found have been identified as belonging to the Weeden Island Culture which lived along the Gulf Coast. Clams and oysters made up a large part of their local diet. The village was about one acre in size. PLEASE DO NOT DISTURB.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-100	Escambia	Pensacola

CHRIST CHURCH

Erected in 1832, this is the oldest church building in Florida still standing on its original site. Tradition ascribes the design of this Episcopal Church to Sir Christopher Wren. Constructed of locally made brick, it was used by Federal forces during the Civil War as a barracks and hospital. The Parish moved in 1903. Deeded to Pensacola in 1936, it was used as a public library until 1957. Pensacola Historical Museum established here in August, 1960.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
157	Escambia	Wayside Park Century, Fla.

ALGER RAILROAD

This site is 300 yards west of former location of tracks of The Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company logging railroad which ran from Century to Alger-owned timber lands in Alabama. Ninety miles in length, the railroad hauled prime virgin longleaf logs for manufacture of lumber and export timbers at the Century mill, the largest in Florida. Logging crews lived in railroad camp cars on sidings. Oxen were used in the woods to skid logs to the railroad for loading.

Railroad discontinued operation in 1942.

CENTURY, FLORIDA

Founded in 1900 to house mill employees of the Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company formed in 1900 by General Russell A. Alger-Governor of Michigan, U.S. Senator, and President McKinley's Secretary of War-and by Martin H. Sullivan of Pensacola. Edward A. Hauss led the company from 1901 to 1957 and pioneered in reforestation to perpetuate timber resources. Century and Alger recall the names Colonel Frank Hecker, Henry Glover, W.D. Mann, David Miller, Houston Jones, Larry Nelson, and Marion Leach.

FORT PICKENS
(FORT PICKENS STATE PARK)
U.S. 98, 21A, west of Pensacola Beach
Escambia County

Old brick Fort Pickens, built on the western tip of Santa Rosa Island to defend the important deepwater harbor of Pensacola against foreign attack, has been the scene of activities in every major conflict in which this country has been engaged, from the Civil War to World War II.

Its major role was during the Civil War, when it remained one of three Southern forts (all in Florida) that the Confederates were unable to seize from the Federals.

Santa Rosa Island has been the location of many fortifications since the early 1700's. It was recognized by the Spanish, French, British, Confederates, and the United States Army and Navy as the key to the defense of Pensacola Harbor.

Pensacola was the capital of West Florida when the Florida territory was ceded to the United States in 1821. In anticipation of the selection of Pensacola as the principal United States naval depot of the Gulf of Mexico, the U.S. government built four forts in the area. Fort Pickens, completed in 1834, was named in honor of Brig. Gen. Andrew Pickens of the South Carolina State Troops in the American Revolution.

At the onset of the Civil War, the fort had been unoccupied for several years. The day Florida passed her ordinance of secession, Jan. 10, 1861, the fort became the Federal headquarters. Confederates made several attempts to capture Fort Pickens, but all hostilities were stopped when they evacuated their holdings in the area in May of 1862. The Federals immediately took possession of the other deserted forts and the Navy Yard, and held Pensacola for the rest of the war.

As the war waned, Fort Pickens was used as a prison for military and political prisoners. In 1875, Congress again used Fort Pickens as a prison with the Apache, Geronimo, and some of his band being held there for two years after their capture in 1866.

Fort Pickens was an active coastal defense fortification during the Spanish-American War, and also was activated during the two World Wars.

FLAGLER COUNTY

The fifty-third county, established April 28, 1917. The name honors Henry M. Flagler, who did so much for the development of the east coast of Florida through his building of the Florida East Coast Railroad. COUNTY SEAT: BUNNELL.

FLAGLER COUNTY

1. Bulow Ruins Historic Memorial
2. Site of the "House of Refuge", in Southeast corner of Flagler Co.
3. Immense shell mound (on the banks of the Bulow Creek
4. Tissemi Mission reputed built by Franciscans in late 17th Century
5. Site of San Josef Mission-Built by the Franciscan Order 1693 - 1696. Only Foundation of Building remains
6. San Jose Sugar Mill Ruins - 1830- Built by Gen. J.M. Hernandez - Only foundations and walls remain
7. Site of Charles and George Clark's Sugar Mill Ruins - about 1830. Some foundations and walls left.
8. Site of Duke Relay Station and Post Office - about 1870
9. Site of Residence of Abraham Dupont - before 1850 - Building destroyed.
10. Earth Works - Where French Huguenots fought the Spanish 1565
11. Point where "Fort Caben" was built for Defense against the Indians-about 1834-no trace left-probably a wood building.
12. Fort Fulton-built about 1834 for Defense against the Indians no trace to be found of building at point where Old Kings Hwy crosses Pellicer Creek
13. Base of Chimney of Residence of Francis Pellicer-about 1825.
14. Indian Trail-crossing little Haw Creek (verified by Surveys) and State Hwy No. 11
15. Old Kings Highway-Construction began 1632 and completed in 1768
16. Spring Garden Trail-before 1834-extended entire length of Flagler County
17. Dupont's "Lime House"-about 1820-only foundation remain
18. Site of Residence and Slave Quarters of Gen. J. M. Hernandez-"Mala Compra" about 1825;once owned by nephew of George Washington now owned by Owen D. Young and known as "Washington Oaks"
19. Old Salt Road-about 1860- This was the road to the Distillation plant on the sea beach where salt was recovered by the Confederates during the Civil War.
20. "Indian Pond" - about 1830 Place where soldiers and civilians waylaid and fought a band of Indians who were driving a herd of stolen cattle South along the King Highway.
21. "Hewitts Old Mill"-before 1850-Old dam and site of Grist and Saw Mill on Hulet Branch-shown on Township Pl

Flagler County Continued

22. "Indian Burial Mounds"-dating
back several hundred years-
in which Indian relics have been
found that the Smithsonian
Institute stated were con-
siderably more than four hundred
years old
23. Wreck of the Passenger Liner
"Vera Cruz" - 1881
24. The Old Cutting House owned by
T. E. Wadsworth
25. King's Road
HM #22
26. Washington Oaks Gardens
HM #124

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-124	Flagler	Washington Oaks Gardens State Park

WASHINGTON OAKS GARDENS

Part of a Spanish land grant to Bautista Don Juan Ferreira in 1815. Developed as a plantation by General Joseph Hernandez, early Florida planter. George Washington, related to our first president, married Hernandez' daughter, Louisa, in 1844. They were given this land by Hernandez and remained here until 1856, developing the plantation and starting an orange grove. Louisa died in 1859, and George left, but returned in 1886, to live here the rest of his life. Purchased in 1936, by Mr. and Mrs. Owen D. Young, the gardens, groves, and plantings were expanded. In 1964, after Mr. Young's death, Mrs. Young gave the property to the State.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
22	Flagler	

KING'S ROAD

This road was built about 1766 when Colonel James Grant was governor of British East Florida. It extended from St. Augustine to Cowford (Jacksonville) and north to Colorain, Ga., across the St. Marys River. Later the road was extended south along the Matanzas River. Aided in part by donations from Grant's friends in South Carolina and Georgia, the road's chief financial backing came from local subscribers. It became a major artery of travel.

BULOW PLANTATION RUINS

Fla. S-5A, S.E. of Bunnell
Flagler County

Today, all that is left of the once-prosperous Bulow Plantation are the extensive coquina ruins of the great sugar mill, several well-preserved wells, a unique spring-house, and the crumbling foundation of the grand mansion, Bulow Ville.

In the early 19th century, Bulow Plantation covered 6,000 acres, and was the scene of much gay living and entertainment by its young owner, John J. Bulow. Among the illustrious visitors therewas John James Audubon, the famous naturalist and painter.

However, this gaiety came to an abrupt end in December, 1835 with the outbreak of the Seminole War and the quartering of militia at Bulow Ville, in spite of the owner's opposition.

Bulow declared that he and his slaves could defend the plantation without military aid. It is possible that he shared the opinion of many Florida settlers that efforts should be made to give the Indians their own boundaries in Florida.

When the soldiers retreated to St. Augustine the Indians laid waste to the entire area, including the beautiful manor.

Bulow returned to Paris, France, where he had been educated. Here he died at the age of 27.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

The ~~seventeenth~~ county, established
February 8, 1832. Named for Benjamin Franklin.
COUNTY SEAT: APALACHICOLA.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

1. Confederate Breastworks
Apalachicola
2. Forbes Purchase
Apalachicola
3. Dr. John Gorrie Museum,
tomb, and Southern Ice
Exchange Monument in Dr.
John Gorrie Historic Memorial
Apalachicola
4. Mansion House
5. Negro Fort
HM#159 Fort Gadsden
was a "Negro Fort"
6. Raney House
ANR Raney (David G)
House (FLA-150)
Apalachicola
7. Orman House
Apalachicola
8. St. Joseph's Cemetery
Apalachicola
9. St. Vincent Island
Near Apalachicola
10. Trinity Episcopal Church
HM #134
ANR (FLA -151)
Apalachicola
11. Florida Antiquities
St. George Island
12. Carrabelle Lighthouse
Near Carrabelle
13. Cedar of Lebanon
Apalachicola
14. Chestnut Street Cemetery
15. When The River Was King
HM #121
Port of Apalachicola
16. Franklin County Founding
Courthouse Square
HM #62
17. Tate's Hell - Remote area
and Indian stronghold

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
62	Franklin County	Apalachicola Court House

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Named for Benjamin Franklin, the county was created in 1832. Apalachicola, the county seat, which dates back to the times of the Creek Indians, was an important center for cotton trade. The county is noted for agriculture, timber, livestock and sea foods. Franklin County men of note include: Joseph White, territorial delegate to Congress; McQueen McIntosh, fiery secessionist; Dr. John Gorrie, inventor of artificial refrigeration; Alvin Wentworth Chapman, botanist; and Cosam Emir Bartlett, editor.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-121	Franklin	Apalachicola

WHEN THE RIVER WAS KING!

History record the first shipment of cotton to leave this Port, arrived New York, 1822.

Beginning 1836, forty-three, three-storied brick, Cotton Warehouses and Brokerages lined Apalachicola's waterfront. Their granite-columned facades caused Apalachicola to be known as "The City of Granite Fronts." Cotton receipts were over 55,000 bales per year.

By 1840, 130,000 bales of cotton annually left this Port. Foreign and coastwise shipments amounted to between \$6,000,000.00 and \$8,000,000.00 yearly. Corresponding amounts of merchandise were received for transportation into the interior. Apalachicola was the third largest Cotton Port in the United States.

(reverse side)

WHEN THE RIVER WAS KING!

The Apalachicola Board of Trade, 1860, in a resounding memorial to Congress, stated:

"We are the great depot of the State. We do more business than each and every portion of the State put together. This year we have done \$14,000,000.00 worth of business."

In that year \$13,000.00 was refused for a Water Street lot.

Between 1828 and 1928, two hundred and four "Sidewheelers" and "Sternwheelers" Queens of the River, plied this waterway.

Long Live The Apalachicola!

In Cooperation With
The City of Apalachicola

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
134	Franklin	

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This original structure of white pine had previously been cut into sections in New York and floated by sailing vessel down the Atlantic Coast and around the Florida keys before it was erected on this site.

This parish was first organized in 1836 by The Reverend Fitch W. Taylor, Diocese of Maryland, but on February 11, 1837, it was incorporated by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida.

(continued on reverse)

Vestrymen at the time of the church's incorporation were Colin Mitchel, John Gorrie, E. Wood, George S. Middlebrook, Hiram Nourse, William G. Porter, C. E. Bartlett, Ludlum S. Chittenden, and George Field.

Membership rolls include the names of some of Florida's pioneer settlers - Orman, Raney, Grady, Whiteside, Oven Branch, and many others.

Apalachicola Historical Society
in cooperation with
Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
159	Franklin	Fort Gadsden State Park

FORT GADSDEN

Built in 1814 by Lieutenant Colonel Edward Nichols, His Majesty's marines, as a rallying point to encourage the Seminole Indians to ally themselves with England against the United States in the War of 1812. Abandoned after 1814, it was occupied by a band of free Negroes, and was known by 1816 as "The Negro Fort." Its location in Spanish Florida did not deter Major General Andrew Jackson from ordering its elimination as a threat to American commerce on the Apalachicola River. On July 27, 1816, Lieutenant Colonel Duncan L. Clinch, with U. S. forces and 150 Creeek Indians, fired on the fort and destroyed it with a "hot shot" cannon ball which exploded in the powder magazine killing all but 30 of 300 occupants. In 1818 General Jackson directed Lieutenant James Gadsden to build "Fort Gadsden" here, in spite of Spanish protests. Confederate troops occupied the fort until July, 1863, when malaria forced its abandonment.

U.S. 319-98, Apalachicola
Franklin County

Imagine a long, hot summer without air conditioning.
Try to envision your favorite beverage not cooled by artificial ice.

These everyday luxuries that we take for granted are the result of the efforts of a little-known doctor from Apalachicola - John Gorrie - who invented the first ice-making machine in a quest for an artificial room-cooling device.

The museum honoring Dr. Gorrie houses a replica of his first ice machine. Other exhibits include early scenes in Apalachicola, clothing and artifacts of Dr. Gorrie's time, and many other interesting items.

Dr. Gorrie settled in Apalachicola as a young physician in 1833. As he cared for fever-ridden patients suffering from malaria, he felt that if he could lower the room temperature he might control the fevers of the sick.

The first step toward room air conditioning was a device invented by Dr. Gorrie, which hung from the ceiling of the patient's room. This device was filled with ice and a current of air was forced to pass over it. Because at that time all ice had to be shipped in from the Great Lakes by boat, Dr. Gorrie built a cold-air machine that was the forerunner of the compression refrigerator.

In 1844, mechanical refrigeration was cooling two rooms set aside in his own home for hospital purposes. He found that the pipes of the machine were clogged with ice. By 1845, Dr. Gorrie was producing ice in blocks of 8 x 10 inches.

GADSDEN COUNTY

The fifth county, established June 24, 1823. Named for James Gadsden (1788-1858), a South Carolinian who served General Andrew Jackson as aide-de-camp during the Florida campaign of 1818. COUNTY SEAT: QUINCY.

GADSDEN COUNTY

1. Chattahoochee Arsenal
HM #1 United States
Arsenal (1832-1861)
2. McLean Homestead
Greensboro
3. Santa Cruz de Sabacola
Mission site
Near Chattahoochee
4. Shepard's Old Grist Mill, G
Greensboro
5. Rocky Comfort Plantation
Bryan Croom, South of
Quincy
HM #73
6. The Quincy State Bank
HM #116
7. Bruce (William and Hector)
House (Fla-152) U.S. 90 - ANR
and HABS
8. White (Judge P.W.) House
ANR (FLA-153)
and HABS
9. Whiskey George
Slave Headquarters on
Whiskey George Bayou
10. Florida River Remote Area
Indian Stronghold near
Fort Gadsden

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

<u>Marker Number</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
1	Gadsden	Chattahoochee U.S. 90

UNITED STATES ARSENAL (1832-1861)

One-half mile to the north are the remains of the United States Arsenal erected by the United States Army Ordnance under an Act of Congress passed in 1832. The arsenal proper consisted of various buildings erected so that their exterior walls formed a quadrangle of four square acres. All the brick were made in the vicinity and construction was begun in 1834. It served as an arsenal of deposit prior to the Civil War, when it was seized by the Confederacy and used as a Camp of Instruction. Following the Civil War the Federal Government gave it to the Freedman's Bureau in 1866. The buildings were given to the State of Florida in 1869 for use as a prison. It was placed in service as a mental institution in 1876.

In Cooperation With
Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-73	Gadsden	

ROCKY COMFORT PLANTATION

Near this site stood Rocky Comfort, the plantation home of Bryan Croom, a native of North Carolina who settled in Gadsden County in 1826 with his family and slaves. Croom cultivated cotton and prospered to such an extent that he became one of the largest landholders in middle Florida. In addition to his holdings in Gadsden, Croom owned Goodwood Plantation near Tallahassee. He was the brother of Hardy Bryan Croom, discoverer of the Florida Torreya tree.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-116	Gadsden	Quincy

THE QUINCY STATE BANK

Pioneer commercial banking house in Gadsden County, E. P. Dismukes, President, opened 20 August 1889, under State Charter No. 1, issued twelve days earlier under the Act creating a State Banking System; original capital, \$60,000. Became strong institution under Mark W. ("Pat") Munroe, President 1892-1940. Deposits one million dollars, 1919; doors never closed during Bank Crisis 1933; resources fourteen millions, 1964. Present building constructed and occupied 1961, under James J. Love, Chairman of Board.

In Cooperation With

Quincy State Bank

GILCHRIST COUNTY

The sixty-seventh county, established
December 4, 1925. Named for Albert H. Gilchrist,
who was Governor of Florida from 1909 to 1913.
COUNTY SEAT: TRENTON.

GILCHRIST COUNTY

1. Fort Fanning
2. Fanning Springs
Archaeological Site
3. Archaeological sites along
east bank of Suwannee River:
Rock Bluff Springs, Hart
Springs, Otter Springs.

GLADES COUNTY

The fifty-eighth county established April 23, 1921. Named for the Everglades, of which it forms a part. COUNTY SEAT: MOORE HAVEN.

GLADES COUNTY

1. Land Reclamation
Large scale drainage of the
Everglades began in the early
1920's (at one time the entire
county was considered everglades)
2. Archaeological aboriginal sites
throughout the county
3. The Lake Okeechobee Dykes
Controlling the largest
fresh water lake wholly
within the United States
4. The Destruction of Moore Haven
with heavy loss of life by a
hurricane in 1928
5. Large scale growing and milling
of sugar cane began in the
everglades near Clewiston in
1927.

GULF COUNTY

The sixty-sixth county, established June 6, 1925. Named for the Gulf of Mexico, which washes its southern shore. COUNTY SEAT: WEWAHITCHKA.

GULF COUNTY

1. Constitutional Monument
and park, commemorating
Constitution of 1838 in
Port St. Joe
2. Iola and St. Joseph Railroad
HM #107 Fort Place-St. Joseph
& Iola Railroad
3. Lake Wimico and St. Joseph
Railroad
HM #21
4. St. Joseph Historic District
Proposed
5. St. Vincents Island Cloomis
Wildlife Studies - Now
National Wildlife Refuge
6. Messalini's Plantation site
Near Port St. Joe
7. Federal Gulf Blockading
Squadron lay off Port St.
Joe during the War Between
the States
8. St. Joseph Cemetery
Port St. Joe
HM #99
9. Fort Crevecoeur
French occupation - 1718
Port St. Joe
HM #115
10. St. Joseph Confederate
Salt works - HM #119
Port St. Joe
11. Shipyard Cove
Port St. Joe
HM #125
12. Old St. Joseph Cemetery
Port St. Joe
HM #151

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-99	Gulf	Port St. Joe

SAINT JOSEPH CEMETERY

This site is one of three cemeteries of Saint Joseph. Many persons interred here were victims of yellow fever which plagued the city throughout July and August, 1841, causing its depopulation and abandonment. The dread disease, sparing neither rich nor poor, was brought into port by sailing ship from the Greater Antilles. Here many prominent territorial Florida statesmen, journalists and merchants succumbed. No markers remain of those buried in trenches.

IN COOPERATION WITH
GULF COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-107	Gulf	Wewahitchka

FORT PLACE - ST. JOSEPH & IOLA RAILROAD

Fort Place, forerunner of Wewahitchka, located one-quarter mile East was constructed in the early 1830's as a refuge from hostile Indians. It consisted of a hewn log blockhouse equipped with portholes for firearms, and was enclosed within a two acre stockade. No remains of Fort Place are visible today.

The St. Joseph and Iola Railroad, completed in 1839, was the third railroad to use steam locomotives in Florida, and was the longest in Territorial Florida.

IN COOPERATION WITH
GULF COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-115	Gulf	

FORT CREVECOEUR

In 1717, on this site, the French began erecting Fort Crèvecoeur within Spanish domain. On February 8, 1718, Jean-Baptiste Lémoyne de Bienville, acting Governor of Louisiana, dispatched his brother, Lémoyne de Châteague', to complete this Fort. By May 12, the French occupied St. Joseph's Bay. Châteague' reported to Bienville completion, on the mainland, opposite St. Joseph Point, the stockaded Fort Crèvecoeur with four bastions and garrisoned. Simultaneously Juan Pedro Matamoros de Ysla, Governor of Spanish Florida, at Pensacola, indignantly protested this usurpation as St. Joseph's Bay belonged to Spain by earlier discovery and previous settlement.

FORT CREVECOEUR ABANDONED

The French Colonial Council, with unanimous discretion decided to burn Fort Crèvecoeur and abandon St. Joseph's Bay. On August 20, Spanish Captain, Joseph Primo De Rivera, reported to the Spanish Governorship, at St. Augustine, the French had retired from their invasion. Whereupon Rivera was ordered to command St. Joseph's Bay. By March 10, 1719, Don Gregorio de Salinas Varona had been transferred to the Spanish Governorship of St. Joseph's Bay.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-119	Gulf	

ST. JOSEPH CONFEDERATE SALTWORKS

A major Confederate saltworks, with daily capacity of 150 bushels, before completion, was located 200 feet north. Brick foundations were salvaged from ruins of the old City of St. Joseph. Salt processed by evaporation of seawater was one of Florida's two chief contributions to the Confederacy. These saltworks destroyed September 8, 1862, by U. S. S. Kingfisher, by bombardment and landing party action. Destruction of Confederate saltworks was a comparable blow "to the Southern cause as the fall of Charleston."

In Cooperation With
Gulf County Historical Commission

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-125	Gulf	Port St. Joe

SHIPYARD COVE

With completion of St. Joseph & Lake Wimico Railroad, 1836, movement of cotton to shipside at St. Joseph, from the foremost cotton producing territory in the world, began here, thence to domestic and foreign ports. As a result, the young village soon became metropolitan. For this extensive operation a large Shipyard was established. Site recorded, Lieutenant L. M. Powell, Government Survey, St. Joseph Bay, 1841.

In Cooperation With
Gulf County Historical Commission

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
151	Gulf	Old St. Joseph Cemetary Port St. Joe

The following persons are believed to be buried here:

George Clark, of Boston - 1841

Henry Langley, of Georgetown, Washington D.C. - 1844

Captain George L.L. Kupfer, of Boston - 1840

Patrick McDonough and son John of Sligo, Ireland - 1841

William P. Broughton, son of George and Ann Broughton - 1850

Robert H. Stewart - 1837

Jacob A. Blackwell and his sister Amelia - 1841

Mrs. John Richards and her two children, Agnes and John

Hon. Richard C. Allen, Calhoun County Delegate to St. Joseph Convention

Mrs. Nancy Duval, wife of Ex-Governor W.P. Duval

Mrs. George T. War and Georgianna, wife and daughter of Major G.T. Ward

Mrs. S.S. Sibley, wife of S.S. Sibley, Editor of The Floridian

Mrs. Fleming Hixon, wife of Fleming Hixon, Att'y and Agt., Union Bank

Dr. E.R. Gibson, Associate-Editor of the United State Telegraph,
Washington, D.C.

Thomas Bertrum, former Secretary of St. Joseph and Lake Wimico Railroad

Mrs. and Mrs. Moses, mother and father of Ralph G. Moses

Bro. Hamilton, of the Methodist-Episcopal St. Joseph Station

Bro. Seely, of the Methodist-Episcopal St. Joseph Station

Editor Joseph B. Webb, Proprietor of the Florida Journal - 1841

Dr. Thomas H. Thompson, native of Charlestown, Editor of the
Apalachicola Advertiser - 1840

Erected by

St. Joseph Historical Society

City of Port St. Joe

Gulf County Historical Commission

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials

FLORIDA'S FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

(CONSTITUTION CONVENTION MUSEUM)

U.S. 98, Port St. Joe

Gulf County

Dioramas and exhibits of Florida's first State Constitution Convention, as well as of the vanished city of St. Joseph, are featured in this interpretive museum.

The first of Florida's five constitutions was written at St. Joseph by a convention that met Dec. 3, 1838, and finished its work Jan. 11, 1839. On the same day that the convention voted to submit the constitution to the people for ratification, it submitted to Congress the formal application of the people of Florida for admission into the Union.

This proved a little premature, for the new constitution squeaked through the referendum by only 119 votes. During the next six years, the beleaguered Legislative Council successively memorialized Congress for immediate admission, for indefinite postponement, and for division into two territories.

The question was finally resolved when Congress passed an act admitting Florida to the Union on March 3, 1845, as the 27th state.

The selection of St. Joseph over Tallahassee, the territorial capital, as the meeting place of the convention was due to the efforts of the town's promoters. St. Joseph had been founded barely three years before as a rival of Apalachicola for the cotton trade of the Apalachicola River, and was experiencing the false prosperity of a boom town.

However, with no real economic reason for its existence, St. Joseph was unable to survive a deadly yellow fever epidemic and destructive hurricanes in the 1840's. It became a deserted village, of which nothing remained but the cemetery.

The modern city of Port St. Joe sprang up just west of the ruins of this old city.

HAMILTON COUNTY

The fifteenth county, established
December 26, 1827. Named for Alexander Hamilton,
embattled conservative and first U. S. Secretary
of the Treasury. COUNTY SEAT: JASPER.

HAMILTON COUNTY

1. Micco, Indian Village of
Jasper
2. Stephen C. Foster Memorial
White Springs
Inv. #56-1
3. Smith Monument
Near Jasper
4. Trading post at site of
Jasper, in use as early
as 1830
5. Swift Creek Methodist Church
5 miles N of White Springs
6. White Springs
HM #24
7. Ellicott Line surveyed to
make boundary between Georgia
and Florida
8. Site of Three County Ferry
between Hamilton, Madison and
Suwannee Counties. At junction
of Withlacoochee and Suwannee
Rivers in Suwannee River State
Park.

17. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Stephen Foster Memorial is a tribute to the genius of America's great composer and all biographers agree it is fitting and proper that it be here on the banks of the Suwannee River which Foster made famous the world over."

Foster's song ("Old Folks at Home," or Suwannee River") about this river was adopted as the official state song by the 1935 Legislature.

The Memorial had its beginning when Josiah Kirby Lilly, famed drug manufacturer and collector of Fosteriana, crossed the Suwannee and suggested to a Florida friend that "the State should have a living tribute to the composer."

The Florida Federation of Music Clubs promptly began exploring the idea. Their work resulted in a gift of land at White Springs for the purpose, and legislative action called for a State Commission to be appointed by the Governor in 1939.

On October 4, 1950, the Foster Museum, designed to represent an ante-bellum mansion, containing a wealth of Fosteriana, 8 animated dioramas of favorite Foster songs, two priceless Howard Chandler Christy paintings, the desk on which Foster completed "Suwannee River," and other exhibits, was completed at a cost of \$200,000 and opened to the public. The two Christy paintings cost \$5,000 each; the 8 dioramas in the Museum cost \$44,000 (or about \$6,500 each) and were made by Exhibit Builders, Inc., of DeLand, Florida. Fourteen artists and craftsmen spent 2 years planning and building these dioramas.

In 1958, the Stephen Foster Carillon Tower, the second major project in the Memorial's development, was opened, at a cost of half a million dollars. The 200-foot tall tower was built by appropriations of \$375,000 by the Florida Legislature and the balance by public subscription. The Carillon (57 bells in number) was cast by Deagan Company of Chicago, Illinois, at the cost of \$120,000. In the tower are rare musical instruments, priceless Fosteriana and two animated dioramas of Foster songs.

Daily, on the paved roads through the landscaped and wooded park, replicas of Conestoga Wagons transport visitors on drives along the Suwannee River. Seen on the tour of the Park grounds are plantings of day lilies; asters; camellias; dogwood; redbud; magnolia; pine; live and water oak trees.

(See continuation sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
Hamilton Columbia	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description (continued)

On the Suwannee River a 30-passenger/boat similar in design to those that plied the river many years ago - "The Bell of the Suwannee" - make 20-minute trips (on the hour and half hour) daily on the Suwannee.

The Stephen Foster Memorial representing an investment of over \$1,000,000 draws approximately 150,000 visitors each year to the banks of the Suwannee River made famous by Stephen Collins Foster.

The Memorial is open every day in the year except Christmas Day from 9 a. m. to 5:30 p.m.

Special events during the year include Stephen Foster Memorial Week (January 13-19); Jeanie With The Light Brown Hair Auditions and Ball (February); and Florida Folk Festival (May).

8. Significance (continued)

Specific Notes: The movement in Florida to create a Memorial to Stephen Collins Foster, the composer of the State song, was begun officially when the Legislature of 1939 passed Chapter 19243 which created the Stephen Foster Memorial Commission and made the initial appropriation for the erection and maintenance of this Memorial.

MEMORIAL

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian; ☐ 15th Century ☐ 18th Century ☒ 20th Century
☐ 16th Century ☐ 17th Century ☐ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATES (If Applicable and Known) See Continuation Sheet

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This Memorial was erected to honor the memory of Stephen Collins Foster, the first composer in the Hall of Fame, who composed Florida's State song, "Swanee River" or "Old Folks at Home."

We will not at this time go into the reasons why Foster was famous or why his songs have commanded worldwide recognition. We think these facts speak for themselves much more forcefully than they could be conveyed by any statement from us.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Stephen Foster, America's Troubadour, by John Tasker Howard
 Suwannee River and a Biographical Sketch of Stephen Foster, by
 Fletcher Hodges, Jr.
 My Uncle Stephen, by Evelyn Foster Morneweck
 Southern Cookbook, Culinary Arts Press, Reading, Pa.
 World Book Encyclopedia
 Chases' Calendar of Annual Events, Apple Tree Press, Flint, Mich.
 National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.
 American Showcase, sponsored by American Heritage

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds 82° 46' 25"	Degrees Minutes Seconds 30° 20' 38"		Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	
NE	82° 45' 37"	30° 20' 38"				
SE	82° 45' 37"	30° 19' 31"				
SW	82° 46' 25"	30° 19' 31"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 243 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Hamilton County	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Florida		Columbia County	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		Reviewed by J. P. Schuck, Chief	
J. A. Cawthon, Director		Bureau of Historic Preservation	
ORGANIZATION		DATE	
Stephen Foster Memorial		Jan. 26, 1970	
STREET AND NUMBER:			
U.S. 41 and the Suwannee River (3 miles from I-75)			
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE	
White Springs, FLORIDA		Florida	

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

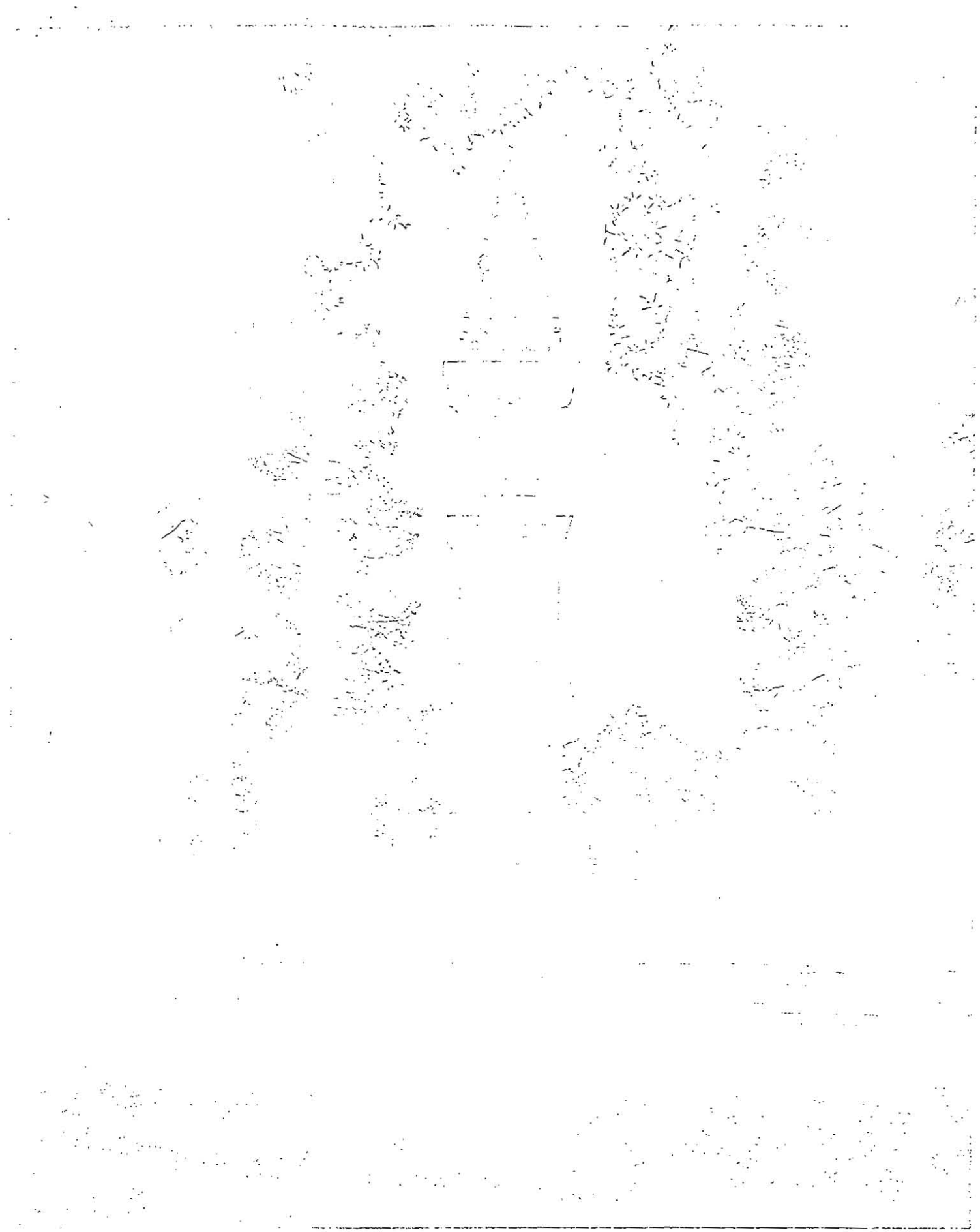
Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE

FLORIDA

COUNTY

Hamilton
Columbia

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

1. NAME: Stephen Foster Memorial
COMMON: Stephen Foster Memorial

LAND OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

TRACT AND NUMBER:

Township 2, South, Range 15, East, Section 12 & 1

CITY OR TOWN:

White Springs

STATE:

Florida

CODE

COUNTY:

Hamilton

CODE

Columbia

3. PHOTOGRAPH

PHOTO CREDIT: Florida N. S. Bureau

DATE OF PHOTO: 1966

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Florida Department of Commerce, Tallahassee, Florida 32304

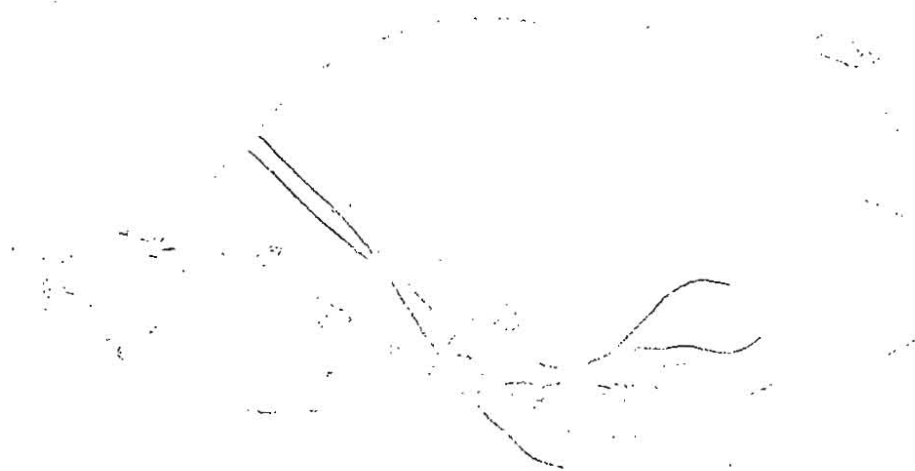
4. DESCRIPTION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

No. 2 - 200-foot Carillon Tower, view from east.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SEE REVERSE SIDE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPHY FORM

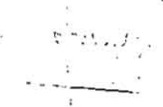
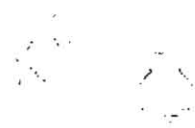
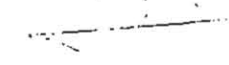
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	FLORIDA
COUNTY	HAMILTON COLUMBIA
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Stephen Foster Memorial			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Township 2, South, Range 15, East, Section 12 & 1			
CITY OR TOWN:			
White Springs, Florida			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Florida		Hamilton Columbia	
3. PHOTOGRAPHY			
PHOTO CREDIT: Florida Mews Bureau			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1946			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Florida Department of Commerce, Tallahassee, Florida 32304			
4. DESCRIPTION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
No. 3 - Desk on which Suwannee River was written, (with Foster's niece).			

SEE REVERSE SIDE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE FLORIDA	
COUNTY HAMILTON COLUMBIA	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

NAME
Stephen Foster Memorial

ADDRESS

CITY

SECTION AND RANGE

Quadrangle 1, South, Range 15, East, Section 12 & 1

CITY OR TOWN

Spring Springs, Florida

STATE

Florida

COUNTY

HAMILTON

COLUMBIA

COUNTY

PHOTO REF. NO.

PHOTO CREDIT: Florida News Bureau

DATE OF PHOTO: 1948

NEGATIVE NO.

Florida Department of Commerce, Tallahassee, Florida 32304

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

No. 4 - Antique Shop - south wing of Museum.

SEE REVERSE SIDE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE

FLORIDA

COUNTY: HAMILTON
COLUMBIA

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

Government Stephen Foster Memorial

NAME OF HISTORIC

PLACES

TRACT AND NUMBER:

Township 2, South, Range 15, East, Section 12 & 1

CITY OR TOWN:

White Springs

STATE:

Florida

CODE

COUNTY:

HAMILTON

CODE

COLUMBIA

PHOTO CREDIT:

Florida News Bureau

DATE OF PHOTO:

1936

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Florida Department of Commerce, Tallahassee, Florida 32304

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

No. 1 - Museum

Stephen Foster Museum, view from west.

SEE REVERSE SIDE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

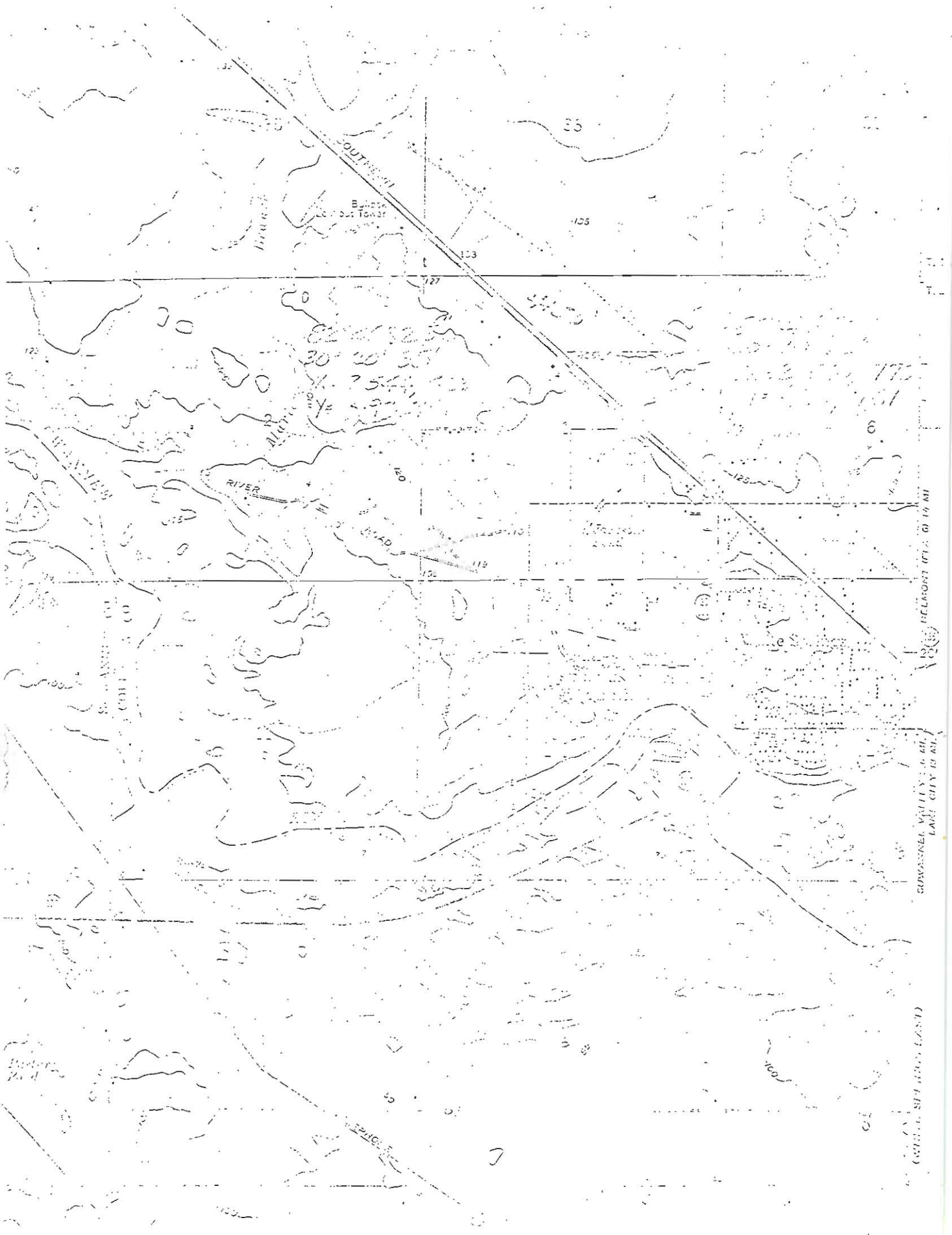
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE FLORIDA	
COUNTY HAMILTON	
TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH	
RANGE 15 EAST	
SECTION 12 & 1	
ENTRY NO.	DATE

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Form 10-771
(July 1967)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

LANDSCAPE FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	Florida
COUNTY	Hamilton Columbia
FOR REPOSED BY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

COMMON: Spanish Tobacco Warehouse
AND/OR HISTORIC:

STREET AND NUMBER:

Township 2, South, Range 15, East, Section 12 & 1

CITY OR TOWN:

White Springs, Florida

STATE:

Florida

COUNTY:

Hamilton

CITY:

White Springs

REFERENCE

SOURCE: U.S. Department of the Interior Geological Survey

SCALE: 1:50,000

DATE: 7-1-67

REMARKS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
24	Hamilton	City Park White Springs

WHITE SPRINGS

These sulphur springs were thought to have medicinal properties and were considered sacred by the Indians. Warriors wounded in battle reputedly were not attacked when they came here to recuperate. Settlers moved into the vicinity in 1826 and the springs became an ante bellum resort noted for natural beauty and good cuisine. The village was a refuge during the War Between the States and many planters brought their families and slaves here for safety.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
21	Gulf	Port St. Joe

FLORIDA'S FIRST RAILROAD

Florida's first railroad was constructed for the Lake Wimico & St. Joseph Canal & Railroad Company. Work began in 1835 and the first train ran in March 1836. The line extended nine miles from St. Joseph to Lake Wimico. The state's first steam locomotive was added in 1837. Economic distress, shallow lake waters, and a yellow fever epidemic combined to cause the abandonment of the line in 1839 and the decline of St. Joseph by 1840.

HARDEE COUNTY

The fifty-fifth county, established April 23, 1921. Named for Cary A. Hardee, who was Governor of Florida from 1921 to 1925. COUNTY SEAT: WAUCHULA.

HARDEE COUNTY

1. Fort Hartsuff
Wauchula
(Marked)
2. The last battle of the
Seminole War, on Peace
River
Zolpho Springs
3. Indian mounds
Zolpho Springs

HENDRY COUNTY

The sixty-third county, established May 11, 1923. Named for Captain Francis Ausbury Hendry, an early settler in this region. COUNTY SEAT: LA BELLE.

HENDRY COUNTY

1. Fort Thompson
3 miles E of La Belle
2. Sam Jones Old Town
3. Fort Shackelford
4. Brown's Trading Post
5. Immokalee Mission
Near LaBelle
6. Fort Demand
Caloosahatchee River
W of LaBelle
7. Fort Simmons
Caloosahatchee
W of LaBelle
8. Fort T. B. Adams
Caloosahatchee
W of LaBelle

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-105	Hendry	Florida # 80 West of La Belle

FORT DENAUD

Near here on the Caloosahatchee River a band of 160 Indians attacked the Fort and Trading Post at four o'clock on the morning of July 23, 1839. In the raid led by Chief Chekaika of the Spanish Indians, thirteen soldiers died and fourteen, including Col. William S. Harney in command of operations, escaped down river. A year later Col. Harney returned and destroyed Chekaika in the Everglades.

HERNANDO COUNTY

The twenty-second county, established
February 24, 1843. Named for Hernando de Soto,
the great Spanish explorer. COUNTY SEAT:
BROOKSVILLE.

HERNANDO COUNTY

1. Chinsegut Hill Library
University of Florida
Antebellum home of Col. and
Mrs. Raymond Robbins
2. Weekiwachee Springs
12 miles from Brooksville
3. Fort Brandnox, site
Near Brooksville
4. Bayport-Confederate
Blockade Runners Stronghold
5. Bayport, Fla.
6. Bayport Cemetery
Bayport
7. Bayport Indian Village
Sites
8. Rattlesnake Island Mound
S. of Mouth of
Weekiwachee River
9. Hernando County
HM #75

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-75	Hernando	Brooksville

HERNANDO COUNTY

Hernando County originally embraced Hernando, Pasco, and Citrus counties.

It was created by the Territorial Legislature in 1843 and named for Hernando DeSoto. In 1844, its name was changed to Benton County in honor of Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, but his moderation during the Missouri Compromise caused extremists in the legislature to change the name back to Hernando. DeSoto, now Brooksville, was the first county seat. The present boundaries of the county were set in 1887.

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

The fifty-sixth county, established
April 23, 1921. The name reflects the pleasant
hilliness of the area. COUNTY SEAT: SEBRING.

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

1. Fort Bassinger
On Kissimmee River, U.S. 98
HM #54
2. Rex Beach House
Sebring
3. Highlands Hammock
State Park
Sebring

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
54	Highlands	U. S. 98 Fort Basinger

FORT BASINGER

Col. Zachery Taylor had Fort Basinger built in 1837, during the Seminole Wars, on the Kissimmee River 17 miles above its mouth. It was a small stockade which served as a temporary fort and supply station on the line of forts extending from Tampa to Lake Okeechobee. Named for Lt. William E. Basinger of the 2nd Artillery, who was killed in Dade's Massacre, the fort was abandoned at the end of the Indian wars.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

The eighteenth county, established January 25, 1834. Named for Wills Hill, second Viscount Hillsborough (1718-93), who received a large grant of Florida land during the English occupation (1763-83). COUNTY SEAT: TAMPA.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

1. DeSoto Oak
Said to have sheltered
Hernando DeSoto in Plant
Park, Tampa
2. Fort Brooke
Established in 1823
Tampa
3. Fort Foster - Fort
Alabama - Burned Bridge
4. Fort King Highway
Territorial road between Tampa
and Ft. King (Ocala)
5. Fort Sullivan
6. Gadsden Point
7. Hooker's Point
8. Itchepuckeesasan
Post Office established
in 1849, Plant City
9. Major Dade's March, Route
of
10. Roosevelt's Rough Riders,
Headquarters of
Plant Park, Tampa
11. Salt Works - Confederate
1 at Rocky Point, and
2 at Alafia River
12. Site of Indian ambushade
15 miles from Tampa on
Plant City Road, 1856
13. Site of only land engagement
in Tampa area during Civil War,
Bayshore & Gandy Blvds., 1863
14. Bay front, on Bayshore Blvd.
Bay of 5 flags, Spanish,
French, English, Confederate,
and U.S.
15. Marker commemorating death of
Dominican proto-martyrs, Fr.
Luis Cancer, etc. at Tampa Bay
1549.
16. Site of Confederate battery
which repulsed 3 landings
Columbus Park, Bayshore
17. Statue of Columbus
Bayshore
18. Tony Jannus Park and marker,
commemorating first commercial
airplane flight in the world
made by him Jan. 1, 1914, between
Tampa and St. Petersburg.
19. Tony Jannus Administration Bldg.
Tampa
20. Memorial garden (by Cuban Govern.
in honor of Marti, Cuban hero in
fight for freedom in Ybor City
21. Landing of DeNarvaez in Tampa
Bay, April 14, 1528.
22. Historic schoolhouse on Tampa
Bay grounds was used as a
school in 1850
23. Bell's Shoals (US Hwy 301, 5 miles
E of bridge over the Alafia River:
Spot described in Jules Verne's
From the Earth to the Moon at
which was the cannon from which
the projectile was shot to the
moon.

Hillsborough County Continued.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 24. Landing of 1864 of Federal troops under Gen. Woodberry when they occupied Ft. Brooke and Tampa | 36. Site of Florida house where James Butterfield, composer, lived. |
| 25. Site where U.S. troops under Col. G. M. Brooke landed Mar. 5, 1823, to establish Fort Brooke | 37. Site of first church building in Tampa |
| 26. Bridge Twice Burned by the Indians on Military Road used by Maj. Dad and his command on their last march. | 38. Indian War Fort Alafia |
| 27. Fort Sullivan
Erected during Indian Wars | 39. Indian War Fort at Camp Ground |
| 28. Fort Dade Site
Egmont Key | 40. Bayou in Lowry Park where the blockade runner, Scottish Chief, and a sailing vessel, both loaded with cotton, were burned by Yankee raiders |
| 29. Ballast Point Park
Tampa | 41. Site of Capt. James McKay's extensive salt works at head of Old Tampa Bay |
| 30. Archaeological remains found Tampa | 42. Site of former great Indian Mound where Nebraska Ave. would end at the Bay |
| 31. Mound on Perico Island
Near Tampa | 43. Tampa Bay Hotel
Tampa
ANR University of Tampa
HM #31 and HABS |
| 32. Orange Grove Hotel site
Sidney Lanier stayed in 1876 and wrote 11 poems | 44. Founding of Cigar Industry in Tampa HM #39 |
| 33. Marker designating fact that at Fort Brooke were born: Capt. G. M. Brooke, Maj. Gen. James M. McIntosh, Brig. Gen. John B. McIntosh, Capt. J. Fry | 45. Tampa as Port of Embarkation for Spanish American War
HM #42 |
| 34. Site of block which for 114 years was seat of county judicial and administrative offices | 46. Celi's Exploration and Survey of the Hillsborough River, 1757
HM #140 |
| 35. Old Officers' Quarters
at Fort Brooke | 47. Cradle of Cuban Liberty
Ybor City-Civic Club Marker |

Hillsborough County Continued..

- | | |
|--|---|
| 48. La Casa De Pedroso
Ybor City- Civic Club Marker | 61. Orestes Ferrara
Ybor City- Civic Club Marker |
| 49. "Cuba" The Official Newspaper
of the Cuban Revolutionary Party
1887 - 1896, Ybor City -Civic Club Marker | 62. Historic Fort King Trail
Ybor City - Civic Club Marker |
| 50. El Chino-Pajarito Restaurant
Ybor City- Civic Club Marker | 63. The Rough Riders Rode By
Here, 1898
Ybor City - Civic Club Marker |
| 51. La Liga Patriotica
De Instruccion, Est. 1889
Ybor City - Civic Club Marker | 64. The Tobacco War
Ybor City - Civic Club Marker |
| 52. Ybor City's First Fire
Station, 1888
Ybor City - Civic Club Marker | 65. First Citizen
Ybor City - Civic Club Marker |
| 53. The Cherokee Club
"El Pasaje", 1888
Ybor City - Civic Club Marker | 66. Old Government Spring
Ybor City -Civic Club Marker |
| 54. Attempt on the Life of
Jose Marti, 1893
Ybor City-Civic Club Marker | 67. The Coming of the Italians
Ybor City- Civic Club Marker |
| 55. Hotel Dela Havana
1887-1891
Ybor City- Civic Club Marker | 68. Spanishtown Creek
Ybor City- Civic Club Marker |
| 56. The Birth of Ybor City
Ybor City - Civic Club Marker | 69. Historic Emilio Pons Cigar
Factory
Ybor City - Civic Club Marker |
| 57. Tampa's Oldest Restaurant
1890
Ybor City - Civic Club Marker | |
| 58. Tampa's First Cigar Factory
Ybor City - Civic Club Marker | |
| 59. First Duel in Ybor City
1888
Ybor City - Civic Club Marker | |
| 60. Site of First Ybor City
Railroad Station, 1887
Ybor City- Civic Club Marker | |

County	Location
Hillsborough	Corner of East Broadway and 13th Street Ybor City

CRADLE OF CUBAN LIBERTY

On this corner was located El Liceo Cubano, a tobacco stripping house converted into a Cuban social center in 1886. This is the cradle of Cuban independence. Here, on Nov. 26-27, 1891, Jose Marti delivered the two speeches, "Con Todos y Para Todos" and "Los Pinos Nuevos", and drafted "Las Resoluciones" which became the program of the united Cuban Revolutionary Party and eventually secured the independence of Cuba from Spain in 1898.

ERECTED BY
THE GREATER TAMPA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
1962

County	Location
Hillsborough	On 8th Avenue between 13th and 14th Streets Ybor City

"CUBA"
THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER
OF THE CUBAN
REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
1887 1896

On this site was published the historic newspaper
"Cuba," dedicated to the cause of Cuban Independence.

"Cuba" was the successor of "El Critico De Ybor City."
Its editor was Ramon Rivero y Rivero, a great revolutionist.

In 1891 Rivero collaborated with Jose Marti in
drafting the Basis for the Cuban Revolutionary Party.

ERECTED BY THE OLIVA TOBACCO CO.
1961

County	Location
Hillsborough	Corner of 8th Avenue and 14th Street Ybor City

EL CHINO-PAJARITO
RESTAURANT

Cuban exiles in the 1890's met to plot for independence at a restaurant operated on this site by the patriot Antonio Menendez, a Chinese from Cuba.

Many revolutionaries on their way to join the Mambi Army in Cuba, were given warm welcome and free rations. The Freedom fighters, before leaving for guerilla warfare in the savannas, were equipped with machetes and knives from the kitchen of El Chino-Pajarito.

On occasions, Jose Marti dined here with rebel leaders.

ERECTED BY
THE OPTIMIST CLUB OF YBOR CITY
1962

<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hillsborough	on 8th Avenue southwest corner of 14th Street Ybor City

LA LIGA PATRIOTICA
DE INSTRUCCIÓN
EST. 1889

On this corner was located the famous night-school which was established for the welfare of the Cuban emigres of the flourishing cigar center. Classes were conducted by Don Jose Guadalupe Rivero. To these compatriots who worked with tobacco leaves in the day and book leaves at night, Jose Marti, praising their revolutionary efforts confessed, "I thought I was coming to do something, but I find that everything has been done."

ERECTED BY
LAS NOVEDADES SPANISH RESTAURANT
1962

<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hillsborough	On 8th Avenue between 13th and 14th Streets Ybor City

YBOR CITY'S FIRST
FIRE STATION
1888

The Mirta Hook and Ladder Volunteer Fire Station was established on this site. The station was named in honor of the youngest daughter of Don Vicente Martinez Ybor, founder of Ybor City. Capt. Frank Puglist headed the fire fighters. Volunteer firemen from Havana, Cuba took part in the colorful dedication ceremonies.

ERECTED BY
THE LIONS CLUB OF YBOR CITY

<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hillsborough	Corner 14th Street and 9th Avenue Ybor City

FOUNDING OF
THE CIGAR INDUSTRY
IN TAMPA

In 1886 two cigar factories were completed at Tampa signaling the founding of the industry in the area. Pioneer manufacturer was Vincente Martinez Ybor, a native of Spain, who had made cigars at Havana and Key West. Ybor's move to Tampa was prompted by better transportation and favorable terms offered by Tampa's Board of Trade. Due to the efforts of Ybor and his associates, Tampa became a world tobacco manufacturing center.

FLORIDA BOARD OF PARKS AND HISTORIC MEMORIALS
IN COOPERATION WITH
GREATER TAMPA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1961

<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hillsborough	Corner of 9th Avenue and 14th Street Ybor City

THE CHEROKEE CLUB
"EL PASAJE"
1888

The second brick building erected in Ybor City. The Cherokee Club was a popular rendezvous for the elite in the 1890's. Later became known as El Pasaje Restaurant. Its fame spread throughout the Americas.

Jose Marti slept here on his first trip, Nov. 25, 1891. Before retiring he said, "I feel happy amongst warriors..." Others who came here were: Col. "Teddy" Roosevelt, Pres. Grover Cleveland, Sir Winston Churchill, Gen. Leonard Wood and Frederick Remington. From 1890 to 1935 all Governors of Florida were feted here.

ERECTED BY
THE YBOR CITY ALCALDE ASSOCIATION
1962

<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hillsborough	10th Avenue and 14th Street Ybor City

ATTEMPT ON THE
LIFE OF JOSE MARTI
1893

In a small, isolated cottage located in this vicinity, an attempt to poison Jose Marti, the leader of the Cuban Insurrection of 1895, was made by two Spanish agents. Marti's intuition saved his life. The traitors repented and Marti forgave them.

Two years later the plotters distinguished themselves as patriots in the battle-field as Marti had predicted. Jose Marti lost his life during a skirmish at Dos Rios May 19, 1895.

ERECTED BY
THE YBOR CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
1962

<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hillsborough	15th Street between Broadway and 8th Avenue Ybor City

HOTEL DE LA HAVANA
1887 1891

During the fabulous pioneer days of Ybor City the famed Hotel De La Havana was located on this corner. The three story frame structure was the first hotel erected in the Latin Quarter. Its proprietors were Jose Rubin and Jacinto Olavarria.

The hotel was headquarters for newly arrived tobacco workers and Cuban political exiles. The building was destroyed during Ybor City's first great fire in November, 1891.

ERECTED BY LAS NOVEDADES RESTAURANT
1961

<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hillsborough	15th Street and Broadway on Las Novedades Ybor City

THE BIRTH OF YBOR CITY

In Oct. 1885, John T. Lesley sold to V. Martinez Ybor & Co. the first tract of land on which was built the original Ybor City. Purchased for \$9,000 cash, Tampa citizens underwrote \$4,000 of this amount to the new owners in pledged land and notes. Totaling 40 acres (of which Lesley donated 10) the site was bounded here on the East by California (15th) St., West by Leroy (11th) St., South by Kentucky (6th) Ave., and North by Texas (10th) Ave. The main thoroughfare was named Georgia (Broadway-7th) Ave. Other purchases later enlarged the Latin Quarter and on the new plat, street designations were changed from names to numbers.

ERECTED BY
THE HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION
1963

<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hillsborough	North side of Broadway between 14th and 15th Ybor City

TAMPA'S
OLDEST RESTAURANT
1890

Las Novedades was founded on this site when Ybor City was a tiny village. Its proprietor was Manuel (Canuto) Menendez. The coffee shop was a favorite rendezvous for the pioneer cigarmakers of the Sanchez y Haya Cigar Factory located across the street. In November, 1891 Las Novedades was destroyed by fire. It reopened in 1892.

During the Spanish-American War the Rough Riders gained local fame when they gaily galloped into the small restaurant, and the Latin inhabitants termed the escapade, "The Charge of the Yellow Rice Brigade."

ERECTED BY
THE CIVITAN CLUB OF YBOR CITY
1962

<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hillsborough	Corner Broadway and 15th Street Ybor City

TAMPA'S
FIRST CIGAR FACTORY

The first clear Havana cigar was rolled at this site by Sanchez y Haya Ca., on April 13, 1886. Licensed as Factory No. 1, with Don Ignacio Haya and Don Serafin Sanchez as proprietors. Superintendent of the factory was Laureano Sanchez. At the end of the first year this factory was turning out 500,000 cigars per month. Ignacio Haya Gold Label cigars are still being produced in Ybor City.

ERECTED BY GRADIAZ-ANNIS Y CA.
1962

County	Location
Hillsborough	South side Broadway between 14th and 15th Ybor City

FIRST DUEL
IN YBOR CITY
1888

The first violent death in the Latin Quarter occurred in this vicinity when a pistol duel was fought between two Cuban cigarmakers. Their nicknames were "Teclo" and "Matancero". "Teclo" was killed instantly in the exchange.

It is said the duel was over the favors of a beautiful senorita.

ERECTED BY
THE CIGAR FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION OF TAMPA
1962

<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hillsborough	6th Avenue and 16th Street Ybor City

SITE OF FIRST YBOR CITY
RAILROAD STATION
1887

The station of the Plant System was located here in the early days of this budding tobacco center. During the struggle for Cuban Independence Ybor City became a nest of insurgents. Through this station passed conspirators, spies, and many notable leaders of the Cuban Revolutionary Junta.

Jose Marti, the Liberator, arrived on his first historic visit the stormy night of November 25, 1891. He was met by a small band of patriots huddled together on the platform carrying lanterns to watch out for snakes and alligators.

ERECTED BY LOUIS WOHL & SONS
1961

County	Location
Hillsborough	Corner Broadway and 17th Street Ybor City

ORESTES FERRARA

Cuban patriots used this corner for street meetings in 1895. Among the speakers was Orestes Ferrara, young Italian revolutionary. In his Garibaldi red shirt, Ferrara stirred the Cuban exiles to fighting frenzy against Spanish oppression.

The young Italian joined a Tampa expedition to Cuba and became a celebrated guerrilla under Gen. Maximo Gomez. With the birth of the Cuban Republic, Ferrara rose to high office as lawyer, author, President of the Cuban Senate, Secretary of State, and Cuban Ambassador to the United States.

ERECTED BY TAMPA SOAP CORPORATION
1962

<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hillsborough	Corner 8th Avenue and 18th Street Ybor City

HISTORIC FORT KING TRAIL

The Old Military Road connecting Ft. Brooke (Tampa) and Ft. King (Ocala) ran through this vicinity. On Dec. 23, 1835, Maj. Francis L. Dade set out over the Trail with a detachment of 109 soldiers to reinforce the small garrison at Ft. King.

On the morning of Dec. 28, 1835, Chief Alligator, leading the Seminoles and Maroons, ambushed the Dade Expedition near Bushnell. Only three survived. The Dade Massacre, planned by the fiery Osceola, marked the beginning of the Second Seminole War.

ERECTED BY
CASTELLANO & PIZZO FOOD IMPORTERS
1961

<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hillsborough	Broadway and 22nd Street Ybor City

THE ROUGH RIDERS
RODE BY HERE
1898

The intersection of Seventh Avenue and Twenty second Street was a sandy cross-road connecting three army encampments in the Ybor City area during the Spanish-American War.

At this cross-road was located a water-trough where the Rough Riders watered their mounts.

Col. "Teddy" Roosevelt frequently rode by here on his horse "Texas", followed by his little dog, "Cuba".

ERECTED BY THE COLUMBIA RESTAURANT
1961

<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hillsborough	On 7th Avenue - just beyond 27th Street Ybor City

THE TOBACCO WAR

Enraged by the revolutionary activities of the Ybor City tobacco workers on behalf of the Cuban Insurrection of 1895, the Captain General of Cuba, Valeriano Weyler, on May 16, 1896 imposed an embargo on the exportation of Cuban tobacco to the Tampa cigar factories. This edict was a severe blow to the local cigar industry.

As an emergency measure a Cuban tobacco plantation was established on this site, along the banks of a stream known as The Two Mile Branch. This plantation helped save the industry, and cigar workers continued to contribute ten per cent of their weekly earnings toward the cause for "Cuba Libre."

ERECTED BY THE TAMPA TOBACCO TABLE
1962

County	Location
Hillsborough	7th Avenue and 36th Street Ybor City

FIRST CITIZEN

The first citizen of Ybor City was Gavino Gutierrez, Spanish civil engineer.

Gutierrez investigated the area in 1884 as a site for a guava processing plant. The guava plant was never erected, but on the strength of Gutierrez' recommendations his friends, Vicente Martinez Ybor and Ignacio Haya, brought the clear Havana cigar industry to Tampa. Gutierrez surveyed and platted what is now Ybor City and located his estate of Spanish Park on this spot. In later years it became the site of a restaurant and scene of many fiestas.

ERECTED BY SPANISH PARK RESTAURANT
1962

County
Hillsborough

Location
Ybor City

OLD GOVERNMENT SPRING

Tampa's oldest and most romantic landmark. For centuries the ancient Timuquan Indian tribes used this spring as a shrine to their water-gods. The Spanish Conquistadores tarried here, and the early pioneers found sustenance from its magic waters. For more than 60 years this spring supplied water for Fort Brooke. During the Seminole Indian Wars famous history making men planned their campaigns here. Among them were: General Winfield Scott, General Zachary Taylor, General David E. Twiggs, General Edmund P. Gaines, General Thomas H. Jesup, General Abraham Eustis. In 1896 Florida's first brewery was erected here. For many years the pure water from this famous spring was used to brew La Tropical Beer.

ERECTED BY YBOR CITY ROTARY CLUB

County	Location
Hillsborough	Ybor City

THE COMING OF THE ITALIANS

With the advent of the cigar industry in 1886, the Italians were attracted in mass to the environs of Ybor City. They found employment in cigar factories, the building of the Tampa Bay Hotel, in the construction of railroads, and farming.

The Italians settled in the eastern area of Ybor City, then called "La Pachata" in honor of a Cuban rent collector and the first settler in the area.

Their descendants have achieved high political positions and notable success in the fields of finance, commerce, and the various professions. Their contributions to the growth and cultural life of the Tampa Community have been substantial.

ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF
DON GIOVANNI A. GRIMALDI

County	Location
Hillsborough	Ybor City

SPANISHTOWN CREEK

At this site on a small stream was located the first settlement of Tampa Bay. Its inhabitants were Spanish-Cuban fishermen and straw-hat makers. It is believed they settled here toward the end of the eighteenth century, during Spain's second rule of Florida. When the Americans arrived in 1824 and established Fort Brooke, these early settlers were living in palmetto thatched huts and carried on a brisk trade with wandering Cubans who sailed into the bay. Spanishtown Creek is the true genesis of Tampa.

ERECTED BY THE YBOR CITY ROTARY CLUB

County
Hillsborough

Location
Ybor City

HISTORIC EMILIO PONS
CIGAR FACTORY

Emilio Pons, a pioneer cigar manufacturer and an outstanding public servant, established the first cigar factory of local origin on this site in 1887.

Here on October 12, 1894, Jose Marti, the Cuban Patriot, made his last Ybor City revolutionary address from the readers' pulpit amidst the wild acclaim of the Cuban tobacco workers.

The final words of his prophetic speech were:
"We shall triumph! Their hammer blows will be met by a destructive file of steel."

ERECTED BY THE YBOR CITY ROTARY CLUB

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
140	Hillsborough	

CELI'S EXPLORATION AND SURVEY OF THE HILLSBOROUGH RIVER - APRIL 24-27, 1757

Don Francisco Maria Celi, Pilot of the Spanish Royal Fleet, and crew, entered the river, naming it Rio de San Julian y Arriaga. They halted at "El Salto" - The Waterfall in the Hillsborough State Park. Near the present dam they erected a cross in a pine forest, their "El Pinal de la Cruz de Santa Teresa."

This is the earliest known recorded exploration of this historic river.

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials
In Cooperation With
Hillsborough County Historical Commission

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
42	Hillsborough	Tampa

TAMPA AS PORT OF EMBARKATION FOR SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

From April to June, 1898, Tampa served as port of embarkation for U. S. troops on their way to Cuba. Some 30,000 troops arrived in Tampa and 16,000 embarked from Port Tampa on June 7. The Tampa Bay Hotel was headquarters for the force's leaders including Generals Miles and Shafter and Colonel "Teddy" Roosevelt. The city also swarmed with visiting civilians including author Richard Harding Davis and Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
39	Hillsborough	Ybor City Tampa

FOUNDING OF THE CIGAR INDUSTRY IN TAMPA

In 1886 two cigar factories were completed at Tampa signaling the founding of the industry in the area. Pioneer manufacturer was Vincente Martinez Ybor, a native of Spain, who had made cigars at Havana and Key West. Ybor's move to Tampa was prompted by better transportation and favorable terms offered by Tampa's Board of Trade. Due to the efforts of Ybor and his associates, Tampa became a world Tobacco manufacturing center.

In Cooperation With
GREATER TAMPA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
31	Hillsborough	University of Tampa Campus Tampa

TAMPA BAY HOTEL

Henry B. Plant built this ornate Moorish structure at a cost of \$3 million. Opened in 1891, it became the social and cultural center of early Tampa. During the Spanish American War it was headquarters for troops going to Cuba and housed such visitors as Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Clara Barton, Richard Harding Davis and Gen. Nelson Miles. Purchased by the City of Tampa in 1905, it has served as the main building of the University of Tampa since 1933.

HOLMES COUNTY

The twenty-seventh county, established January 8, 1848. According to one authority, there was a Thomas J. Holmes who came from North Carolina to settle in this vicinity around 1830, but there is also a possibility that the county may have been named for an Indian chief who had been given the English name of Holmes.

COUNTY SEAT: BONIFAY.

HOLMES COUNTY

1. Holmes County-Founding
Courthouse
Bonifay
HM #63
2. Archaeological sites along
Chatawhatchee River N of
Caryville

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
63	Holmes	Court House Bonifay

HOLMES COUNTY

Holmes County, noted for agriculture and timber, was created in 1848. The first county seat was at Hewett's Bluff, later known as Bear Pen. Cerro Gordo and Westville also served as county seat. Bonifay, the present site, was selected in 1905. Controversy surrounds the county's name. One claim credits a North Carolinian named Holmes who settled in the area around 1830. Another contends it was named for an Indian chief who had been given the English name of Holmes.

INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

The sixty-fifth county, established May 30, 1925. Named for the Indian River, which flows through it. COUNTY SEAT: VERO BEACH.

INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

1. Tarzar Park
Vero Beach
2. Sebastian, one of the
oldest trading posts
on East Coast
HM #98
3. Wabasso-the Guale Indians
migrated to this point
from Ossabaw Island, Georgia.
Wabasso is Ossabaw spelled
backwards.
4. Archaeological remains
Sebastian
5. McKee Jungle Gardens
3 miles from Vero Beach
6. Pelican Island National
Wildlife Refuge,
Sebastian vicinity
NR 1969
7. McLarty State Park & Museum
Site of Salvors Camp and
Spanish shipwreck Capitana
Advance Nomination NR
Sebastian Inlet

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-98	Indian River	Sebastian

SEBASTIAN

Settled in the 1870's, Sebastian became an important trading and fishing center during the era of the river steamers. To improve commerce and fishing, pioneers in 1886 attempted unsuccessfully to link the ocean with the river via the Sebastian Inlet. A channel was successfully cut in 1895, but a storm filled the inlet with sand shortly afterwards. In 1921, it was reopened only to be closed again by erosion. Jetties were constructed later to protect the channel permanently.

McLARTY STATE MUSEUM

(Site of Salvors Camp for
Recovery of Treasure from
1715 Wrecks of Spanish Fleet)

ALA South of Sebastian Inlet
Indian River County

In 1715, homeward bound, a Spanish Treasure fleet was swept ashore and wrecked by a hurricane along the southwest coast of Florida near Sebastian Inlet. Governor General Corcoles of St. Augustine dispatched a relief party, consisting mostly of Indian auxiliaries, to assist the approximately 1,500 men, women and children who survived the loss of the fleet and to recover as much of the cargo as possible.

Archaeologists have determined that their camp ran intermittently along the barrier island for 2,500 to 3,000 feet. The wreck of the Capitana or flagship of the flota portion of the twelve vessel fleet lies directly offshore. Original sources indicate the effort persisted over a considerable period of time and the site had permanent structures and a fortification.

The site is of considerable historical importance and the McLarty State Museum under the supervision of the Division of Recreation and Parks has been built interpretative of the events of the disaster and the hardships endured by the survivors and salvagers which ranged from mutiny to attack by English pirates greedy for the treasure being recovered by the Spanish. The museum was named in honor of Mr. Robert P. McLarty of Vero Beach who deeded the site to the state.

Archaeologists and salvors today are still investigating and recovering artifacts from the wrecks.

JACKSON COUNTY

The third county, established August 12, 1822. Named for Andrew Jackson, who had been territorial Governor of Florida, and later became President of the United States. COUNTY SEAT: MARIANNA.

JACKSON COUNTY

1. Battle of Marianna
1864, in the Episcopal
Church Yard - HM #8
2. Campbell to Village of
Campbellton, Fla.
3. Grave of Gov. Milton
St. Lukes Episcopal Church
yard
4. Grave of Caroline Lee Hentz
5. Long Moss Spring
6. Marianna Cave
6 miles E of Marianna
Caverens State Park
7. Nichols Inn
Marianna
HABS
8. St. Lukes Episcopal Church
and cemetery
Marianna
9. Webbville
NW part of county
10. Monument to Confederate
soldiers in Confederate
Memorial Park in Marianna
11. The Blue Star Memorial marker
Confederate Memorial Park
Marianna
12. Monument to Confederate soldiers
of Jackson County on Jackson
Co. Courthouse lawn
13. Oldest Baptist Church in
Florida at Campbellton
14. Plantation Sylvania
Home of Gov. John Milton
HM #35
15. Ely Mansion, built in 1830's
oldest house in Marianna
HABS and ANR Ely (Francis R.)
House (FLA-154)
16. Site of Robinson Plantation
and home on "Big Spring of
Chipola River"

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
8	Jackson	Marianna, Court House

BATTLE OF MARIANNA

On September 27, 1864, Gen. Asboth's force of 700 Federal cavalry from Pensacola arrived in the Marianna area to forage and secure Negro recruits. Confederate forces of a few hundred home guardsmen barricaded the streets of Marianna and withstood the first assault but were forced to surrender when they were outflanked. Confederate casualties were 26, Federal about 55. Marianna was spared, but St. Luke's Church, situated in the middle of the battle, was burned.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
35	Jackson	

SYLVANIA PLANTATION

Near this site stood "Sylvania", the plantation home of John Milton, Florida's Civil War governor, who settled in Jackson County in 1845. Milton's holdings consisted of 2,600 acres, a manor house, a school and family chapel, barns, blacksmith shop, and quarters for 50 slaves. Chief crops were cotton and corn. Here Gov. Milton, exhausted by his labors for the Confederate cause, took his life at the end of the war.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

The thirteenth county, established
January 20, 1827. Named for Thomas Jefferson,
President of the United States, who had died on
July 4th of the year preceding the county's
foundation. COUNTY SEAT: MONTICELLO.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

1. Miccosoukie Lake
2. Waukeenah Plantation
John Gratton Gamble
3. Ibitachuco, near Drifton,
Indian village whose chief
Vitachuco was supposed to
have defied DeSoto (1539)
Later, 1630, Mission of
San Lorenzo Ibitachuco estab-
lished.
4. La Concepcion de Ayabali Mission
site, near Tungston
5. San Joseph de Ocuya Mission
site, near Lloyd
6. San Juan de Aspalaga Mission
site, near Waccissa
7. San Francisco de Oconi Mission
site, S of Waukeenah
ANR
8. Silver Lake Plantation
Monticello
9. Bellamy Plantation
Near Monticello
10. The Cedars Plantation
Near Monticello
11. Finlayson Plantation,
Near Monticello
12. Lynhurst Plantation,
built 1850 by W. J. Bailey
13. Lipona, Prince Archille Murat
14. Robinson Plantation
on Little River, near
Econchatimico's town
15. William Scott Dilworth House
Built in 1850
Monticello
16. G. W. Budd House
Built in 1850
Monticello
17. Smith Simkins Home
Built in 1850
Monticello
18. Site of cotton and woolen mill
owned by Gen. W. Bailey, on
Washington St., Monticello
HM #3
19. Adam Wirick House
ANR (FLA-156) and
HABS
20. Home built on plantation and
moved to Monticello after War
Between the States, owned by
James Scott
21. Colonial home on Jefferson St.
Monticello, built by Denbow,
of Scotland.
22. Glendower Plantation, built 1839
23. Site of Pensacola-St. Augustine
Road - HM #96
24. Monticello Presbyterian Church
ANR (FLA-155)

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
3	Jefferson	Monticello, U.S. 90

MONTICELLO COTTON MILL

Built on this site by General William Bailey in 1851, the mill was one of the first industrial experiments in Florida. It contained 1,500 spindles and forty looms and employed sixty-five white laborers. During the War Between the States he kept his products 50% below prevailing market prices, incurring an estimated \$300,000 personal loss. Because of his patriotism, the mill was one of the few not commandeered by the Confederates. The enterprise collapsed during reconstruction.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-96	Jefferson Leon Walton	Waukeenah Tallahassee Florida 1/20

SITE OF PENSACOLA - ST. AUGUSTINE ROAD

Begun by a military detachment from Pensacola in 1824, the first federal highway in Florida was designed to connect the two principal cities of the new territory. Construction was later contracted to John Bellamy, wealthy Jefferson County planter, and the majority of the road was built under Bellamy's direction by slave labor. It was completed in May, 1826 at a cost of \$23,000.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY

The thirty-third county, established December 23, 1856. Named for the Marquis de Lafayette. In recognition of his Revolutionary War services to this country, Congress has granted Lafayette a township of land elsewhere in Florida. Although he did not come to Florida, he was responsible for the settlement near Tallahassee of a group of French families.

COUNTY SEAT: MAYO.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY

1. Ajirica Mission site
Near Branford
2. San Juan de Guacara Mission
site, north of Mayo
on Suwannee River
3. Santa Cruz de Tarihica Mission
site, south of Mayo
4. House of Seven Gables
Mayo
5. Indian Archaeological sites
vicinity of Mayo

LAKE COUNTY

The forty-third county, established May 27, 1887. Named for the large number of lakes within its boundaries. COUNTY SEAT: TAVARES.

LAKE COUNTY

1. Fort Butler
HM #93
Astor Park
2. Site of first church
and school house
Leesburg
3. Site of Fort Mason,
Seminole war fort
Near Umatilla
4. Old cemetery called the
Fort Mason Cemetery
Near Tavares
5. Confederate Monument
6. Citurs Tower
Near Clermont
7. Okahumpka
Site of village of Chief
Micanope until 1835
8. Seminole Springs
Near Mt. Dora
9. Eagle's Nest Plantation, site
Near Leesburg
10. Hanson Sugar Plantation, site
Near Leesburg
11. Spalding's Upper Store at
Astor Park. Bartram and
other travelers stopped
here on numerous occasions.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

<u>Marker Number</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
F-93	Lake	State Road 40 at Astor

FORT BUTLER

Located on the west bank of the St. Johns, Ft. Butler was built in 1838 during the Seminole Wars. It consisted of a crude log stockade and barracks for the garrison. The Fort was one of the military installations designed to protect the St. Johns River, which served as an important artery of communication with the garrisons in central Florida. On the opposite bank, near the frontier settlement of Volusia, stood Ft. Call.

LEE COUNTY

The forty-first county, established May 13,
1887. Named for General Robert E. Lee.
COUNTY SEAT: FT. MYERS.

LEE COUNTY

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Charlotte Harbor
Early settlement and
Indian village | 11. Site of U.S. Hospital in
Seminole and Civil Wars
Royal Palm Hotel
Fort Myers |
| 2. Fort Dulaney
On present site of
Punta Rassa | 12. Billy's Creek, site of
Civil War incident
Fort Myers |
| 3. Fort Myers
HM #128 | 13. Punta Rassa - place where news
of sinking of Maine was first
received in the U.S. |
| 4. U.S. Barracks and
military post.
Ft. Myers | 14. Fort Myers Post Office
Fort Myers |
| 5. Koreshan Unity Settlement
HM #97
Koreshan State Park
Estero and ANR Mound Key
Village of Calos | 15. Monument erected 1929 to com-
memorate the Golden Jubilee of
Edison Lamp and to honor Edison.
Fort Myers |
| 6. Harney's Point
HM #105 | 16. Edison Home and Laboratory
HABS Proposed |
| 7. Seminole and Civil War
breastworks
Fort Myers | 17. Punta Rassa, where long cattle
pier was built and used for
shipping cattle to Cuba. |
| 8. Site of embarkation of
Billy Bowlegs and 164
Seminole for Arkansas
1858 - HM #11 | 18. Captiva Island Light house
Near Fort Myers |
| 9. Site of U.S. Cemetery, est.
1851 and later removed
HM #129 | 19. Sanibel Island Lighthouse
Sanibel Island, near Ft. Myers |
| 10. Officer's Quarters in Seminole
and Civil Wars - Library
Fort Myers | 20. Henry Ford Estate
HABS Proposed |
| | 21. Numerous archaeological
sites throughout county |

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
97	Lee	Koreshan State Park Estero, Florida

KORESHAN UNITY SETTLEMENT

"IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY"
--Koresh

Dr. Cyrus Read Teed, Founder of the Koreshan Unity and President of the Koreshan University of Chicago, established in 1892 his "College of Life" in Estero, Florida, as a cooperative community in the spirit of Christ's teaching.

"We live inside the World," the Koreshans believe, as the Earth is the Universe, with life and the celestial bodies and spheres manifest inside the World. Measurements of the concave curvature of the Earth were derived by the Koreshan Geodetic Staff in 1897 at Naples.

(continued on reverse)

In "The Cellular Cosmogony" by Koresh, Universology is explained. This and other books, magazines, and newspapers were printed in the Guiding Star Publishing House at Estero.

Through the Koreshan Nursery the garden came to fame for its subtropical plant life.

Mechanics, arts, and music were taught, and sports cultivated.

In 1961 the Koreshan Unity corporation deeded 305 acres of their landholdings to the State of Florida as "a gift to the people."

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials
in cooperation with
The Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-128	Lee	Fort Myers

FORT MYERS

In this vicinity, Caloosa Indian villages were located in ancient times. Around this site, in the Seminole War of 1841-1842, a fort was established and named for Lieutenant John Harvie. The fort was re-established in 1850 and named Fort Myers, honoring Lieutenant Abraham C. Myers. This Seminole War ended in 1858. During the War Between the States, Fort Myers was once more re-activated as a base to round up wild cattle to supply beef to Federal gunboats patrolling the Gulf off Sanibel.

In cooperation with the Southwest Florida Historical Society

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

<u>Marker Number</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
F-129	Lee	Fort Myers

MILITARY CEMETERY

During the Seminole Wars, this was the site of a military cemetery for soldiers of Fort Harvie, 1841-42, and Fort Myers, 1850-58. The cemetery was located outside the breastworks of the respective forts which were in the vicinity of the present Federal Building in downtown Fort Myers. When Fowler Street was cut through, the graves were moved to the civilian cemetery on Michigan Avenue.

In cooperation with the Southwest Florida Historical Society

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
11	Lee	Billy Bowlegs Memorial Stadium between Fort Myers & Tice

BILLY BOWLEGS

Seminole Chief Billy Bowlegs refused to move West in 1842 following the Second Seminole War. An 1853 State law making Indian residence illegal caused increased pressure against the Seminoles in Big Cypress Swamp. In December, 1855, army surveyors from Fort Myers injured crops of Bowleg's plantation. This began the Third Seminole War often called the Billy Bowlegs War. He surrendered after three years when his people were promised financial aid. In March, 1858, Bowlegs and 165 Seminoles left peacefully for Okalahoma.

KORESHAN STATE PARK

U.S. 41, Estero
Lee County

Halfway between Fort Myers and Naples is Koreshan State Park, the home of the Koreshan Unity - the people who "live inside the world."

Koreshans believe the earth is the universe; the sun is at the center and is - along with the moon, planets and stars - within the globe.

The settlement was carved out of the South Florida wilderness in 1893 by a band of followers of Dr. Cyrus Read Teed, president of the "Koreshan University of Chicago," who named himself "Koresh" for the Biblical translation of Cyrus.

The Koreshan Geodetic staff made measurements of the concave curvature of the earth in 1897 at Naples, Florida, to substantiate the Koreshan Unity beliefs. It concluded that the sun has a light and dark side, and that it revolves in the center of the universe once every 24 hours. The earth, practically stationary, is a concave sphere with all life on its inner surface.

The settlement, which Dr. Teed called "College of Life," boasted, besides living quarters for the settlers, a saw mill, bakery, art hall and other structures. Today, most of the structures still stand, a credit to the Koreshan craftsmanship.

A botanical garden, laid out by the pioneers, is still a focal point of the area.

MOUND KEY

(Koreshan State Park)

ESTERO BAY

Lee County

Mound Key, a detached area of Koreshan State Park located in Estero Bay is an Indian site of paramount importance. The extensive shell mounds, embankments, and canals represent one of the largest and most complex of the coastal "big circle" sites known. Documentary evidence strongly supports that this site was the location of the principal Calusa town of Calos visited by Pedro Menendez d'Aviles in 1565. It was here that the Jesuit Order established one of the first missions in Florida.

LEON COUNTY

The seventh county, established
December 29, 1824. Named for Juan Ponce de
Leon, discoverer and namer of Florida. COUNTY
SEAT: TALLAHASSEE.

LEON COUNTY

1. Battle of Natural Bridge
15 miles S of Tallahassee
HM #143
HM #156 Map
2. Camp Jackson
Jackson Bluff Dam
20 miles W of Tallahassee
3. Goodwood
ANR Hardy Croom House
(FLA-19) and HABS
4. Fort San Luis
NR San Luis de Apalachee,
Tallahassee vicinity
5. Lafayette Land Grant
6. Neamathla's Spring
Tallahassee
7. Murat Tombs, Episcopal
Cemetery
HM #167
8. Belle Vue
Home of Princess Murat
HM #170 and HM #101
9. First Presbyterian Church
ANR (Fla 162) and HABS
10. Tallahassee and St. Marks
Railroad
11. The Grove, Home of
Gov. Richard K. Call
ANR (FLA 18) and HABS
12. Robert W. Williams Home
Tallahassee
13. Verdura
Benjamin Chairs Plantation
ruins, 5 mi E on Old St. Aug. Rd.
14. Governor's Mansion
15. Florida Agricultural and
Mechanical College for
negroes - Tallahassee
16. Tallahassee Historical District
17. St. Johns Episcopal Church
Tallahassee
18. Walker Memorial Library
Tallahassee
19. The Episcopal Cemetery
20. Initial point land surveys
Meridian Monument
21. Union Bank Building
ANR Bank of Florida (FLA-159)
HM #141 and HABS
22. Old Fort
Confederate breastworks
Myers Park
Tallahassee
23. The Columns
Antebellum home in Tallahassee
HABS
24. Randall House
Calhoun Street, Tallahassee
HABS and ANR (FLA-160)
25. Brown House
Monroe Street
Tallahassee
(Site only, now demolished)

Leon County Continued.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 26. White House Hotel
Gov. Bloxom's Residence
Calhoun St., Tallahassee | 39. Site of Assumption del
Puerto Mission
S of Tallahassee |
| 27. McDougal House
Meridian, Tallahassee
HABS | 40. La Perificacion de Tama
Mission site, Myers Park |
| 28. Murphey House
Park, Tallahassee | 41. San Antonio de Bacuqua Mission
site, N.E. of Tallahassee |
| 29. Chittenden House
Park, Tallahassee | 42. San Damian de Cupahica Mission
site, N.W. of Tallahassee |
| 30. Bowen House
ANR J. Kirksey House
(FLA-161) and HABS
Calhoun St., Tallahassee | 43. San Martin de Tomoli Mission
site, S.E. of Tallahassee |
| 31. Lake Jackson Mounds
Advance Nomination
National Register
Tallahassee | 44. San Pedro de Patali Mission
site, E. of Tallahassee |
| 32. Yancey House
Calhoun St., Tallahassee | 45. L'Eau Noir Plantation on
Black Creek, owned by Francis
Eppes, grandson of Thomas
Jefferson. |
| 33. Garden Center
Calhoun St., Tallahassee | 46. Live Oak Plantation
Home of Gov. John Branch
Near Tallahassee |
| 34. Knott House
Park St., Tallahassee | 47. Tallahassee, Florida State
Capitol
HM #17
HM #27
HM #32 and HABS and ANR |
| 35. "Tallahassee Girl House"
Moved to Ocala Road | 48. Leon County
HM #45 |
| 36. Southwood
St. Joe Paper Co. Farm | 49. First Christmas Service
Lake Jackson Mounds - HM #87 |
| 37. Vine Hill Plantation
E of Tallahassee | 50. Lewis Bank
HM #88 |
| 38. Original confines of
capital city of Tallahassee | 51. Old City Cemetery
HM #106 |

Leon County Continued.

- 52. The Tallahassee Democrat
HM #152
- 53. St. Clement's Chapel,
Church of the Advent
HM #173
- 54. Robert Butler House
HABS and ANR (FLA 157)



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County LEON

Entry No. 13-1 Date 2-6-70

1. NAME				
COMMON: Union Bank				
AND/OR HISTORIC: First Major Bank in Florida				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: 106 South Adams Street				
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee				
STATE Florida		CODE	COUNTY: Leon	CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>About to be</u>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <u>torn down.</u>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific				
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: First Baptist Church				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee		STATE: Florida		CODE
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Leon County Courthouse				
STREET AND NUMBER: Monroe Street				
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee		STATE: Florida		CODE
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY: (1) HABS (2) Tallahassee in View				
DATE OF SURVEY: 1965 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: (1) Library of Congress (2) City Planning office, Tallahassee				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: (1) Washington (2) Tallahassee		STATE: (1) D. C. (2) Florida		CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County LEON
Entry No. 13-1 Date 2-6-70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Union Bank, 106 South Adams Street, Tallahassee, is one of the finest examples of Florida Territorial buildings remaining. The exterior is in its original state. It now houses a Bail Bond business. After the War Between the States, the building housed the Freedman's Bureau. In earlier days it was a refuge from marauding indians. It has been used for various other businesses and a church during its long history.

Architecturally, the building is Classic in design. The facade presents indented arches over the two front windows, a large complete arch over the doorway, and projecting cornices over the whole high-wall front hiding the gable roof.

The two-column portico is a later addition to the original building. It is built of the same hand made red brick as the Columns stuccoed over in white. Clever detailing of shutters that stack in pockets at each side of window recesses are significant. One story with pine flooring, the original ceiling was vaulted with a plaster finish. The original ceiling was hung from the roof structural system.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

2. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | | <u>Banking</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This building housed the first major bank in Florida. Built for William "Money" Williams circa 1830 by Benjamin Chaires, Florida's first millionaire. Its history is closely connected with that of the Columns. William "Money" Williams is alleged to have arrived in Tallahassee about 1826 with a wagon load of money and started the bank. The building probably occupies the site of two earlier banks. Their charters were purchased by the Union Bank which was created February 13, 1833, by the Territorial Council and formally opened on January 16, 1835, with John G. Gamble as President. It was capitalized at \$1,000,000 and became the territorial major bank. It was to benefit the planters instead of other commercial interests. Unsound banking practices, the Panic of 1837, and Indian wars lead to its closing in 1843. During the Indian wars, it, like the Columns, was used as a place of refuge. The Freedman's Bank was housed here after the Civil War. It has been used as a church and for various businesses since closing as a bank in 1879.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bullard, James, "The Columns, A Local Landmark", Tallahassee Democrat, Aug. 14, 1966.
 Waldron, Ann, "Tallahassee's Columns Survives as Monument of Indian Warfare Refuge," Tampa Tribune, May, 1961.
 Hadd, Donald, "The Columns, 1830-1860," Tallahassee Historical Society, Delivered February 11, 1960.
 Henry, E. W., "Old Houses of Tallahassee," Tallahassee Historical Society Annual, February, 1934.
 Knowles, Rev. Joshua, "Methodism in Tallahassee in 1836," from the True Democrat, Oct. 2, 1908

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0		106° South Adams Street		
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0		Part of Lot 183 - Original	Plan	
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1/8 acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Leon	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation

ORGANIZATION Division of Archives, History, and
Records Management, Department of State

DATE

2-6-70

STREET AND NUMBER:

The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN:

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida

CODE

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Bureau of Historic Preservation

DATE OF PHOTO: January, 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Bureau of Historic Preservation

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

East - Frontal

Southeast - Frontal

Northeast - Frontal

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

Dolphs Map of Greater Tallahassee

SCALE: 3/4 inch = 1/4 mile

DATE: 1969

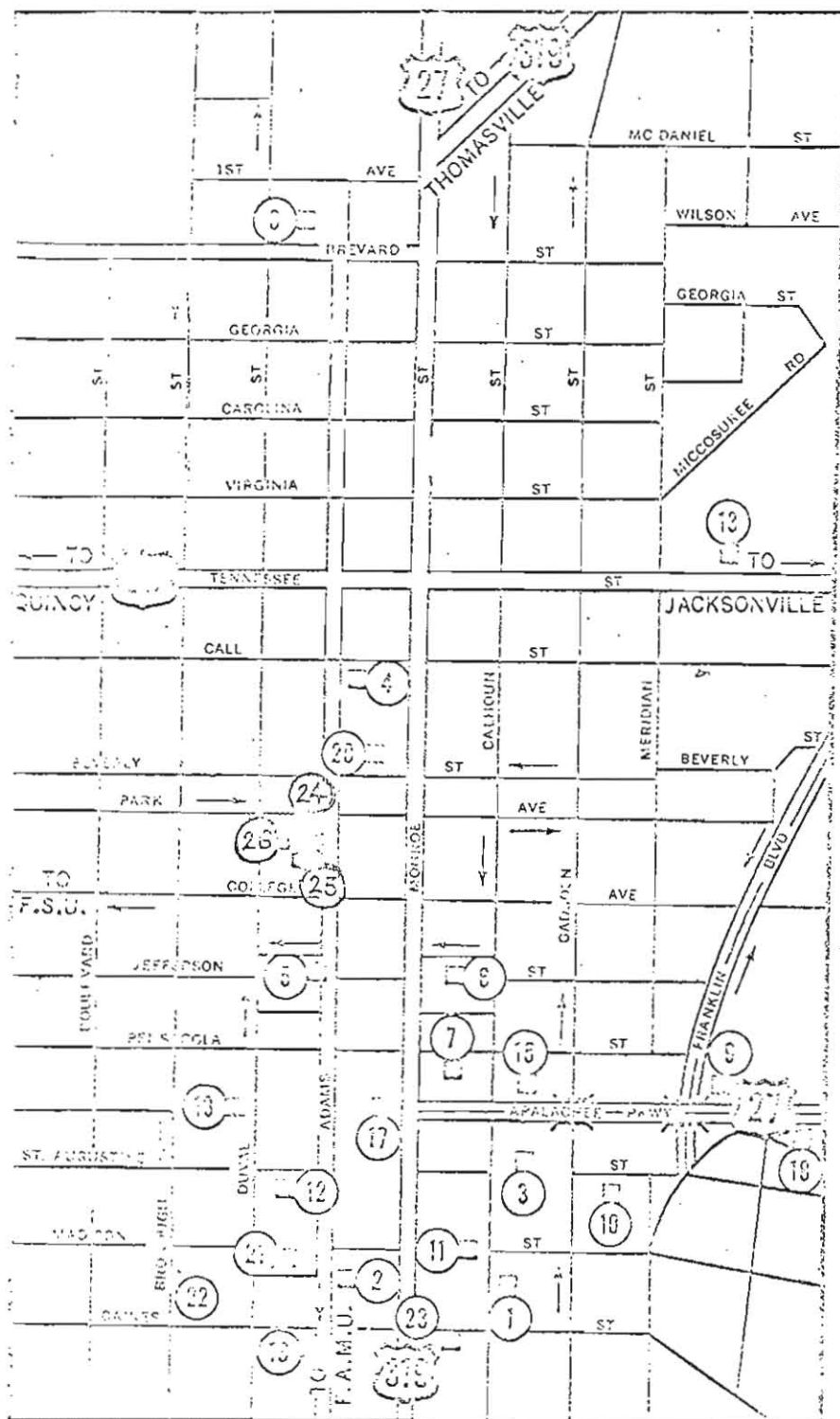
REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

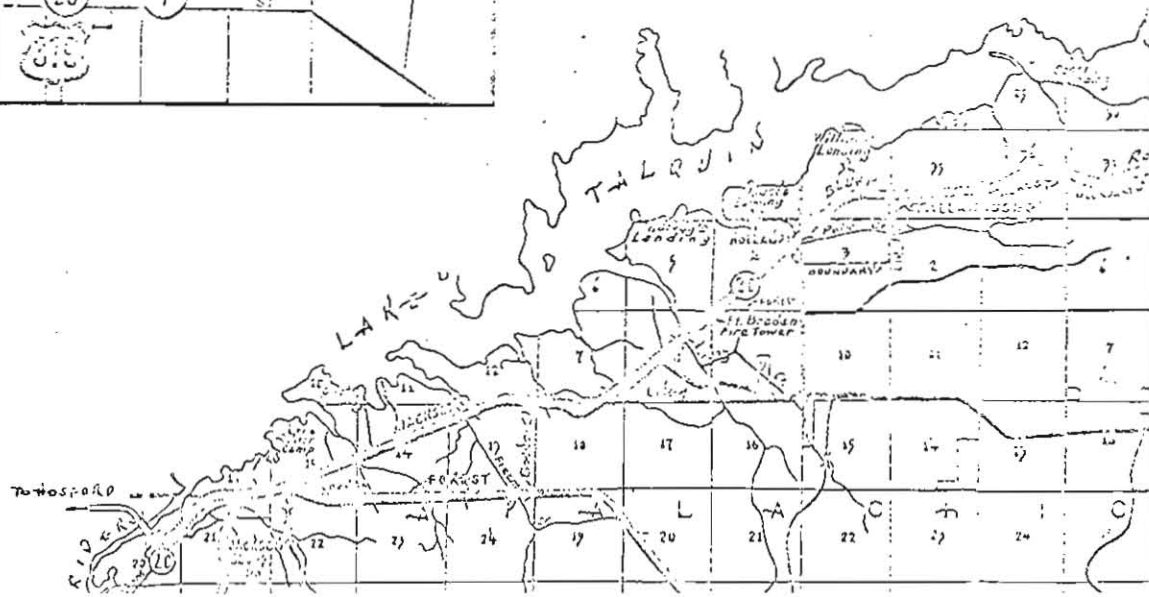
SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE CAPITAL CENTER



DOWNTOWN

Brevard Bldg	1
Bronough St Office	22
Caldwell Bldg	2
Carlton Bldg	3
Chamber of Comm	4
City Hall	5
County Court House	6
Elliott Bldg	7
Florida Bar Head- Qtrs Bldg	8
Game & Fresh Water Fish Comm	10
Governor's Mansion	8
Hayden Burns Bldg	18
Holland Bldg	11
Knott Bldg	12
Larson Bldg	23
Leon Hi	13
Leroy Collins Bldg	16
Mayo Bldg	15
State Capitol	17
Supreme Court Bldg	19
U.S. Post Office	20
Whitfield Bldg	21
Columns	24
Union Bank	25
Slave House (Columns)	26





STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County LEON

Entry No. 13-2 Date 2/25/70

1. NAME				
COMMON: The Columns				
AND/OR HISTORIC: The William "Money" Williams Mansion				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: Corner of Adams Street and Park Avenue				
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee				
STATE Florida		CODE	COUNTY: Leon	CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>library,</u> <u>Unoccupied, but sunday school,</u> <u>has been a & restaurant</u>		
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: First Baptist Church				
STREET AND NUMBER: College and Duval				
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee		STATE: Florida	CODE	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Leon County Courthouse				
STREET AND NUMBER: Monroe Street				
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee		STATE: Florida	CODE	
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY: HABS				
DATE OF SURVEY: 1967 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: (1) Library of Congress and (2) City-County Planning Commission				
STREET AND NUMBER: (2) Leon County Courthouse				
CITY OR TOWN: (1) Washington (2) Tallahassee		STATE: (1) D. C. (2) Florida	CODE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Leon

Entry No. 13-2 Date 2-25-70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Columns on East Park Avenue is characterized by four great round masonry columns, by its great size, and by its huge chimneys, which rise flush with the gable ends. The brick is a dark red color made from native clay from a few blocks away. There is a legend that a nickel is molded in every brick, but this is probably tied to the actual cost of brick in those days. The entrance is simple and beautiful. On entering the front door, you see at the back of the hall the stairway with the Dominican mahogany rail leading to the floor above. ^(A LEGEND) When the house was built, the owner had the stairway run down thru his bedroom on the first floor for fear his beautiful and rich young daughter would elope with someone who loved her only for her money. The Columns, in the heart of Tallahassee, looks today much as it did when originally constructed.

Architectural Description - Notes from Paul Dulaney

This mansion has a gable roof with a monumental portico and pediment. The portico contains a porch or balcony at the second floor level. It can be described as Classical Revival, perhaps showing Jeffersonian influence.

The gable ends are brick with chimneys at each end built flush with the wall. The cornice and frieze return into the front wall. (The post card drawing I have; however, shows the cornice continuing around the east end of the house. Does it do this? It does not do so on the west end). The window heads throughout are brick jade arches. The pediment contains a triangular fan decoration in wood without glass. The entrance doors have a transom with diamond shaped divisions, no side-lights. (second floor the same?) The house has an unusual wing extension to the east, first floor and raised basement (date of wing?) with a hip roof and window sash of twelve lights over twelve. The sash on the main house are the usual six lights over six.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

One of Tallahassee's oldest buildings, its early history is closely connected with the Union Bank which it adjoins to the rear. It was built circa 1830 by Benjamin Chaires under contract to William "Money" Williams, who is alleged to have arrived in Tallahassee with a wagon load of money to open the Union Bank. Chaires, the architect and builder, was a large plantation owner with many slaves. He was the builder of Florida's first masonry capitol building at Tallahassee. The Columns became Chaires' town house. It was used as a refuge for women and children during the Indian wars. After Chaires died in 1838, his son sold the Columns, its gardens and the Union Bank building behind it in 1847 to Gen. William Bailey, a Jefferson County, Florida planter and industrialist. In 1862, Gen. Bailey moved his family to the Columns. The house was next owned by Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Hawkins. Mrs Hawkins was a daughter of Gen. Bailey and they exercised hospitality on a lavish scale. The little building called the slave quarters was used by Dr. Hawkins as his office at this time.

The Columns, and its little servants quarters house along with the Union Bank building are significant, not only to Tallahassee and the state of Florida, but these buildings are of national significance. We cannot estimate the full significance of the men and events that gave these buildings to us. They should be preserved and restored as living reminders of our cultural heritage.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bullard, James, "The Columns, A Local Landmark," Tallahassee Democrat, Aug. 14, 1966.
 Waldrom, Ann "Tallahassee's Columns Survives as Monument of Indian Warfare Refuge," Tampa Tribune, May, 1961
 Hadd, Donald, "The Columns 1830-1860" Tallahassee Historical Society, delivered Feb. 11, 1960.
 Henry, E. W., "Old Houses of Tallahassee", Tallahassee Historical Society Annual, Feb., 1934.
 Knowles, Rev. Joshua, "Methodism in Tallahassee in 1836", from the True Democrat, Oct. 2, 1908.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

Lot 183 Original Plan of
Tallahassee

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1/2 acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Leon	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation	
ORGANIZATION	Division of Archives, History, and Records Management, Department of State	DATE	2/25/70
STREET AND NUMBER:			
The Capitol			
CITY OR TOWN:	Tallahassee	STATE	Florida
		CODE	

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:	Bureau of Historic Preservation
DATE OF PHOTO:	1/70
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Bureau of Historic Preservation

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
north - front
east-side and Union Bank
northwest - garden and slave house

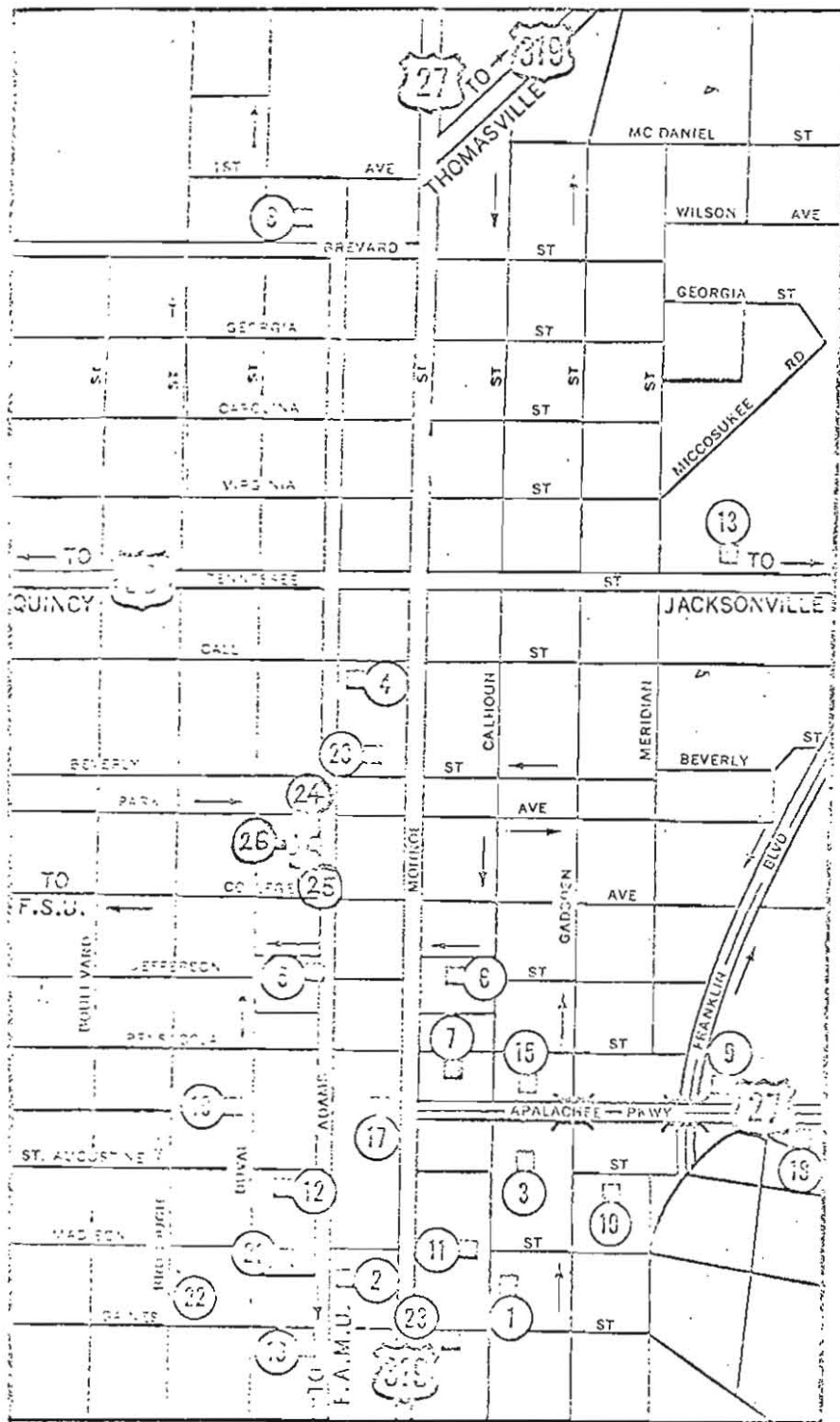
MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:	Dolphs Map of Greater Tallahassee
SCALE:	3/4 inch = 1/4 mile
DATE:	1969

REQUIREMENTS

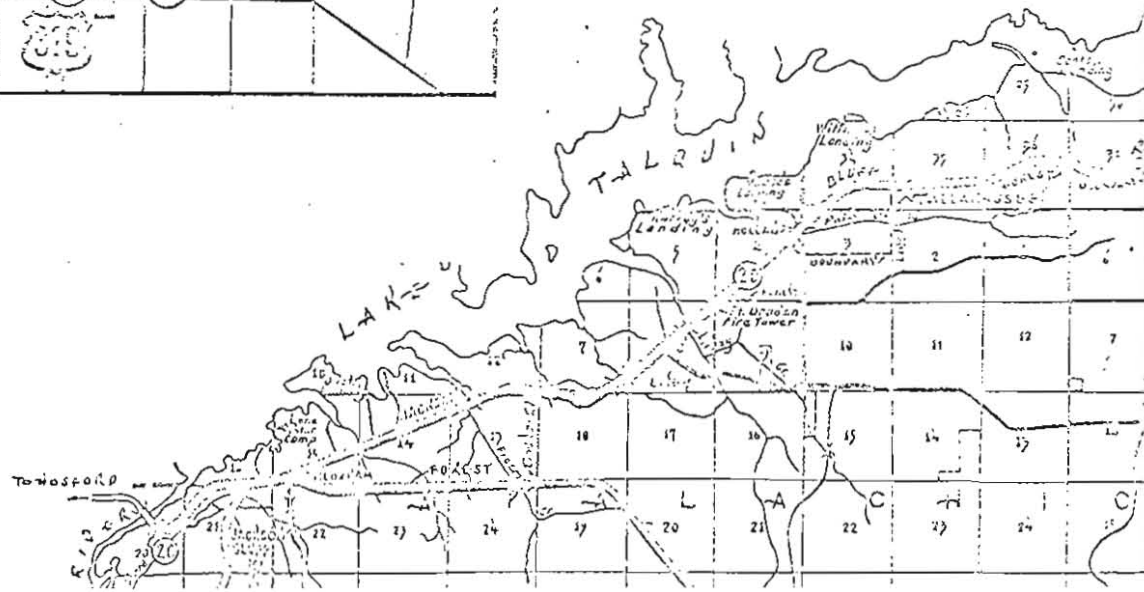
- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
 2. North arrow.
 3. Latitude and longitude reference.

STATE CAPITAL CENTER



DOWNTOWN

Brevard Bldg	1
Bronough St Office	22
Caldwell Bldg	2
Carlton Bldg	3
Chamber of Comm	4
City Hall	5
County Court House	6
Elliott Bldg	7
Florida Bar Head- Qtrs Bldg	9
Game & Fresh Water Fish Comm	10
Governor's Mansion	8
Hayden Burns Bldg	18
Holland Bldg	11
Knott Bldg	12
Larson Bldg	23
Leon Hi	13
Leroy Collins Bldg	13
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Supreme Court Bldg	19
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Slave House (Columns)	26





STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County LEON

Entry No. 13-3 Date 2/25/70

1. NAME
COMMON:
Slave House (Rear of Columns)
AND/OR HISTORIC:
Servant's Quarters - possibly kitchen

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER:
109 West Park Avenue
CITY OR TOWN:
Tallahassee
STATE: Florida CODE: COUNTY: Leon CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Ceramics</u> <u>studio</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments <u>Use is</u> <u>fine should</u> <u>be restored.</u>
---	--	--	---	---

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNER'S NAME:
First Baptist Church
STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Tallahassee STATE: Florida CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
Leon County
CITY OR TOWN:
Tallahassee STATE: Florida CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic Building Survey - Tallahassee
DATE OF SURVEY: 1967 ☒ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☒ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
City-County Planning Office
STREET AND NUMBER:
Leon County Courthouse
CITY OR TOWN:
Tallahassee STATE: Florida CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Leon
Entry No. 13-3 Date 2/25/70

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house shares the history of the Union Bank Building and the Columns. Its setting adjacent to the Columns and original use as slave or servant's quarters, and possibly, a kitchen, make it representative of territorial period structures for this purpose. It is one of the oldest buildings in Tallahassee.

During the time the Columns was owned by Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Hawkins, the small brick building was used by Dr. Hawkins as his office. The Hawkins inherited the Columns from Mrs. Hawkins' father, General William Bailey, who had purchased it from Benjamin Chairs' son in 1847.

It like the Columns should be preserved and restored as a reminder of our cultural heritage.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

☐ Excellent☐ Good☒ Fair☐ Deteriorated☐ Ruins☐ Unexposed

(Check One)

☒ Altered☐ Unaltered

(Check One)

☐ Moved☒ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is a small house of brick and wood construction setting to the west and to the rear of the Columns. It was originally used as a house for slaves or servant's quarters, or possibly, a kitchen for the Columns. It is a very good example of architecture for this purpose, but of no particular type. It is rectangular with a gable roof. The chimney is on the north side and the building faces the Columns or east. It has a porch with sloping roof the full length of the front. Wood shingles have been replaced with sheet metal years ago. The exterior brickwork has been white-washed and the place gives the appearance of a doll house in the gardens of the Columns.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bullard, James, "The Columns, A Local Landmark", Tallahassee Democrat, Aug. 14, 1966.
 Waldron, Ann, "Tallahassee's Columns Survive As a Monument of Indian Warfare Refuge," Tampa Tribune, May, 1961.
 Hadd, Donald, "The Columns 1830-1860," Tallahassee Historical Society, Feb. 11, 1960.
 Henry, E. W., "Old Houses of Tallahassee," Tallahassee Historical Society, Feb., 1934.
 Knowles, Rev. Joshua, "Methodism in Tallahassee in 1836", The True Democrat, Oct. 2, 1908.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E 20' of Lot 184 W 8' of Lot 183			
Old Plan of Tallahassee			

E 20' of Lot 184 W 8' of Lot 183
 Old Plan of Tallahassee

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1/8 acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Leon	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		
J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation		
ORGANIZATION	DATE	
Division of Archives, History & Records Management	2/25/70	
STREET AND NUMBER:		
Department of State, The Capitol		
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Tallahassee	Florida	

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:	Bureau of Historic Preservation
DATE OF PHOTO:	1/70
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Bureau of Historic Preservation
IDENTIFICATION	
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.	
View from north showing garden setting and proximity to Columns.	

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:	Dolphins map of Greater Tallahassee
SCALE:	3/4 inch = 1/4 mile
DATE:	1969

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

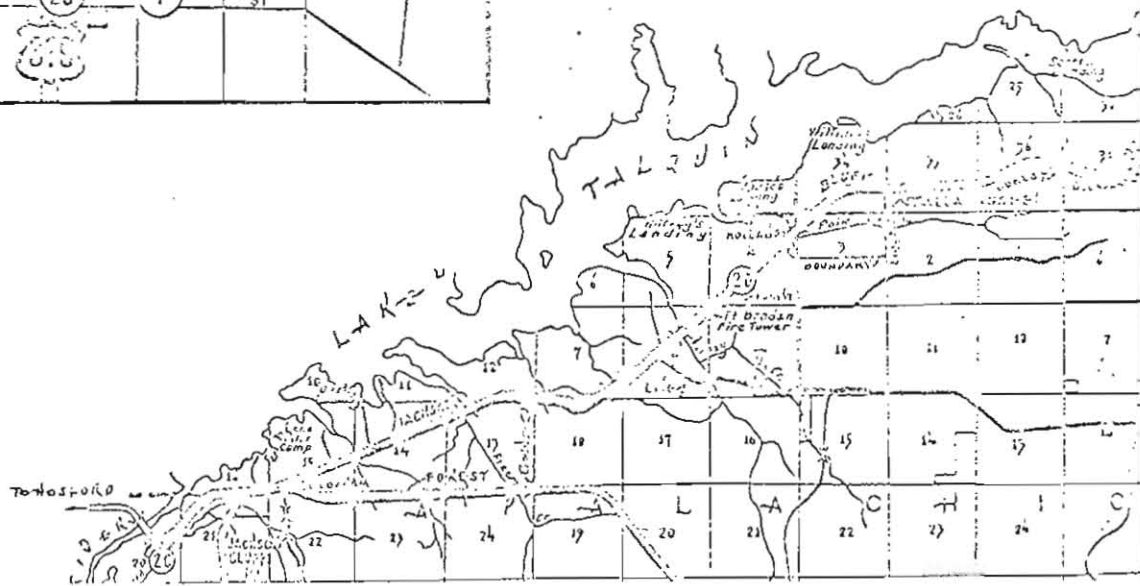
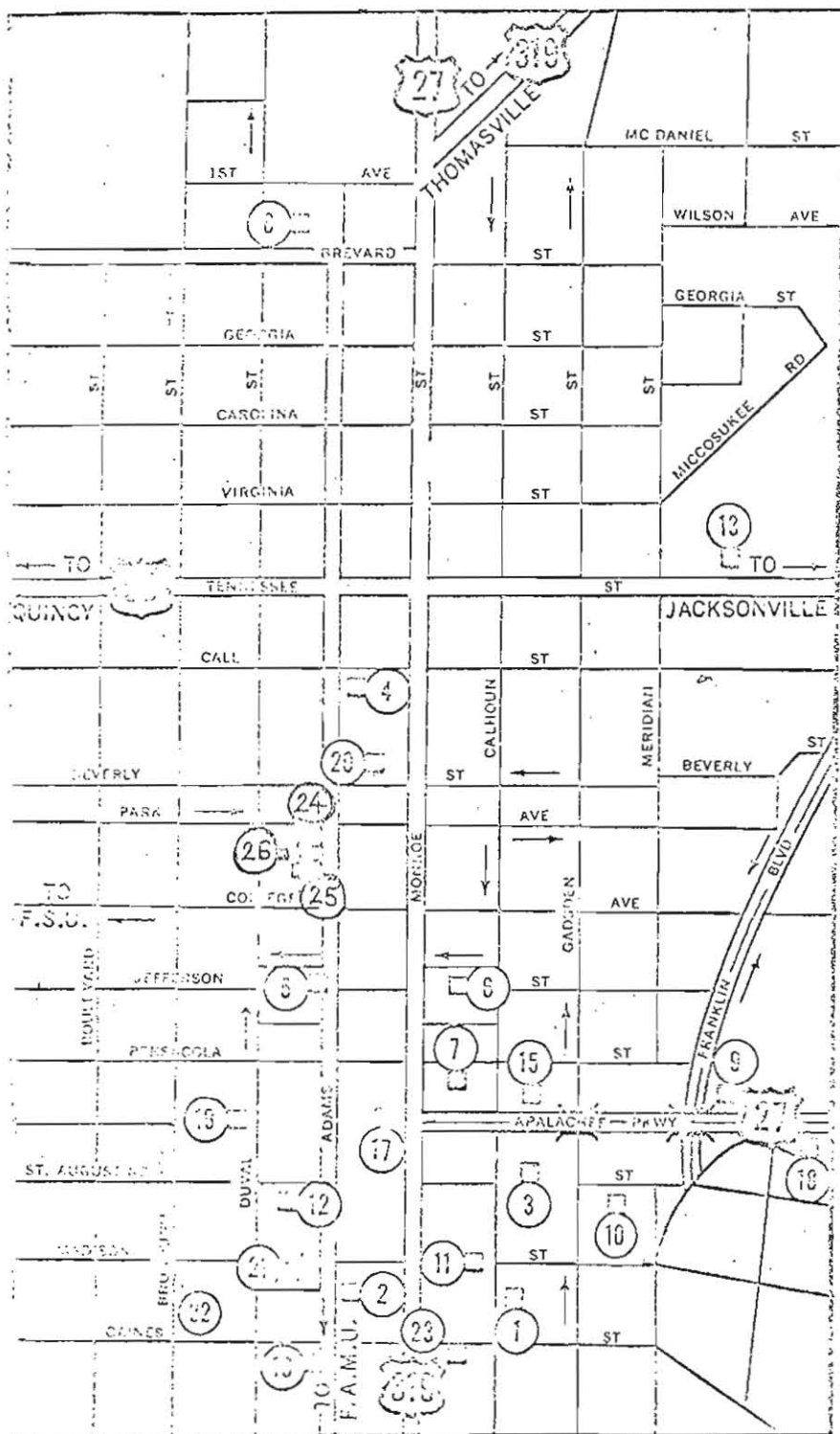
1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE CAPITAL CENTER

DOWNTOWN

Brevard Bldg	1
Bronough St Office	22
Caldwell Bldg	2
Carlton Bldg	3
Chamber of Comm	4
City Hall	5
County Court House	6
Elliott Bldg	7
Florida Bar Head- Qtrs Bldg	9
Game & Fresh Water Fish Comm	10
Governor's Mansion	8
Hayden Burns Bldg	18
Holland Bldg	11
Knott Bldg	12
Larson Bldg	23
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Leroy Collins Bldg	16
Mayo Bldg	15
State Capitol	17
Supreme Court Bldg	19
U.S. Post Office	20
Whitfield Bldg	21
Columns	24
Union Bank	25
Slave House (Columns)	26





STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County LEON

Entry No. 13-4 Date 2/26/70

1. NAME					
COMMON: Robert Butler House					
AND/OR HISTORIC: Miles Johnson Plantation					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER: 3502 Old Bainbridge Road					
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee					
STATE Florida		CODE	COUNTY: Leon		CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comments Private plantation residence
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME: Mr. & Mrs. Millard Caldwell (former M.C., Governor of Florida, and Florida Supreme Court Justice)					
STREET AND NUMBER: 3502 Old Bainbridge Road					
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee		STATE: Florida		CODE	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS ETC: Leon County Courthouse					
STREET AND NUMBER: Monroe Street					
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee,		STATE: Florida		CODE	
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY: HABS - Tallahassee Historic Building Survey					
DATE OF SURVEY: 1967 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: City-County Planning Office					
STREET AND NUMBER: Leon County Courthouse					
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee		STATE: Florida		CODE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County LEON
Entry No. 13-4 Date 2/26/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The two storied, wood, frame house sets well back from the Old Bainbridge Road on well-landscapped grounds. The grounds are well kept and the building in a good state of preservation. The plantings are of varied kinds and some are of great age.

The main part of the house is rectangular with a gabled roof and a gable projects at right angles on the front or long side of the main body supported by four stately square columns running the full two stories forming a porch or portico. Windows are double hung six lite over six lite with shutters four on each floor at the front. The entrance has a square transom and side lites. A balcony projects from the center of the second floor and the entrance to the balcony is similar to the main entrance. Simplicity and stateliness is effected by the columns with square capitals and simple projecting cornices over the front of the porch gable. It is Southern Traditional with two large chimneys interior and to the rear in the main part of the house. Considerable restoration has been done by Gov. Caldwell, but all has been in line with good historic preservation practices, and after thorough research.

The property to the rear of the house and grounds is still used for agricultural purposes and the whole has been preserved as an antebellum plantation with out buildings.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

2. SIGNIFICANCE							
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate) <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"><input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian</div> <div style="width: 50%;"><input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century</div> <div style="width: 50%;"><input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century</div> <div style="width: 50%;"><input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century</div> <div style="width: 50%;"><input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century</div> <div style="width: 50%;"><input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century</div> <div style="width: 50%;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century</div> </div>							
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 							
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate) <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; width: 25%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; width: 25%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Invention <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Literature <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Music </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; width: 25%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Political <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- losophy <input type="checkbox"/> Science <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- itarian <input type="checkbox"/> Theater <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; width: 25%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <hr/><hr/><hr/><hr/><hr/><hr/><hr/><hr/> </td> </tr> </table>				<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Invention <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Literature <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Political <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- losophy <input type="checkbox"/> Science <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- itarian <input type="checkbox"/> Theater <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Invention <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Literature <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Political <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- losophy <input type="checkbox"/> Science <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- itarian <input type="checkbox"/> Theater <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>				
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE <p style="margin-top: 20px;">This house was built by Colonel Robert Butler in the late 1840's or early 50's for his son, Dr. Robert Butler. It is reasonable to assume that the home was designed by Col. Butler, who was an engineer and designed the original portion of the Capitol in Tallahassee. Col. Butler was a son of Thomas Butler, a Revolutionary war hero. He was a close friend of and Adjutant General of the South, under General Andrew Jackson. He was with Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans and in the Florida Campaign. Col. Butler represented Jackson in St. Augustine to receive East Florida from Spain in 1821. He was appointed Surveyor General of Florida in the Spring of 1824. A magnificent plantation with an orange grove was built on Lake Jackson in 1830 on some 900 acres of land. The manor house burned in 1886, but Col. Butler is buried in the family cemetery plot where his tomb overlooks the lake and land he loved so well. He was seventy-four years of age at the time of his death and his close friend, Gov. R. K. Call, eulogized him.</p> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">His son, Dr. Robert Butler, lived in this house for some years after his marriage then moved to Bainbridge, Georgia, and entered the Confederate Army from there. The place was later sold to the Johnson family and for years was known as the Miles Johnson Plantation. It is restored and now the plantation home of former Governor and Mrs. Millard F. Caldwell, who is also a former member of Congress and State Supreme Court Justice.</p>							

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Davis, Mary Lamar, "Robert Butler, An American Pioneer," Tallahassee Historical Society Annual, Vol. IV, 1939.
 Long, Ellen Call, Florida Breezes, University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida, 1962.
 American State Papers, The Transfer of Florida Territory from Spain to the United States.
 Robert Butlers Report to Washington as Surveyor General of Florida, U.S. Congressional Records, State Legislature Journals.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	458 acres	Lots 204 - 233		Sec. 16 T. 1N R. 1W		
NE	3502 Old Bainbridge Road	Tallahassee, Florida				
SE						
SW						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 458 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Leon	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:	
J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation	
ORGANIZATION	DATE
Division of Archives, History, and Records Management, Department of State	2/26/70
STREET AND NUMBER:	
The Capitol	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE
Tallahassee	Florida
	CODE

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:	Bureau of Historic Preservation
DATE OF PHOTO:	January, 1970
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Bureau of Historic Preservation
IDENTIFICATION	
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.	
views from north, northeast, east and northwest	

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:
Dolphs Map of Greater Tallahassee
SCALE: 2 1/4 inches = 1 mile
DATE: 1969

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

2

DIVISION OF HISTORIC CITY HISTORY
AND CAPITAL CITY HISTORY
BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County LEON

Entry No. 13-5 Date 3/5/70

1. NAME			
COMMON: Knott House			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Thomas Holmes Hagner House			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 301 East Park Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee			
STATE Florida		CODE	COUNTY: Leon
3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP	STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Park		<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Religious			
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific			
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: Luella Knott Estate			
STREET AND NUMBER: 301 East Park Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee		STATE: Florida	CODE
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Leon County Courthouse			
STREET AND NUMBER: Monroe Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee		STATE: Florida	CODE
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: HABS - Tallahassee Survey			
DATE OF SURVEY: 1967 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: City-County Planning Office			
STREET AND NUMBER: Courthouse			
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee		STATE: Florida	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County LEON
Entry No. 13-5 Date 3/5/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE						
<p>Built in the early 1840's for Katherine Gamble by her bridegroom, Thomas Holmes Hagner, a lawyer and later U.S. Minister to the Court of King George.</p> <p>It now represents Classic Revival style of architecture but only half of the present house is part of the original. (Rooms on only one side of the central hall). The second half was added later. In the 1920's the front porch was removed and the classical two paired columned portico was added. A captains walk at the flat portion of the roof has been removed. The chandeliers in the basement are from Bradley's Gambling Casino in Palm Beach.</p> <p>It is reported that the first camellia japonica in Florida were planted in the formal gardens of this house. The plants were brought from the Virginia home of Mrs. Hagner's mother, who received them as a gift by General Mercer from the Court of King George. Some of the plants are still thriving.</p>						

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian; ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☒ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Henry, Evelyn Whitfield, Tallahassee Historical Society Annual, Volume I, Page 42 (Delivered December 14, 1933)

Thomas Holmes Hagner (301 East Park Avenue)

The house, at the corner of Calhoun and McCarthy (Park Avenue) streets, was built the same time as the Williams house and was built by the same contractor in 1841.

This house was the home of another bride, for it was here that Katherine Gamble came as the bride of Thomas Holmes Hagner who was United States minister to the Court of King George. The gardens around the house took in half of the block. The ground sloped to the east and granite steps and seats were placed here and there as formal decorations. Beautiful azaleas, olea, camellias, crepe-myrtle and rose bushes as the garden flowers made this garden a place of beauty and I have been told that here the first japonica tree was planted in Florida; some of these trees are still in the yard.

In the hot houses in the Virginia home of Katherine Gamble Hagner were many tubs of japonicas brought from the court of King George by General Mercer as a gift to her mother, Mrs. Gamble. When the bride left for her new home in the Sunny South, she brought with her these rare plants and they thrived and multiplied so well in her garden here that soon in all the Tallahassee gardens were small japonicas from these old bushes. These old plants were said to have been a hundred years old before the war.

Dr. George W. Betton bought this property in 1880 and lived there many years until his death. Since then it has been the home of the Carters, the Shackelfords, Scotts, and Knotts.

continued..

8. Significance

Knott House

Page 2

Information from Mr. Charlie Knott; (son W. V. Knott)

Originally, the Knott house was only half as large as it is now two rooms along Calhoun Street, at each of three levels, and a hallway. The second half was added in 1848, two rooms at each of the three levels, to the east of the hallway. The original roof was not removed, but covered with a second roof at a suitable slant. The house had a one story porch at the front, which was replaced by the two story portico and columns in 1928, at the time the property was bought by Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Knott.

Morris, Allen: The Florida Handbook 1963-64, Peninsular Publishing Co., Tallahassee, pgs. 181,183

Under Political Parties, Elections

"Unofficial primaries at the county level had been held as early as 1888, and were widespread by 1895. They received their first legal recognition in the election law of that year and were the subject of regulatory legislation in 1897. Four years later the system was extended to include district and statewide offices, and the first statewide Democratic primary was held in 1902.

Primaries were conducted, and their returns canvassed, by party officials until the state assumed their full control in 1913. A second primary had been the practice when no candidate for an office obtained a majority of the votes cast. The new law substituted for the second primary a system of second choice votes in which an elector indicated his first and second choices if there were more than two candidates for an office. This novel device was responsible for the unprecedented confusion that attended the election for governor in 1916. By injecting antiCatholicism and statewide prohibition into the campaign, Sidney J. Catts unexpectedly surged to the front in a five-man race that soon narrowed to a contest between him and William V. Knott. The results would have been close in any event, but the unfamiliar second choice votes on which the nomination depended confused both electors and election officials.

Continued..

8. Significance
Knott House
Page 3

The State Canvassing Board declared Catts the nominee by a very narrow margin. In a series of court action, Knott secured orders for recounts which, when finally recanvassed, gave him the Democratic nomination. But Catts refused to abide by the results and gained a place on the general election ballot as nominee of the Prohibition Party while retaining his personal identification with the Democratic Party. His subsequent election marked the only time in which the regular Democratic nominee for governor has been defeated since 1876.

The Catts-Knott fight was in reality an intra-party affair, and nobody considered Catts' election a threat to Democratic supremacy."

For many years prior to 1940, W. V. Knott was the State Treasurer of Florida. "In 1940, the City of Tallahassee erected a \$300,000 City Administration Building (now known as the Knott Building, for the former State Cabinet officer, W. V. Knott), for the use of the State on the half block north of the (old) Supreme Court Building (now called the Whitfield Building....)"

From Page 33 The Florida Handbook, 1963-64 by Allen Morris

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Henry, E. W., Old Houses of Tallahassee, Tallahassee Historical Society Annual, Vol. 1, February, 1934.

Morris, Allen, The Florida Handbook, 1963-64, Peninsular Publishing Co., Tallahassee, Florida.

Fain, Marjorie, History of The Gamble Family in Florida, Florida Historical Society Annual, Vol. 1, Feb. 1934, pages 28-31.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

Part of Lot 78 Old Plan of Tallahassee

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1/5 acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Leon	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation

ORGANIZATION: Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Department of State

DATE: 3/5/70

STREET AND NUMBER: The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee

STATE: Florida

CODE:

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Tallahassee Survey & Bureau of Historic Preservation

DATE OF PHOTO: 1967 - 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: City-County Planning Office & Bureau of Historic Preservation

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

1. Front - from northerly direction
2. Side - from northwesterly direction

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: Dolphs Map of Greater Tallahassee

SCALE: 3/4 inch = 1/4 mile

DATE: 1969

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Leon

Entry No. 13-6 Date 5/11/70

1. NAME				
COMMON: <u>Goodwood</u>				
AND/OR HISTORIC: <u>The Old Croom Mansion</u>				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Miccosukee Road</u>				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Tallahassee</u>				
STATE <u>Florida</u>		CODE	COUNTY: <u>Leon</u>	CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: <u>Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Hood</u>				
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Miccosukee Road</u>				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Tallahassee</u>		STATE: <u>Florida</u>		CODE
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: <u>Leon County Courthouse</u>				
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Monroe Street</u>				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Tallahassee</u>		STATE <u>Florida</u>		CODE
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY: <u>1. Florida Historic Sites Survey 1940</u> <u>2. Historic American Buildings Survey 1935</u>				
DATE OF SURVEY: <u>2</u> Federal <u>1</u> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: <u>1. Department of State, Division of Archives & History</u> <u>2. Library of Florida</u>				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>1. Tallahassee</u> <u>2. Washington</u>		STATE: <u>1. Florida</u> <u>2. D. C.</u>		CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Leon
Entry No. 13-6 Date 5/11/70

County Leon

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Goodwood was erected circa 1830-1844 by Bryan Croom, who was a botanist and planted many rare specimens around his house, some of which still remain. The land was part of the Lafayette Grant. The architecture is Georgian and of square construction on massive but simple lines. The brick of which the mansion was built were shipped from New York and are hidden beneath a layer of white stucco. Timbers are hand-hewn. Goodwood is hip roofed and the ridge of the roof is cut off to form a flat deck which is supported by a balustrade. There are two stories, a basement and attic. A widow's walk is on the roof. There are also numerous out-buildings arranged around a square in the rear of the house including a water tower and a carriage house with a large clock. In the late 19th Century, the house was remodeled by replacing iron grille work with columns to support the porch and changing the cupola from a square design to the present octagonal Mt. Vernon design.

Upon entering the house, the stairs are located at the side in a separate alcove; the U-shaped staircase runs from the first floor to the attic. These stairs were fabricated in England and reassembled on the site. The first floor contains the salon, library, music room and dining room. The kitchen was then located in another building. The second floor consists of five bedrooms separated by the central hall. The bathrooms are a later addition. Each room on both floors contains a fireplace which is set within the thick (18") outer walls of the building. The marble used in the fireplaces is said to be Italian marble and is black in some rooms and white in others. All the ceilings of the first floor rooms were decorated with gold leaf, in the Italian style. The present frescos on the ceilings are assumed to have been done by a French artist for the Crooms.

The basement is located under the rear portion of the building only. The ceilings here are vaulted and a small vaulted recess is set into the wall; the entrance closed by iron grill doors.

There are now later additions to the back of the house which include the kitchen. The house originally terminated at the end of the hallway. The rear dining room and parlor at one time had two doors leading to the outside which have now been enclosed except for one which leads to an addition off the dining room.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Goodwood is truly one of the most well-known antebellum estates as homes for men of wealth and prominence are concerned.

There is evidence of an aboriginal village on the site but the estate of Goodwood was first owned by General Lafayette, granted to him by congress during his second visit to the United States by way of appreciation for services Lafayette rendered America during the revolutionary war. The land was sold by the Lafayette heirs in 1834, and in the same year, bought by Hardy Bryan Croom, a planter originally from New Bern, North Carolina. Goodwood house took four years to complete and the Crooms enjoyed their house for only four years. While on a trip to New York, their ship was lost in a storm and the Croom family drowned. A law suit over the inheritance of the estate made legal history. In 1856, Arvah Hopkins, one of the few millionaires then in America, came to own Goodwood. However, the property was transferred into the hands of the mysterious Dr. Arrowsmith, an officer of the Garibaldi wars, who furnished Goodwood with many of its costly paintings and antique furniture. He was thought to have purchased these costly furnishings from loot of the wars in which he engaged. He lived a retired life and permitted few people to enter his home. After his death, Mrs. Arrowhead sold Goodwood and all its furnishings to Mrs. Fanny L. Tiers before her death. Mrs. Tiers was reputed to be the richest woman in the world after the death of Hetty Green. She had the old square tower of the original mansion torn down and had built a new tower which is a replica of the one at Mt. Vernon. After Mrs. Tiers' death, Goodwood was closed for some 50 years.

Senator and Mrs. W. C. Hodges bought the mansion in 1925 and restored it and brought the garden and orchards back to loveliness. The senator from Florida threw open the doors of Goodwood to fellow senators during legislature and the special session. The house is presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hood.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Dodd, Dorothy "The Steamboat Home and Pulaski" read to Tallahassee Historical Society, May, 1953.
Pratt, Dorothy and Richard, A Guide to Early American Homes, 1956.
Henry, Evelyn Whitfield "Old Houses of Tallahassee" Tallahassee Historical Society Annual, Feb. 1934.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			D R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0		84° 15' 30"	N Lat	
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0		30 27 30	Long	
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Leon	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation		
ORGANIZATION: Department of State		DATE:
STREET AND NUMBER: The Capitol		
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee	STATE: Florida	CODE:

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:	Bureau of Historic Preservation
DATE OF PHOTO:	1/15/70
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Bureau of Historic Preservation

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC

Views from south, southeast and southwest

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:	Tallahassee Quadrangle
SCALE:	
DATE:	

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Leon

Entry No. 13-7 Date 5/14/70

1. NAME				
COMMON: Florida's Historic Capitol				
AND/OR HISTORIC: The Capitol				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: South Monroe Street				
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee				
STATE: Florida		CODE	COUNTY: Leon	CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: State of Florida				
STREET AND NUMBER: Board of Commissioners of State Institutions				
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee		STATE: Florida	CODE	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Leon County Courthouse and Internal Improvement Board				
STREET AND NUMBER: Monroe Street				
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee		STATE: Florida	CODE	
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:	CODE	

INSTRUCTIONS

County Leon
Entry No. 13-7 Date 5/14/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Construction of a wooden Capitol building was begun in 1826. One wing was finished the following year, but financial difficulties prevented completion of the building as planned. The present Capitol was begun in 1839, after Congress had appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose, and was completed in 1845, the year in which Florida was admitted to the Union.

The Capitol was remodeled in 1901-2, when additions were made to the north and south ends of the building and a dome was erected. It was enlarged a second time in 1921-22, when the east and west wings were built. A new north wing was completed in 1933 and a new south wing in 1947. In spite of all these changes and additions, the center of the building is still the old brick Capitol of 1845.

In 1969 the renowned New York architect, Edward Durrell Stone, along with the engineering firm Reynolds, Smith and Hill, was commissioned to design a new capitol for the State of Florida. The plan submitted by the team and approved by the State Cabinet blended the past and the future. The present capitol will be trimmed back to the pristine Greek revival architecture of its original 1845 form to sit like a jewel in the setting of new structures. It will become a museum introducing citizens to the history of Florida as they enter on business of the future.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☒ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (if Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <u>Government</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The United States acquired Florida from Spain in 1821. Under Spanish rule there were two provinces, East Florida with St. Augustine as its capital, and West Florida governed from Pensacola. The United States combined the two provinces into one territory with Andrew Jackson as its first governor. Jackson resigned the governorship after a few months and was succeeded by William P. DuVal of Kentucky.

The government of the Territory of Florida was in the hands of the Governor and a Legislative Council appointed by the President of the United States. Because Pensacola and St. Augustine were the only two towns of any importance in the territory and had each been the capital of a Spanish province, the first Legislative Council met in Pensacola in 1822, while the second was held the next year in St. Augustine.

This was a very inconvenient arrangement as Pensacola and St. Augustine are about four hundred miles apart by land and there was no road connecting them. The only other way to get from one to the other was by sailing around the tip of Florida, a long and dangerous voyage. Consequently, the Legislative Council of 1823 authorized Governor DuVal to appoint two commissioners to select a centrally located site for a permanent capital.

The commissioners named by Governor DuVal were John Lee Williams of Pensacola and Dr. William H. Simmons of St. Augustine. They met at St. Marks south of Tallahassee in the fall of 1823, Dr. Simmons having traveled overland on horseback from St. Augustine while Williams sailed along the coast from Pensacola in a small boat. They were instructed to locate the capital somewhere between the Suwannee and Ochlockonee Rivers, but were so favorably impressed with the Tallahassee area that they did not explore far beyond the site they finally selected. It was the old fields of an abandoned Indian village situated

Continued...

in beautiful rolling red-clay country.

Governor DuVal immediately proclaimed that the next Legislative Council would meet at the new capital. The first settlers, headed by John McIver, of North Carolina, arrived at the new town site on April 9, 1824. Neighboring planters from a settlement in the present Gadsden County soon brought their slaves and built three log cabins for the accommodation of the Legislative Council, which began its first session in Tallahassee on November 8, 1824.

Soon after the location was made, Congress granted the territory a quarter section of land at the new capital site, to be sold in order to raise money for the erection of a capitol. The southeast corner of this quarter section was designated by the General Land Office as the point from which all land surveys in Florida should begin. A monument at this location, now within the city limits, marks the intersection of the base parallel and meridian from which all townships and ranges are numbered north and south and east and west.

The Legislative Council directed that this quarter section be laid out into a town to be called Tallahassee. The capital took its name from the Tallahassee Seminole, who occupied the area, or from one of their villages. The word "Tallahassee" is of Creek derivation, meaning literally "old town," but it is frequently translated "old Fields." The Legislative Council also created Leon County and made Tallahassee its county seat. The county was named for Juan Ponce de Leon who discovered Florida.

Tallahassee was laid out symmetrically with Capitol Square at the center, four other public squares, and broad streets. The first sale of town lots took place in April, 1825. On December 9, 1825, the City of Tallahassee was incorporated.

Tallahassee had been located almost literally in the wilderness. The town grew rapidly, however, and by September, 1825, it could boast of fifty houses, a church, a schoolhouse, two hotels, seven stores, an apothecary's shop, a printing office, two shoemakers, two blacksmiths, three carpenters, a tailor, and three brickyards. Most of the establishments were clustered around the Capitol Square, as in any small courthouse town.

8. Significance
Florida's Historic Capitol
Page 3

The fertile lands of Middle Florida quickly attracted settlers from the older Southern states who opened up large plantations which they worked with slave labor. The capital became the trade center of the area, with St. Marks as the shipping point. The Federal Road, running from St. Augustine to Pensacola through Tallahassee, was opened in 1825-6. After 1838 there was a railroad from Tallahassee to St. Marks and in the 1850's a plank road was built between those two towns. An engine was tried on the railroad, but it was given up after a brief time and for many years the cars were drawn by mules.

In the spring of 1825, a township of land granted by Congress to General Lafayette in appreciation of his services in the Revolutionary War was selected immediately adjoining Tallahassee. Lafayette hoped to establish a free-labor colony of French peasants on the grant. The venture was not successful and in 1833 he sold the greater part of the township. The General, himself, never visited Tallahassee, although members of his family have done so.

What is now the center section of the capitol building was the scene of the Secession Convention of 1861, which withdrew from the Union, declared Florida to be an independent nation, and later joined the Confederacy. It also housed the Constitutional Conventions of 1865, 1868, and 1885, the last of which adopted the Constitution under which the state is now governed. It was here, also, that the Florida Canvassing Board counted in four Republican electors in the disputed election of 1876, thus assuring the election of Rutherford B. Hayes as president of the United States.

Florida's Capitol was the only southern Capitol east of the Mississippi that was not captured by Federal troops during the Civil War. It was threatened in March, 1865, when a Federal expedition marched against Tallahassee from the St. Marks River. Citizens, cadets from the West Florida Seminary (now Florida State University) and, a few regular troops turned back the expedition at Natural Bridge, sixteen miles south of the town. The Stars and Bars continued to wave over the Capitol until May 20, 1865, when the Federal military authorities occupied the town after the close of the war.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Florida's Historic Capitol, Tom Adams, Secretary of State,
Tallahassee

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY					O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES						
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		LATITUDE			LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees		Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	84°	16'	50"	30°	26'	16"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Leon	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		
J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation		
ORGANIZATION:	DATE	
Division of Archives, History and Records Mgt.	5/14/70	
STREET AND NUMBER		
Department of State, The Capitol		
CITY OR TOWN	STATE	CODE
Tallahassee	Florida	

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:	Florida News Bureau and Bureau of Historic Preservation
DATE OF PHOTO:	Feb., 1970 (Bureau of Historic Preservation)
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Florida News Bureau and Bureau of Historic Preservation

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
1845 capitol - Florida News Bureau
Capitol today, 2/70, from east

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:
U.S. Geological Survey Tallahassee Quadrangle
SCALE: 15 minute series
DATE: 1940

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Leon

Entry No. 13-8 Date 5/22/70

1. NAME

COMMON:

Belle Vue

AND/OR HISTORIC:

Home of Princess Murat - Murat House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Moved from its original location on Jackson Bluff Road to site adjoining Tallahassee Junior Museum in 1967.

CITY OR TOWN:

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida

CODE

COUNTY:

Leon

CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building	<input type="checkbox"/> Public	Public Acquisition:	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied	Yes:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted		
<input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted		
<input type="checkbox"/> No							
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)							
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments			
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious					
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific					

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Tallahassee Heritage Foundation

STREET AND NUMBER: Ney Landrum, Director, Division of Recreation and Parks, Larson Building

CITY OR TOWN:

Tallahassee

STATE:

Florida

CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

Leon County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

Monroe Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida

CODE

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

Historic Sites Survey 1940 and Tallahassee Historic Bldg

DATE OF SURVEY: 1936-40

Federal

☒ State

County

☒ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

State Planning Board & Bureau of Historic Preservation

STREET AND NUMBER:

The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN:

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida

CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County
Entry No. 13-8 Date 5/22/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is a one and a half story frame dwelling, Early American style architecture, with a gable roof and a square columned porch across the front. Three dormer windows on front light the second half story. Before relocation, it sat on a hill two miles west of the center of Tallahassee, surrounded by great oaks and magnolias. It was on a 500-acre plantation acquired from Mrs. Murat's sister, Mrs. Samuel Duval, in satisfaction of a debt. Princess Murat, the wife of Prince Archille Murat who was the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, filled the house with elegant furniture brought from France, as well as antique silver, fine china, crystal and linen. She entertained here frequently and lived here until her death in 1867.

Some of the original landscape plantings were still evident at the original site and will be duplicated at the new location.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house is significant because of the individuals associated with it. Prince Archille Murat, nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, was the son of Joachim Murat and Napoleon's youngest sister, Caroline. His father and mother were proclaimed King and Queen of Naples by Napoleon for his father's military service as a general. Prince Murat came to America to live with his Uncle Joseph, Napoleon's brother, in New Jersey. He made his way to Florida first settling in St. Augustine then to Tallahassee where he married a great-grand niece of George Washington, Catherine Daingerfield Willis. They had a plantation home called "Lipona" near Wacissa in Jefferson County, where they entertained the most prominent personages in the territory. After the Prince's death in 1847, the Princess "Kate" acquired the 500-acre plantation and home from her sister and named it Belle Vue after a hotel in Belgium where she and the Prince spent many happy months. She was active in behalf of the Confederacy during the Civil War. Her slaves were so devoted they refused to leave her even after the war. Shortly before her death in 1867, she was awarded a small income by the French government.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Boyles, Hallie: "Another of City's Historic Homes In Danger", Tallahassee Democrat, May 31, 1967
 Boyles, Hallie: Articles in the Tallahassee Democrat, June 1, 1958 and April 20, 1958.
 Williams, Prof. Arthur, Papers written in 1924. (State Library)
The State, Tallahassee: Vol. 1, Aug. 8, 1931 - Oct. 22, 1931
 Davis, Mary Lamar; From a report to Allen Morris, member of the County Historic Preservation Committee, 1959
 Whitridge, Arnold; "Emerson; a prophet not without honour" History Today, Feb. 1966 (British Publication)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes Seconds
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0		81° 20' 45 "	30°	24 ' 46 "
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1 acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE		
J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation		
ORGANIZATION	DATE	
Department of State		
STREET AND NUMBER		
The Capitol		
CITY OR TOWN	STATE	CODE
Tallahassee	Florida	

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:	Bureau of Hist. Pres. & Tall. Historic Bldg. Survey
DATE OF PHOTO:	January, 1970
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Bureau of Historic Preservation & City Planning Office
IDENTIFICATION	
DESCRIBE VIEW DIRECTION, ETC.	
City Planning Office - original building and site	
Bureau of Hist. Pres. - new location	

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:	U S. Geological Survey
SCALE:	15 min. Quadrangle
DATE:	1940

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-87	Leon	U. S. #27 North Tallahassee

FIRST CHRISTMAS SERVICE

In this vicinity was the Indian Village of Anhayea. Here the Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto and his men spent the fall and winter of 1539-40. Since twelve priests accompanied the Spaniards, it is probable that the first Christmas service in the United States was celebrated here.

IN COOPERATION WITH
LEON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-88	Leon	Tallahassee

LEWIS BANK

Founded in 1856 by B. C. Lewis as a private banking business, the oldest bank in Florida has grown with the city and section, in size and services rendered. Since its founding, sons have followed fathers in the profession.

IN COOPERATION WITH

LEWIS STATE BANK

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-101	Leon	Tallahassee

BELLE VUE

Home of Prince and Princess Achille Murat, it was named for a hotel in Brussels where they spent many happy days. Prince Murat was the son of the King Of Naples and nephew of Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. Princess Murat was the great grandniece of George Washington. Built about 1831 by Samuel Duval, nephew of Governor Duval, for his bride Ellen Willis, sister of the Princess, it was later owned by Governor Bloxham.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-106	Leon	Tallahassee

OLD CITY CEMETERY

The present boundaries of the Old City Cemetery were established by the Florida Territorial Council in 1829. Many pioneers and their slaves are buried here, although some early Tallahasseans were buried several hundred feet east of this site. The cemetery also contains graves of Confederate and Federal troops (white and Negro), some of the fatalities from the Battle of Natural Bridge, 1865, which marked the end of the ill-fated Northern attempt to seize the capital during the War Between the States.

IN COOPERATION WITH
ANNA JACKSON CHAPTER UDC NO. 224
SUSAN BRADFORD EPPES CHAPTER C OF CO NO. 26

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
141	Leon	Tallahassee

UNION BANK

Built circa 1830 for William Williams and owned briefly by Benjamin Chairs, the Union Bank building was the probable site of two earlier banks. Their charters were purchased by the Union Bank, created February 13, 1833, by the Territorial Council and formally opened January 16, 1835, with John G. Gamble as president. It was capitalized at \$1,000,000 and became territorial Florida's major bank. The Panic of 1837, Indian wars, and unsound banking practices led to its closing in 1843. It was purchased by William Bailey and Isaac Mitchell in 1847, then after the Civil War by the Freedmen's Bank. Its later uses were as a church and the site of various business enterprises.

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials
In Cooperation With
Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, Incorporated

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
143	Leon	

BATTLE OF NATURAL BRIDGE March 6, 1865

Site of decisive repulse of Federal forces by Confederate Militia in joint U.S. Army and Navy Operation to take St. Marks.

The Army landing at lighthouse was prevented from getting to rear of St. Marks by Confederate opposition at Newport and Natural Bridge.

The Federal Flotilla ran aground during ascent of River; it did not reach St. Marks, Their next objective would have been Tallahassee.

	Number	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Federals	893 *	21	89	148
Confederates	595	3	23	0

COMMANDERS

Brig. Gen. William Miller	----	Confederates
Commander R. W. Shutelt	----	U.S. Navy
Brig. Gen. John Newton	----	U.S. Army

* Of Whom 500 Were Reported To Have Been At Natural Bridge

FLORIDA BOARD OF PARKS AND HISTORIC MEMORIALS
In Cooperation With
FLORIDA DIVISION, UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
152	Leon	

(obverse)

THE TALLAHASSEE DEMOCRAT

Established March 3, 1905, by John G. Collins as "The Weekly True Democrat." Milton A. Smith bought the paper in 1908. On April 6, 1915, he made it The Daily Democrat." Lloyd C. Criscon became owner in 1929. It was purchased by Knight Newspapers, Inc., February 13, 1965. This, its third plant, was occupied in 1968. Earlier ones: 115 South Adams and 100 East Call.

(Continued on reverse)

(reverse)

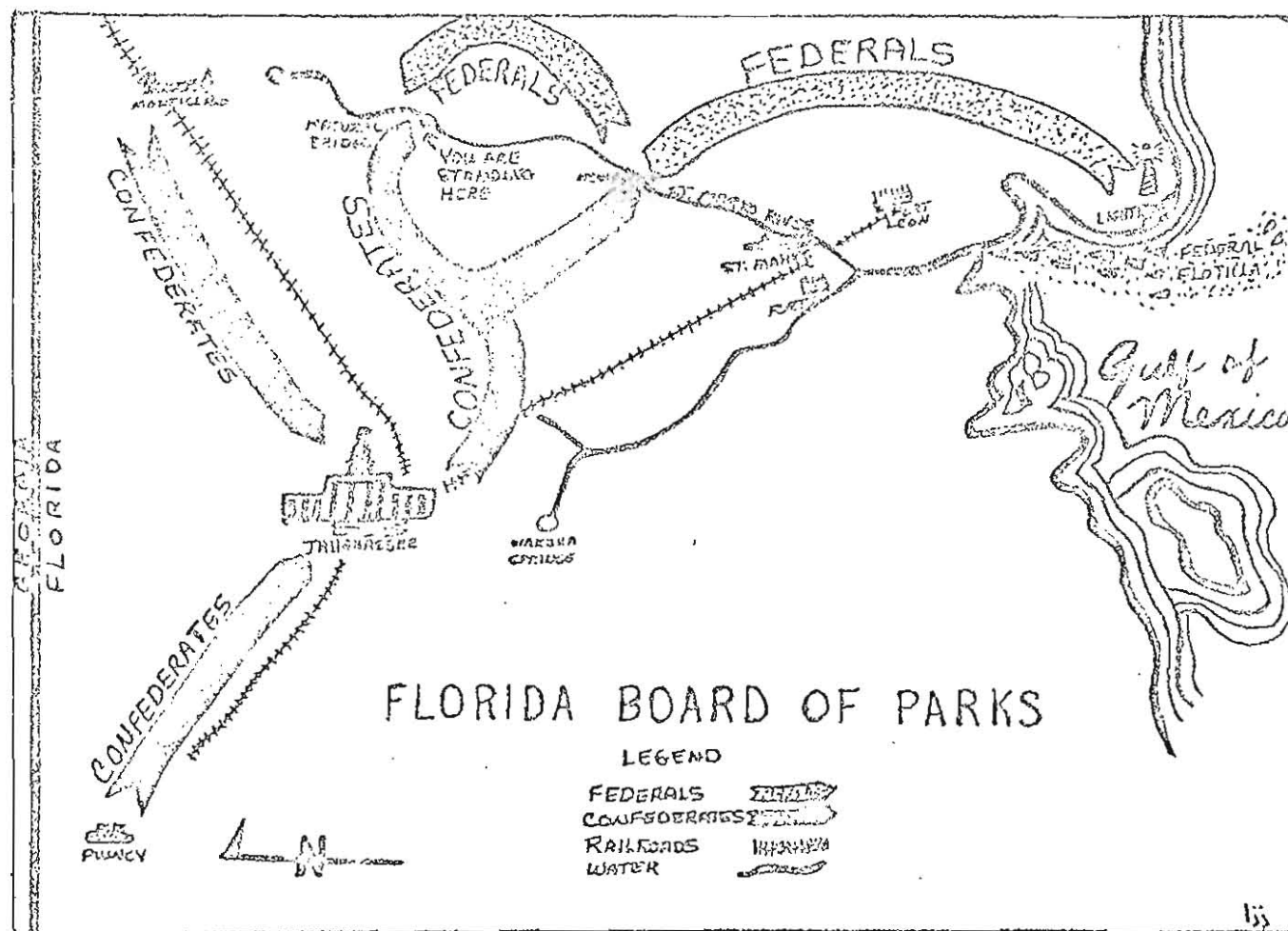
Tallahassee's first newspaper was the Florida Intelligencer, founded February 19, 1825, two months before city was incorporated. The Capital never has been without an alert, vigorous press. Vol. 1, No. 1 of The "True Democrat" explained the name showed dedication to "true and tried doctrines of The Old Time Democracy....as distinguished from....mischievous....fads and fallacies of the day."

Donated By The Tallahassee Democrat

F-152

1968

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT



HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
167	Leon	St. John's Episcopal Cemetery

PRINCE AND PRINCESS MURAT

Prince Achille Murat was the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte and the son of General Joachim Murat, King of Naples. He settled in Florida in 1825, and as attorney, county judge, and director of Tallahassee's Union Bank, he played an active role in public life. Princess Catherine Willis Murat was the great grand-niece of George Washington. Their plantations, "Lipona" and "Econchatti," were centers of social activity. Twin marble obelisks mark their graves in St. John's Episcopal Cemetery. The Murat seal is on the surrounding wall.

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials
In Cooperation With

Florida Society Colonial Dames XVII Century

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-170	Leon	

BELLEVUE

Home of the Princess Murat

Former home of Catherine Daingerfield Willis, great-grandniece of George Washington and widow of Achille Murat, Prince of Naples and nephew of Napoleon. During the Second French Empire she was recognized as a princess and financially assisted by Napoleon III, whose court she visited. She lived in this house from 1854 until shortly before her death, on August 6, 1867. The house, moved to this site in 1967 from its original location on the Jackson Bluff Road, is an excellent example of indigenous Southern architecture.

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials
In Cooperation With
Murat House Association, Inc.

F-170

1969

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-173	Leon	

SAINT CLEMENT'S CHAPEL - CHURCH OF THE ADVENT

Built in the town of Lloyd in 1890, this Episcopal chapel was dedicated as St. Clement's Church on June 14, 1895, by Edwin Cardner Weed, 3rd Bishop of Florida. William Betton of Tallahassee designed and built the structure at a cost of \$3,500. The furnishings are the original ones, including the pine pews and reed organ. The Bishop's Chair, oldest in Florida, dates from 1838 and is the only one in existence that the first five Bishops of Florida all used. The chapel was moved to this site and rededicated on November 29, 1959, by Edward Hamilton West, 5th Bishop of Florida.

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials
In Cooperation With
The Church of the Advent

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
45	Leon	Court House Tallahassee

LEON COUNTY

Originally part of Escambia and later Gadsden Counties, Leon was created by the territorial Legislature in 1824. Named for Juan Ponce de Leon, discoverer of Florida, it became ante bellum Florida's most prosperous and populous county. Cotton thrived in its fertile soil. Tallahassee, the county seat, has been the state capital since 1824. It is the home of Florida State University (1857) and Florida A & M University (1887).

In Cooperation With
LEON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
32	Leon	Capitol Grounds Tallahassee

CAPITOL OF FLORIDA

The Capitol site was selected before Tallahassee was founded. Three log buildings housed the government in 1824. A wing of the permanent Capitol, financed by sale of city lots, was built in 1826 but was later torn down. Another building was completed in 1845. Added in 1902 were the Capitol dome and the north and south extensions. The east and west wings were dedicated in 1922, the north wing in 1937, and the south wing in 1947.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
27	Leon	Capitol Grounds Tallahassee

SELECTION OF FLORIDA'S CAPITAL

Under Spanish rule Pensacola was the capital of West Florida, while East Florida's capital was St. Augustine. In 1821 the U. S. took possession and in 1822 William P. Duval succeeded Andrew Jackson as territorial governor. Dr. William H. Simmons, St. Augustine, and John Lee Williams, Pensacola, were appointed to select a central location for a capital. They explored the area around St. Marks and chose the old Indian village, Tallahassee. Shortly thereafter, the land was surveyed and the town incorporated.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
17	Leon	Municipal Airport Tallahassee

TALLAHASSEE, CAPITAL OF FLORIDA

DeSoto wintered here (1539-40). In 1633, the Spaniards established a chain of forts and missions to convert Apalache Indians. These were destroyed by the British in 1704 and the area reverted to wilderness. This site was selected as the capital of the Territory of Florida in 1824, and Congress granted Lafayette a township for his service during the Revolution. Tallahassee became the ante-bellum center of the Florida cotton belt and was the only Confederate capital east of the Mississippi not taken in the War. It is the home of Florida State University (1857) and Florida A. & M. University (1887).

In Cooperation With
THE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE

BATTLE OF NATURAL BRIDGE

U.S. 319, 6 miles east of Woodville
Leon County

At Natural Bridge in 1865, a battle was fought that saved Tallahassee from capture by the Federal forces, making it the only Southern capital east of the Mississippi that did not fall into Union hands.

On March 4, 1865, a fleet of 11 steamers and three sailing vessels landed a force of the Union Army at St. Marks lighthouse 20 miles south of Tallahassee at the mouth of the St. Marks River.

News of the landing reached Tallahassee, the militia was called out, and every man and boy who could bear arms did so. Cadets from the West Florida Seminary (now Florida State University) were among those who fought, thus earning the right to one of three Confederate battle streamers awarded to schools in the country today.

Gen. Newton, in command of the Federals, determined to try to cross at Natural Bridge several miles up river where the St. Marks goes underground. Gen. Miller anticipated the enemy's movement, and when the Federals arrived, they found the position well defended. After finding the Confederate position impregnable, Gen. Newton withdrew his forces to Key West.

Confederate losses in the battle were placed at three men killed. The Federals lost 148.

LAKE JACKSON MOUND COMPLEX
U.S. 27
4 1/2 miles north of Tallahassee
Leon County

This is one of the largest mound centers in northwest Florida. Its setting is the natural lake shore of Lake Jackson, backed immediately to the west by the sloping high bluffs of "Southern Pine Hills." The mound group consists of six or seven mounds ranging from 8 meters down to 1 meter in height.

The area was acquired by the Florida Park Service in 1966. Some historians suggest the village, Anhayea, at this place, was where Spanish explorer, Hernando de Soto, and his men spent the fall and winter of 1539-40. Since twelve priests accompanied the Spaniards, it is deduced that the first Christmas service in what is now the United States was celebrated here. The Apalachee Village, Escambe, and its 17th Century Spanish mission were also in this vicinity.

LEVY COUNTY

The twenty-sixth county, established March 10, 1845. Named for David Levy Yulee (1811-86), territorial delegate to Congress from Florida, 1841-45, and United States Senator, 1845-51 and 1855-61. COUNTY SEAT: BRONSON.

LEVY COUNTY

1. Cedar Key
Proposed Historic District
One end of First Florida
Cross-state railroad from
Fernandina to Cedar Key
HM #33
2. Manatee Springs State Park
Archaeological Sites
3. Sea Horse Island
Near Cedar Key
4. Sea Horse Island Light House
Near Cedar Key
HABS
5. Island Hotel
HABS
6. Tabby House
HABS

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
33	Levy	Cedar Key

ATLANTIC TO GULF RAILROAD

Florida was provided with its first cross-state railroad in 1861 when the Florida Railroad Company line reached Cedar Key. Overcoming early financial troubles, the line had begun construction from Fernandina, on the Atlantic, in 1856, but building was intermittent. It had been incorporated in 1853 with David L. Yulee as president. The railroad received land grants from Federal and State governments.

CEDAR KEY MUSEUM

Fla. 24, Cedar Key
Levy County

The town of Cedar Key basks picturesquely in the reflected light of yesterday's sun, like a little old lady in a rusty silk dress that once was a crisply-rustling ball gown.

A museum here houses exhibits and dioramas depicting the colorful history of the area.

The site was permanently settled in 1842, but Cedar Key made its first bid for fame when the cross-state railroad from Fernandina was completed in 1861, opening up an immense lumbering and turpentine industry, providing a valuable port on the Gulf of Mexico.

During the Civil War, blockade runners exchanged cotton and other goods for war material for the Confederacy. After the war, Cedar Key enjoyed a timber boom, but ruthless exploitation brought a quick collapse of lumbering before the turn of the century.

Fish and oyster industries were profitable in the 1880's but, once again, careless exploitation brought this enterprise to an end. From 1909 to the early '40's, brooms and brushes were manufactured here from palmetto fiber, but they fell victim to the coming of plastics.

Today there is still commercial fishing, and a growing tourist trade.

LIBERTY COUNTY

The thirty-second county, established
December 15, 1855. Named for the great
objective of the people who founded and built
the United States. COUNTY SEAT: BRISTOL.

LIBERTY COUNTY

1. Gregory Mansion
Jason Gregory House, antebellum
home located in Torreya State
Park
2. Torreya State Park
Torreya Tree
Confederate Breastworks Neals Bluff
Indian Village sites (archaeological)
HM #46
3. Rock Bluff Landing
Early river transportation center
4. Pensacola-St. Augustine Road
crossed river
5. Site of Alum Bluff Confederate
Batteries

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
46	Liberty	Torreya State Park

TORREYA TREE

In this vicinity on the Apalachicola River, Hardy Bryan Croom, pioneer Florida planter and botanist, discovered one of the rarest of coniferous trees, Torreya taxifolia circa 1835, and named it for Dr. John Torrey, Prominent American botanist. Only four other species exist, but they are in the widely separated areas of China, Japan and California. Croom's promising botanical career ended in 1837 when he perished in the wreck of the steamship "Home" off Cape Hatteras.

FORT GADSDEN

(FORT GADSDEN STATE PARK)

Fla. 65, 6 miles southwest of Sumatra
Liberty County

In 1814 the British built a fort on Prospect Bluff overlooking the Apalachicola River, but later abandoned it to the Indians and Negroes, who hijacked river traffic and aided runaway slaves from nearby plantations.

Although the U.S. boundary was actually 50 miles to the north, the army decided to smash the fort. Col. Duncan L. Clinch was sent from Fort Scott, and what ensued is called history's shortest battle. However, what it lacked in length was made up for in horror.

The Negro chief at the fort had taken the position that he had been left in command of the fort by the British and that any American vessel attempting to pass would be sunk. Col. Clinch ordered the gunboats to move up about 5 a.m. on July 27, 1816. When the boats were attacked by a shot from a 32 pounder, fire was returned, and hot shot landed in the magazine of the fort, literally blowing it apart. Of the 300 men, women and children in the fort at the time of attack, only about 30 survived the blast.

In 1818, Andrew Jackson led a land force down the river and, impressed by the strategic location of the old fort, directed Lt. James Gadsden of the Engineer Corps to build a fort there as a provisions base. Pleased with the lieutenant's zeal, he named it Fort Gadsden. The garrison was maintained there, despite Spanish protests, until Florida was ceded to the United States.

Today, a few traces of this old fort may still be seen.

TORREYA STATE PARK

Fla. 12, near Bristol, Greensboro
Liberty County

Historically, the site of Torreya State Park dates back to the Indian period in Florida. Indians lived here and used the Apalachicola River as a highway for their canoes.

Later, when Florida became a territory, then a state, settlers came, and an important plantation economy developed. The river served to transport the products of these plantations to ports on the Gulf of Mexico.

Its importance as a supply route made the Apalachicola a prime objective of Federal forces during the Civil War, and Torreya State Park today preserves some of the Confederate gun pits, trenches and observation posts built to keep Union gunboats from using the river.

Antebellum Gregory House, built about 1834, originally stood on the low west bank of the river at Ocheesee Landing. The Gregorys were planters from North Carolina who came to the area shortly after the United States acquired Florida from Spain. The house was donated to the Florida Park Board in 1936, and moved across the river to its present site high on Neal Bluff within the park. Restoration was carried out with the help of historians and architects. Some of the furnishings in the house today have come down from the original Gregory family.

The park's hilly terrain, unusual for Florida, is botanically quite interesting. It was here that the early Florida botanist, Hardy Bryan Croom, discovered the Torreya tree which gives the park its name. The tree is native only within a 20-mile radius of the park, and is named for Croom's friend, Dr. John Torrey. Croom later discovered the still rarer Florida yew here, and another rare plant within the park bears his name-Croomia, a member of the lily family.

MADISON COUNTY

The fourteenth county, established
December 26, 1827. Named for President James
Madison. This county drew many of its settlers
from Virginia. COUNTY SEAT: MADISON.

MADISON COUNTY

1. Battle of Gum Swamp
2. Old Blockhouse
Near Madison
3. Chuleotah, Home of
John C. McGehee, President
of Florida Secession
4. Clifton, Home of Richard J.
Mays, Member of St. Joseph
Convention
5. Cotton ginning plant of the
Florida Manfg. Co.
6. Drew, Gov. George F. Mansion
Deteriorated
7. Florida Manfg. Co., World's
largest sea-island cotton
gininery
8. Fort Jackson, site of
9. Hickstown, site
Near Madison
10. Livingston, Town of
11. Mosley, Louis M., Home
and ferry site
12. Navarez's Crossing
13. Norton, Lewis J. Home of
14. Ochlawilla Academy
15. Old Spanish Trail
16. St. Johns Seminary of
Learning
17. San Pedro: first courthouse
in Madison County
18. Santa Elena de Machaba Mission,
Site of
19. Stellapika, first shoe factory
in Florida
20. Wardlow Home
21. Willard's Cotton Factory
Site of
22. Blue Springs - Archaeological
sites, 7 mi E of Madison on
Withlacochee River
23. San Matheo Mission site
SW of Madison
24. Confederate Square
Madison
25. Four Freedoms Monument
26. Town of Greenville - Early
citrus producing center
27. Capt. Richard G. Bradford
HM #14
28. Pioneer Hickstown Baptist Church
First Baptist Church of Madison
HM #176
29. Smith (Chandler Holmes) House
ANR (FLA-163)



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Madison

Entry No. 35-1 Date 1-22-70

1. NAME			
COMMON:			
The First Baptist Church of Madison			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
Mother Baptist Church, infrequently			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Northeast corner of Meeting and Base Streets			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Madison			
STATE		CODE	COUNTY:
Florida			Madison
3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP	STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No	
OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME:			
Congregation of the First Baptist Church of Madison			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Corner Meeting and Base Streets (State Road 90)			
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:	CODE
Madison		Florida	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:			
Office of Tax Assessor, Courthouse			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Courthouse, Base Street			
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:	CODE
Madison		Florida	
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY:			
DATE OF SURVEY:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Madison
Entry No. 35-1 Date 1-22-70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The present Sanctuary of the First Baptist Church marks the location of the original church, constituted in the 1830's. From the original building, erected by R. J. Mays and Alexander Moseley in 1830 following an informal period of operation, there have been at least two other Houses of Worship. Today, the church, erected in 1954, occupies the northeast corner of the lot on State Road 90 and Meeting Street, facing the latter.

It is a one-story building with Colonial Revival facade and constructed of yellow brick. The Sanctuary is on the ground floor with offices and service rooms in the back--west end.

The Church has the reputation of being one of the most lovely in North Florida. It is proposed that the marker be placed near State Road 90 and Meeting Street, at the northeast corner of the Building.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☒ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <u>Leading institution in cultural advance; pivot of important persons and developments.</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Begun as Hickstown Church in the early 1830's under leadership of pioneers Richard Johnson Mays, who later led in the formation of The Florida State Baptist Convention; and Alexander Moseley, another early Baptist stalwart, the name was later changed to First Baptist Church, it is commonly accepted as the Mother Baptist Church in this area.

In November of 1854, the Church furnished leaders who helped organize the State Baptist Convention in nearby Concord Church.

Came the winter of 1880 when the State Convention was at a very low ebb. The Convention meeting here in December of that year, organized the State Board of Missions to give life and legal force to the Convention on a year round basis.

Stalwarts in this effort were Madison leaders, S. B. Thomas, Sr., John M. Beggs, Benjamin F. Wardlaw, Reverend J. O. Harris, J. F. B. Mays; and from other points, C. W. Stephens, W. M. Davis, Walter Gwynn, A. C. McCants, Paul Willis, G. W. Hall, C. V. Wauth, and T. E. Langley. They constitute a cluster of immortals in Baptist life in Florida.

The church had, too, a noble part in nurturing the Florida Association, organized in 1843 in Jefferson County.

Many of its pastors and leaders have served in high station in both religious and civic affairs. B. F. Wardlaw organized the Farmers Grange. R. J. Mays was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention at St. Joseph, 1838.

Steadily, it has held aloft the light of Christian culture for at least 135 years.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"History of the Florida State Baptist Convention," J.L. Rosser
 "The Florida Baptist Assoc.," Doak S. Campbell
 "History of the First Baptist Church of Madison," E.B. Browning, Sr.
 Collected Minutes of the Florida and Middle Florida Baptist
 Associations, State Library.
 "Family History of R. J. Mays," Patty Mays

50 years of familiarity with North Florida Baptist History

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0	0	30	27	56
NE	Located at 100 Meeting Street on State Road 90, well				
SE	known over entire state.				
SW					

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Madison	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		
Edwin B. Browning, Sr., Chairman of Deacons		
ORGANIZATION	REVIEWED BY:	DATE
First Baptist Church	J. P. Schuck	1-20-70
STREET AND NUMBER:		
100 Meeting Street		
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Madison	Florida	

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:	(large-1954, P. W. Calhoun) (small-E. B. Browning)
DATE OF PHOTO:	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	(large and small - unknown)
Views from SE and NE present Building- J. P. Schuck, Bureau	
of Historic Preservation	
IDENTIFICATION	
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.	
Front of building - smaller one showing view to right where	
marker will be placed, near St. Rd. 90	

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:
U.S. Geological Survey
SCALE: 7.5 m Madison Quadrangle
DATE: 1959

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS	Church is 135 years old. No possibility as to error in location.
1. Property boundaries where required.	
2. North arrow.	
3. Latitude and longitude reference.	



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Madison

Entry No. 35-2 Date 6/8/70

1. NAME					
COMMON: Colin Kelly Monument					
AND OF HISTORIC: Four Freedoms Monument					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER: Corner of N. Range and East Base, Madison, Florida, In Park					
CITY OR TOWN: Madison					
STATE: Florida		CODE:	COUNTY: Madison		CODE:
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious			
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific			
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME: City of Madison					
STREET AND NUMBER: 100 North Range					
CITY OR TOWN: City		STATE: Florida	CODE:		
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.					
Public Records or City Map					
STREET AND NUMBER: Court House 100 South Range					
CITY OR TOWN: City		STATE: Florida	CODE:		
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY: Personal visit by Mr. Schuck					
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/>					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:	CODE:		

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Madison

Entry No. 35-2 Date 6/8/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This application is for a Marker near Four Freedoms Monument to assist tourists and others from all over the world to catch the significance, both historic and patriotic, of the Four Freedoms Monument. The appearance is in excellent state due to care of City of Madison.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

2. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | <u>X National Purpose</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Four Freedoms Monument, having no statement of its significance, is still a National and an International Shrine. It commemorates the service, valor, and heroism of Captain Colin P. Kelly, first National Hero In World War II. At the same time it symbolizes the War aims of The Allies, particularly the Americans in the Great Military and philosophical struggle of World War II.

It will help to keep people from walking away with a feeling of wanting to know more.

It will be a teaching device to coming generations and help to perpetuate salutary memories.

Truly significant!

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Congressional records for all pertinent periods.
 Volume 9, Universal Standard Encyclopedia.
 Files of Enterprise Recorder.
 Basic data accumulated as Master of local.
 Ceremonies of the Dedication of The Monument.
 Conferences with co-workers of that period.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Edwin B. Browning Sr.		
ORGANIZATION Madison County Historical Society, or Local Post of American Legion (To be worked out)	DATE	
STREET AND NUMBER: Box 55, Madison, Florida		
CITY OR TOWN: Madison	STATE Florida	CODE

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Mr. Schuck has photos
DATE OF PHOTO:
NEGATIVE FILED AT:

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Right: State Road 90, Right North Range Street
--

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:
SCALE:
DATE:

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

THE FOUR FREEDOMS MONUMENT

_____ o o o _____

The Four Freedoms were stated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his Annual Message to Congress, January 6, 1941. Freedom of Speech and Expression, Freedom of Worship, Freedom from Want, and Freedom from Fear, everywhere in the world, became the ideals of American Policy. The memorial, symbolizing these aspirations of mankind, was designed by Walter Russell, given by The National Womens Institute, and dedicated to the memory of Captain Colin P. Kelly, Jr., June 14, 1944.

Sponsored by The Madison County Historical Society

or (to be worked out locally)

MADISON COUNTY MEMORIAL POST NUMBER 68, The American Legion.

in Cooperation with

Marker		
Number	County	Location
F-176	Madison	Madison

PIONEER HICKSTOWN BAPTIST CHURCH
THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF MADISON

Begun here for God's glory in 1635, the church was named Madison Baptist Church in 1854 and received its present name in 1922. Founders were Abraham Moseley and R. J. Mays. Early pastors were B. Fiddler, W. B. Cooper, H. Z. Ardis, and first deacon Elisha Smith. The Florida Baptist Convention formed the State Board of Missions here December, 1880. Members were S. B. Thomas, Sr., J. M. Beggs, B. F. Wardlaw, C. W. Stephens, J. F. B. Mays, W. M. Davis, Walter Gynn, A. C. McCants, Paul Willis, C. W. Hall, C. V. Waugh, T. E. Langley and W. N. Chaudoin.

SPONSORED BY
THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF MADISON
IN COOPERATION WITH
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1970

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
14	Madison	Court House Madison

CAPTAIN RICHARD G. BRADFORD

Captain Richard G. Bradford of Madison was killed October 9, 1861, during the Battle of Santa Rosa Island. This battle was fought in an attempt to capture Fort Pickens which protected Pensacola Harbor. Bradford was the first Confederate officer from Florida to die in the War Between the States. In his honor the Legislature voted to change the name of New River County to Bradford County. Gov. John Milton signed the law December 6, 1861.

MANATEE COUNTY

The thirty-first county, established
January 9, 1855. Named for the manatee, or sea-cow.
COUNTY SEAT: BRADENTON.

MANATEE COUNTY

1. Ruins of Braden Castle
1 mi E of Bradenton off
St. Highway 64
2. Gamble (Robert) House
ANR (FLA-112) Manatee River
HM #162 and HABS
3. Landing of Hernando DeSoto
NR, Bradenton vicinity
4. Madira Bickel Mound
Terra Ceia Island
Near Bradenton
5. Glazier-Gates Park
Manatee
6. Old Spring
Manatee
7. Indian Mounds on
south and west side of
above spring.
8. Fort at Manatee built during
Indian War 1852
9. First Court House
HM #137
10. Chimney near Ellenton
Part of sugar mill built
by Pickney Craig in 1840's
11. Mound at Terra Ceia Island
Palmetto
HM #146
12. Anna Maria Key
Near Bradenton
Home of Walter Lippman
13. Palma Sola,
5 mi from Bradenton
14. Sugar Plantations
Manatee
15. Major Adams Cemetery
HM #132
16. Manatee Burying Ground
HM #133
17. First Manatee County Courthouse
and Manatee Methodist Church
established 1849
HM #137
18. Palmetto Baptist Church
Dr. M. B. Harrison
HM #153
19. Atzeroth Home Site
HM #158
20. Bean's Point
Early Legend
HM #171
21. Manatee Mineral Spring
HM #126

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-126	Manatee	Spring Site Manatee

MANATEE MINERAL SPRING

Here flowed a spring which had been used by Indians and was found by Manatee's first white settler, Josiah Gates, who settled nearby in January 1842. It served Branch Fort, when the early settlers camped nearby for protection from the Seminole raid of 1856. During this encampment, the first child born (March 4, 1856) was Furman Chaires Whitaker, who became Manatee County's first native born doctor, practicing here from 1896, until shortly before his death in 1945. In the early 1900's the spring became the center of a small park which included a picnic pavilion.

In Cooperation With
Manatee County Historical Society

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
132	Manatee	

MAJOR ADAMS CEMETERY

This plot was donated by Major Alden Joseph Adams to the village of Manatee in 1892 "to be used as a burying ground forever." It was first called New Cemetery. Members of pioneer families, including Major Adams, are interred here. The property is now owned by the City of Bradenton.

Major Adams moved into this area in 1876, and his homesite was on the Manatee River a few blocks northeast of here.

Erected by the Judah P. Benjamin Chapter,
United Daughters of the Confederacy

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
133	Manatee	

MANATEE BURYING GROUND

This is one of the oldest organized burying grounds on the Gulf Coast of Florida. The property was deeded on May 30, 1850, and since 1892 only immediate members of families already interred here can be buried in the cemetery. The property is now owned by the City of Bradenton.

Erected by the Judah P. Benjamin Chapter,
United Daughters of the Confederacy

(continued on reverse)

Buried in this cemetery are members of Florida pioneer families, soldiers of the Seminole Indian Wars, and of the Confederate and Union forces. Numbered among them are three members of the Florida Secession Convention -- Ezekiel Glazier, James G. Cooper, and Dr. John C. Pelot, temporary Chairman of the Convention -- and Brig. Gen. John Riggin, aide to General Ulysses S. Grant.

Erected by the Judah P. Benjamin Chapter,
United Daughters of the Confederacy

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
137	Manatee	

FIRST MANATEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Manatee County was created by legislative action signed January 9, 1855, from Hillsborough, St. Lucie, and Monroe Counties. Five years later, in 1860, Josiah Gates and Mary, his wife, deeded to Manatee County a parcel of land located here to be the county seat and a courthouse built thereon. The building was completed the same year at a cost of \$700 and served as a courthouse and school until 1866 when the county seat was moved to Pine Level.

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials
in cooperation with
Manatee County Historical Society

MANATEE METHODIST CHURCH ESTABLISHED 1849

Oldest church of any denomination south of Tampa on Florida's west coast. Lot located here was sold to John W. Curry, Ezekiel Clazier and James G. Cooper in 1866 for the Manatee Methodist Church. It is believed that the church ownership of this represents the longest private ownership of land in Manatee County.

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials
in cooperation with
Manatee County Historical Society

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
146	Manatee	

PALMETTO

S.S. Lamb came here with his family from Mississippi in a covered wagon and barouche and purchased this property on February 3, 1868. Lamb laid out and named Palmetto. The Lamb home, which stood about 100 yards west of here, was built by Juliann (Madam Joe) Atzeroth, who acquired the property in 1850. A log cabin under the six oaks about sixty yards southwest of the house was used as a store by Madam Joe. It later became Palmetto's first public school, and the first religious services were held there. The first post office, established September 15, 1873 stood at 319 Ninth Avenue.

(see other side)

PALMETTO

(continued from other side)

The first shipping dock was built at the foot of Ninth Avenue by Joel Hendrix several years after he came here in 1871. The narrow-gauge Palmetto Terminal Railroad was built in 1895 to haul produce from farms northwest of town to the dock. When the locomotive broke down a flat car with canopy was pulled on the track by four horses. The town's first three stores stood just east of Ninth Avenue on Riverside Drive. The city was incorporated in June 1893. P.S. Harllee was the first mayor. Manatee County State Bank, the county's first, was established in 1899 at the northeast corner of this block in Palmetto's first brick building.

Manatee County Historical Society

Florida Historical Society

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
153	Manatee	

PALMETTO BAPTIST CHURCH

The Palmetto Baptist Church was organized on January 5, 1892, and a few months later its first building was erected on this site. The Reverend R.H. Whitehead, under whose leadership the church was constituted, became its first pastor. Dr. M.B. Harrison and W.H. Harrison were elected deacons. They also were named trustees, together with John W. Mitchell, M.C. Davis, and W.M. Rowlett. There were 22 charter members, 18 of who transferred from the Benevolence Baptist Church, then located on Frog Creek several miles north of Ellenton. The original frame structure was replaced by the present brick building in 1926.

DR. M.B. HARRISON

Micajah Berry Harrison (1844-1912) was a native of Greenville County, South Carolina. He served 4 years in Hampton's Cavalry, CSA, and took part in 29 battles. He was a graduate of the South Carolina Medical College. Dr. Harrison moved to Alachua County, Florida, in 1875, to Oak Hill (Parrish) in 1880, and to Palmetto in 1889. He bought the house across the street in 1890, and resided there until his death. He was the first doctor on the north side of the river, the first Worshipful Master of the Palmetto Masonic Lodge, and President of the first Palmetto City Council.

First Baptist Church of Palmetto
In Cooperation With
Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
158	Manatee	Terra Ceia Island Bay Shore Drive

ATZEROOTH HOME SITE

This is the home site of Joe and Madam Joe Atzeroth, first permanent settlers of Terra Ceia Island. With their daughter Eliza, a physician friend, and dog Bonaparte, they arrived via Tampa April 12, 1843. Living first in a tent, then a palmetto thatched hut, they finally built a two-room log cabin. They grew tobacco and vegetables and sold them to the garrison at Ft. Brooke (Tampa). In 1880 Madam Joe received a \$10 award for growing the first pound of coffee in this country.

Terra Ceia Island was a dense jungle when the Atzeroths arrived to homestead 160 acres. Panthers and other wild animals abounded. Their log house was built of split cedar planks and moss and clay filled the cracks. The doors and glazed windows were imported from New Orleans. The family survived the many harsh rigors of frontier life. Mr. Joe participate in the 3rd Seminole War and Civil War. After his death in 1871, Madam Joe moved to Fogartyville.

The Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
162	Manatee	Gamble Mansion Confederate Museum

GAMBLE MANSION AND PLANTATION

At the close of the Seminole War in 1842, this frontier was opened to settlement. Major Robert Gamble and other sugar planters soon located along the rich Manatee River valley, and by 1845 a dozen plantations were producing for the New Orleans market. The Gamble Mansion, built principally of native materials, 1845-1850, is an outstanding example of ante-bellum construction and stands today as a monument to pioneer ingenuity and craftsmanship. The plantation included 3500 acres, numerous outbuildings, slave quarters, and wharf from which sugar and molasses were shipped by schooner and steamboat.

(Continued on reverse)

The Gamble sugar mill, one of the South's largest, was destroyed by Union raiders in 1864. Ruins are located 1/2 mile north on State Road 683. During the Civil War the mansion was the home of Captain Archibald McNeill, famous Confederate blockade runner. Judah P. Benjamin, Confederate Secretary of State, took refuge here during May 1865 while making his escape from Federal troops following defeat of the Confederacy. The mansion was rescued from decay in 1923 by the Judah P. Benjamin Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials

In Cooperation With

The Judah P. Benjamin Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-171	Manatee	

"BEAN'S POINT"

In May 1894, Anna Maria Island's first modern-day pioneer--George Emerson Bean--took up a homestead, signed by President Wm. McKinley, that embraced the island's entire north point. Other daring settlers, such as Samuel C. Cobb and John R. Jones, came shortly after, clearing the island's dense jungle to build homes. In 1913, George W. Bean, son of Anna Maria's first pioneer, founded the Anna Maria Development Company. This opened the island to its expansion as a uniquely appealing summer and winter resort for visitors as well as year round home for an increasing number of residents from almost every state of the union.

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials
In Cooperation With
Manatee County Historical Society

EARLY LEGEND

Earliest known dwellers of Anna Maria Island were Indians of the Timucuan Tribe, whose burial mounds, filled with tribal artifacts, were found years later. According to tradition, Ponce de Leon in 1513 visited this key (then joined to what is now Longboat Key) and in honor of his sponsor King Charles II, gave the island his queen's name. In 1539, Hernando DeSoto is said to have made his first new world landing near here. Replenishing his ships' water casks, the explorer then passed around Anna Maria's north point and sailed to the Manatee River, launching his historic expedition to the Mississippi River.

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials
In Cooperation With
Manatee County Historical Society

named one of the ...
Confederate ...

GAMBLE MANSION
(JUDAH P. BENJAMIN MEMORIAL)
U.S. 301, Ellenton
Manatee County

This lovely ante-bellum mansion is the only Confederate shrine in the State, as well as the oldest building on the west coast of Florida.

The mansion is designated the Judah P. Benjamin Memorial because of its connection with a dramatic episode in the last days of the Civil War. In another sense, it is a memorial to a way of life and a system of economy that were swept away by that war.

The close of the Second Seminole War in 1842 opened the Manatee River country for settlement. Among those settlers was Major Robert Gamble, whose plantation covered 3,500 acres - most of which was devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane and its manufacture into sugar.

Although still a bachelor, Major Gamble set his slaves to building a home in keeping with the lavish scale of his operations. Built between 1845 and 1850, the two-story building was made of red brick with walls nearly two feet thick. Eighteen large pillars support the roof, forming upper and lower verandas which extend across the front and two sides.

In 1857, the plantation was sold to Capt. Archibald McNeill. At the close of the Civil War, Confederate Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin was hidden in the mansion from Federal troops. With a price on his head and soldiers at his heels he posed as a "Mr. Howard" before escaping via a hazardous and circuitous route to England, where he carved out a second career as a leading member of the English bar.

After the mansion went through a succession of owners, the Judah P. Benjamin Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy purchased it and deeded it to the State of Florida. Today, Gamble Mansion houses one of the finest collections of antebellum furnishings and memorabilia to be found in the South.

MADIRA BICKEL MOUND

U.S. 19, Terre Ceia Island
Manatee County

Madira Bickel Mound, named for Mrs. Karl A. Bickel, who joined her husband in donating the property to the State, was the first archeological site in Florida to become a State historic memorial.

The mound itself, 100 x 170 feet in base dimensions, and 20 feet high, is the most outstanding feature of the area, which was the site of extensive Indian habitation from near the beginning of the Christian era until after the time of Columbus.

Historians have been inclined to regard this site as the village of Ocita or Ucita, mentioned in the accounts of the DeSoto expedition as the initial camp of the Spaniards in 1539, but no concrete evidence has been found to substantiate this theory.

The middle period of occupancy falls in what archaeologists call the Weeden Island Period (700 A.D. to 1400 A.D.) and during this time the low burial mound in the monument area was constructed.

The Safety Harbor Period (1400A.D. to after 1600 A.D.) is the final period of occupancy of the site, and it was marked by the building of Madira Bickel Mound itself. It is a mixture of shells, black dirt, animal bones and pottery, and apparently was constructed as a substructure for a building, perhaps a chief's residence or a temple. This period is represented by the Indians living at the site at the time of the Spaniards' arrival.

MARION COUNTY

The twenty-fourth county, established March 14, 1844. Named for General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of the Revolutionary War. This county drew many of its early settlers from South Carolina. COUNTY SEAT: OCALA.

MARION COUNTY

1. East Florida Seminary
Established 1853
Ocala
2. Fort McCoy
3. Fort King, site
Now Ocala
HM # 65 and ANR
4. Silver Springs
5. Site of the discovery of
phosphate in Florida
HM #4
6. Fort Drane
Near Irvine
7. Old Courthouse Square
Ocala
8. Station of the Peninsular
Railroad Co., where first trunk
line train entered Ocala, 1881
9. Marion Block
In opera house of this building
in Ocala on 1890 the national
convention of the Farmers Alliance
and Industrial Union met and adopted
the famous "Ocala Demands."
HM #74
10. Battle of Withlacoochee, site
17 mi SW of Ocala
Camp Izzard
11. Island Grove, near Ocala
Home of Marjorie K. Rawlings
(Cross Creek - Alachua County)
12. Silver Glen Springs
Near Ocala
Early transportation center
Indian village site and meeting
Place
13. Mound at Silver Glen Springs
Near Ocala
Archaeological



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Marion

Entry No. 14-1 Date 5/22/70

1. NAME				
COMMON: Fort King				
AND/OR HISTORIC: Camp King				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: East Fort King Avenue (3 miles east of Ocala)				
CITY OR TOWN: Ocala				
STATE Florida		CODE	COUNTY: Marion	CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC		
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Girls industrial school</u>		
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: State of Florida and Ocala Chapter DAR				
STREET AND NUMBER: I.I. Board				
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee		STATE: Florida	CODE	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Marion County Courthouse				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Ocala		STATE: Florida	CODE	
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic Sites Survey, 1940				
DATE OF SURVEY: 1936-40 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Florida State Planning Board and Bureau of Historic Pres.				
STREET AND NUMBER: Department of State				
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee		STATE: Florida	CODE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Marion
Entry No. 14-1 Date 5/22/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Established about 1825 as an indian war fort near what is now the city of Ocala. It was a wood stockade and block-house in the style of the indian war forts. The site commands a fine view of the surrounding country. A burial ground is still evident at the site but the fort and stockade was destroyed by forest fires many years ago.

The site is now a part of the grounds of the State Industrial School for Girls at Ocala. The Ocala Chapter of the D.A.R. has marked a one-acre site with a costly stone monument.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Fort King was established as an indian post about 1825. It was first known as Camp King and was fortified from 1827 to 1842. It was a key post in the Seminole wars and the scene of many attempts at negotiations with the Seminoles before the War of 1835-42. Here, on December 25, 1835, the Indian Agent Thompson, Lieutenant Constantine Smith and others were slain from ambush by a party of indians headed by Osceola. The post was originally named for Colonel William King, Fourth Delaware Infantry.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Story of Florida, W. T. Cash (1938) Vol. 1, 296-297
The Florida Wars, John T. Sprague, 1848
Map of Florida, J. Lee Williams, 1837

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES			
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		
NW	0	0	0	0	0	0		
NE	0	0	0	0	0	0		
SE	0	0	0	0	0	0		
SW	0	0	0	0	0	0		

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation

ORGANIZATION

Department of State

DATE

5/22/70

STREET AND NUMBER

The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN:

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida

CODE

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Bureau of Historic Preservation

DATE OF PHOTO: Feb., 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Bureau of Historic Preservation

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Site of Fort King - February, 1970

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: (Map of Greater Ocala - 1963)

Florida Highway Transportation Map D.O.T.

SCALE: 1/2" = 1 mile

DATE: August, 1956

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-65	Marion	Ocala

FORT KING

On a nearby knoll stood Fort King, important military outpost during the removal of the Florida Indians. Adjacent to a Seminole Agency established in 1825, it was named for Col. William King and first occupied in 1827. Outside its stockade, on December 28, 1835, warriors led by Osceola ambushed and killed Gen. Wiley Thompson and four others. On this same day, troops marching to the fort's relief perished in the Dade Massacre. In 1844, after the Seminole War ended, Fort King became the temporary seat of newly created Marion County.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-74	Marion	Ocala

Ocala Demands

In December, 1890, Ocala was host to a meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance. Sessions, attended by 88 delegates and hundreds of visitors, were held at the Opera House and the Semi-Tropical Exposition Building. A state-wide agricultural exposition was held in conjunction with the meeting. The delegates adopted the famous "Ocala Demands", a platform outlining political and economic reforms considered necessary by the Alliance.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
4	Marion	Dunnellon, Fla. 40

SITE OF THE DISCOVERY OF PHOSPHATE IN FLORIDA

One block to the south is the site of the discovery of hard rock phosphate in Florida by Albertus Vogt in 1889. It made Dunnellon a boom town and first center of the industry. The Tiger Rag, Early Bird and Eagle mines were among the most valuable. The Marion County Phosphate Co. was the first to operate extensively. Phosphates are still mined in the area, but since 1900 the center of production has shifted elsewhere.

In Cooperation With
Dunnellon Garden Club

MARTIN COUNTY

The sixty-fourth county, established
May 30, 1925. Named for John W. Martin,
Governor of Florida 1925-29. COUNTY SEAT: STUART.

MARTIN COUNTY

1. Jonathan Dickinson Park
South of Stuart
WW II Camp Murphy
2. House of Refuge and Museum
3. Old Spanish fort
on Sewall's Point
4. Indian mounds south
of Port Mayacca
5. Site of shipwreck of Jonathan
Dickinson and party in 1696
Jupiter Island
HM #57
6. Catholic Monastery
Jupiter Island
7. Site of Fort Santa Lucia
Established by Menendez
in 1568
8. Mound on Jupiter Island
Near Stuart
9. Orange Grove House of
Refuge No. 3
1876-1927
HM #148

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
57	Martin	U. S. 1 J. D. State Park

JONATHAN DICKINSON SHIPWRECK

Three miles to the east on Sept. 23, 1696, the British barkentine Reformation foundered off Jupiter Island. The 24 survivors included a party of Quakers bound from Jamaica to Pennsylvania. Leader of the Quakers was Jonathan Dickinson who described the trials of the group in his book, God's Protecting Providence, the first account of Indians on the southeast coast. Attacked by Indians and driven northward, the party arrived at St. Augustine in November, 1696.

In Cooperation With
Jonathan Dickinson Chapter D.A.R.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
148	Martin	

ORANGE GROVE HOUSE OF REFUGE NO. 3 1876-1927

One of several built by Treasury Department between Cape Canaveral and Cape Florida for rescue and sustenance of shipwrecked. Named for wild sour orange grove nearby. H.D. Pierce, first keeper, arrived with family May 1876. Here August 15, 1876, was born the first white girl between Jupiter and Miami-- (Mrs.) Lillie Pierce Voss. Stephen W. Andrews was last keeper, from September 1877 to October 1, 1896. Area's first post office, Zion, was located in House from 1888 to 1892, Mrs. Annie E. Andrews postmaster. House burned March 2, 1927.

Jonathan Dickinson Chapter
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
In Cooperation With
The Florida Historical Society
and the
Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials

JONATHAN DICKINSON SHIPWRECK

(JONATHAN DICKINSON STATE PARK)
U.S. 1, 13 miles south of Stuart
Martin County

On Sept. 23, 1696, some three miles to the east of this park, the British barkentine "Reformation" foundered off Jupiter Island. The 24 survivors included a party of Quakers bound from Jamaica to Pennsylvania.

Leader of the Quakers was Jonathan Dickinson, who described the trials of the group in his book, "God's Protecting Providence," one of the first accounts of Indians on the southeast coast of Florida.

The young Quaker merchant Dickinson, his wife and infant son, as well as the other survivors, trusted in God for deliverance from the fierce and primitive tribes who captured them as they were thrown ashore.

The Quakers wanted to be guided northward to St. Augustine, so they could continue their journey to Philadelphia, but the Indians instead took them south to a large Indian town. The hapless band of Friends was stripped naked by the Indians, forced to walk the beach, and given only rotten fish to eat.

Finally, the shipwrecked group persuaded the Indians to guide them northward. Plagued by mosquitoes and half starved, they at last reached St. Augustine, and were then transported in dugouts by more friendly Indians to the Carolinas. The Spaniards then helped them to get to Charleston, from which they set sail for Philadelphia.

MONROE COUNTY

The sixth county, established December 29, 1824. Named for James Monroe, who was President of the United States at the time the county was formed. COUNTY SEAT: KEY WEST.

MONROE COUNTY

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Cigar Factory, First in U.S.
Key West | 16. Florida Keys Memorial
Islamorada - erected to
memory of WW I Veterans
who lost lives on the Keys during
the Labor Day 1935 Hurricane. |
| 2. East Martello Tower | |
| 3. Fort Jefferson
NR Dry Tortugas Islands | 17. Scene of Perrine Massacre
bronze marker on Overseas
Highway 1 mi S of Islamorada
Indian Key |
| 4. Fort Taylor
Key West
HABS | |
| 5. Indian Key | 18. Monument dedicated to Cuban
Martyrs (in Key West Cemetery) |
| 6. International Ocean
telegraph Co., site of
office | 19. Key West Naval Station |
| 7. Monument of A Los
Martires de Cuba | 20. West Martello Tower |
| 8. Navy yard and station,
United States | 21. Marker at Meacham Field, Key
West, commemorating the first
regularly scheduled US Inter-
national flight by Pan American
World Airways to Havana, Cuba,
on Oct., 1927. Meacham Field
is the first international
airport of custom entry estab-
lished in the U.S. |
| 9. Russell House | |
| 10. San Carlos Institute | |
| 11. Spanish-American War
First Prize captured by
American Navy | 22. Monument marking grave of Guy M
Bradley, Audubon Society
warden, killed 1905 by bird
plume hunters. Everglades
National Park |
| 12. Tea Table Key, naval base
to which some survivors of the
Indian Key Massacre escaped
Just south of Upper Matecumbe
Key off the Overseas Highway, U.S.1 | 23. Watlington House
Key West - HABS
ANR (FLA-192) |
| 13. Old Armory
Inv. #38-1 | 24. Porter's Anti Pirate Fleet
HM #9 |
| 14. Caroline Lowe House
Key West | 25. Audubon House
ANR (FLA-177) |
| 15. Bahama House
Key West | 26. Southernmost house in USA |

Monroe County Continued

- | | |
|---|---|
| 27. Hemingway House
Key West
NR and HABS | 40. Kemp (Richard Moore) House
ANR (FLA-180) |
| 28. Key West Lighthouse
Key West
HABS | 41. Lowe (Capt. John, Jr.) House
ANR (FLA-181) |
| 29. Loggerhead Lighthouse
Key West | 42. Memorial to victims of
disaster of U.S. Battleship
Maine - ANR (FLA-191)
Key West Cemetery |
| 30. First Train to Key West
HM #29 | 43. Old Post Office and
Customshouse
ANR (FLA-187) |
| 31. Convent of Mary Immaculate
1878 - ANR (FLA-185)
HM #78 | 44. Porter (Dr. Joseph Y, II) House
ANR (FLA-188) |
| 32. St. Paul's Episcopal Church
18322
HM #79 | 45. Roberts (Capt. Richard) House
ANR (FLA-178) |
| 33. William Curry's Sons
Founded 1845 as Bowne and Curry
HM #80 | 46. Roberts (Samuel) House
ANR (FLA-182) |
| 34. Tree Colony
Bahia Honda Key
HM #161 | 47. Sand Key Lighthouse
ANR (FLA-189) |
| 35. Long Key Fishing Club
HM #168 | 48. Southern Express Company
Office ANR (FLA-174)
Mallory Square |
| 36. South Florida's First
Public Library
HM #144 | 49. Tift and Company Ship's
Chandlery and Ice House
ANR (FLA-176) |
| 37. Bartlum (Capt. John) House
ANR (FLA-185) | 50. US Coal Depot and Storehouse
ANR (FLA-190)
U.S. Coast Guard, Key West
Station |
| 38. Bartlum (Geo. Francis) House
ANR (FLA 183) | 51. US Marine Hospital
ANR (FLA-194) |
| 39. Gato (Eduardo H.) House
ANR (FLA-186) | 52. Wall and Company Warehouse
ANR (FLA-175) |

Monroe County Continued

- 53. West Indian House
ANR (FLA-120)
- 54. Sugarloaf Key
- 55. Bat Tower
ANR (FLA-193)
Perky



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Monroe

Entry No. 38-1 Date 3-4-70

1. NAME				
COMMON: <u>The Armory</u>				
AND/OR HISTORIC: <u>The Armory</u>				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>600 White Street</u>				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Key West</u>				
STATE <u>Florida</u>		CODE	COUNTY: <u>Monroe</u>	CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Comments <u>None at present</u>		
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: <u>State of Florida</u>				
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Capitol Building</u>				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Tallahassee</u>		STATE: <u>Florida</u>		CODE
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: <u>County Courthouse</u>				
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Whitehead Street</u>				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Key West</u>		STATE: <u>Florida</u>		CODE
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY: <u>None</u>				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:		CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Monroe
Entry No. 38-1 Date 3-4-70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

☐ Excellent☐ Good☐ Fair☒ Deteriorated☐ Ruins☐ Unexposed

(Check One)

☐ Altered☒ Unaltered

(Check One)

☐ Moved☒ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Exterior

Retains the original design

Interior

Some changes, such as using partitions to provide small meeting rooms for public use, and addition of a supporting arch in the center of the ballroom.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☒ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☐ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Historic

Built at the turn of the century to serve Monroe County and Key West as housing for arms and men. (See enclosed material from Judge Brown's History of Early Key West.)

Architecture

Designed and built by T.F. Russell, whose distinctive style of architecture was popular throughout Key West in that era. The most outstanding example of Russell's structures was the old William Curry and Son, Ships Chandlers, which, until it burned several years ago, was a familiar landmark to all shipping in this area. This building was considered by the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Monuments as being worthy of a marker commemorating its importance. The general design and style of these structures is a mixture of neo-classical and Victorian.

Military

See excerpt from Judge Brown's History.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Browne, Jefferson B. "Key West, the Old and the New",
Minute Books, County Commission, Vol. 5, St. Augustine, 1912
Deed Books, Monroe County
Sanborne Insurance Map of Key West, Florida, April, 1912

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	24 ° 33 ' 38 "	81 ° 47 ' 39 "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: .13 Acres Sec. 6 TWP 68 RGE. 25

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: History and Research Dept., Monroe County Library and Monroe County Historic and Preservation Commission	
ORGANIZATION: Monroe County Historic and Preservation Commission	DATE:
STREET AND NUMBER: Monroe County Courthouse	
CITY OR TOWN: Key West	STATE: Florida
	CODE:

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Monroe County Public Library
DATE OF PHOTO: ca. 1915
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Monroe County Public Library

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC
Front View: 3 story with balcony on 2nd story and 2 towers on top. (see enclosed photo)
Direction: Southwest corner of White and Southard Sts. S 40° E at right angles to Southard St. (see enclosed photo)

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: Sanborne Map Co., Insurance Map of Key West, Library of Congress 1912
SCALE: 1" = 50'
DATE: April 1912

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

JOSEPH L. V. 12

111111

111111

ANGELA

23

SANBORN CO. INSURANCE MAP OF KEY WEST, FLA.

APRIL 1912

SCALE: 50' TO A INCH

P. 7

NEG. PHOTOSTATE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Monroe

Entry No. 38-2 Date 5/22/70

1. NAME				
COMMON: Fort Zachary Taylor (includes Osceola Battery)				
AND/OR HISTORIC:				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: Naval Station				
CITY OR TOWN: Key West				
STATE Florida		CODE	COUNTY: Monroe	CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Navy		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC		
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No		
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: Department of the Navy				
STREET AND NUMBER: c/o Chief of Naval Operations (OP-0939)				
CITY OR TOWN: Washington		STATE: D. C.	CODE	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Engineering Division, Public Works Dept.				
STREET AND NUMBER: Naval Station				
CITY OR TOWN: Key West		STATE: Florida	CODE	
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY: Survey of Parcel (Tract XVIII) & Historic Sites Survey 1940				
DATE OF SURVEY: 9/10/47 & 1936-40 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal & <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Engineering Div., Public Works Dept. & (Bur. of Hist. Pres.)				
STREET AND NUMBER: Naval Station & (The Capitol)				
CITY OR TOWN: Key West & (Tallahassee)		STATE: Florida	CODE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Entry No. 38-2 Date 5/22/70

County Monroe

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Fort Taylor was originally 1000 feet offshore but is now, because of continuous filling, completely landlocked. This allows for a generous amount of parking space.

The structure itself is in the form of a trapezoid. Each of the seaward curtains, or walls, extend approximately 225 feet, while the landface, or gorge, which was used as barracks, is 495 feet long. The walls are five feet thick, except for the gorge. It is concrete faced with hard burned brick. Granite, shipped from New England was used for part of the foundation, for trim and for stairways. The brick came from the states of Alabama and Florida, and skilled work was accomplished by German and Irish immigrants with labor done by slaves of local citizens.

The Fort is entered through a gap in the troop barracks on the north face, made when the fort was torn down to one story.

A right turn reveals the long face of the barracks, once three stories high, with hardware still in place, spaces for offices, dispensary, chapel, recreation room, mess hall, kitchen (cooking fireplace and ovens still there) and other smaller rooms necessary to military business.

There is a sidewalk of brick trimmed in slate all around the inside perimeter with the exception of the section where the 1899 magazine laps over it.

Walking inside the sally port, located in the barracks, one sees the thick white plastered ceiling, vaulted, with the unique iron beams which are tapered at each end but are about one and a half inches thick in the center to support the great weight of the floors above. On each side of this long room are the one stories remaining of the granite stairways which used to go up three stories. On the inside of the huge entranceway, on each side, are what is thought to be either brigs or guard rooms, quite small, with bunks in them.

The mechanism for raising and lowering the drawbridge is still intact on each side of the outside entrance. The drawbridge originally spanned a 30 foot moat. The doors to the little rooms on each side of the outside entrance are six inches thick with brass hardware, all of which are in place.

Continued.....

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Cisterns were placed underneath the fort in most sections with the largest of them underneath the kitchen area. This was, at first, thought to be adequate for securing a water supply but was aided shortly by the installation of a desalting plant which has been uncovered recently in the excavation being carried on at the fort.

The wall of casemates running north to west, hold a beautifully fashioned granite winding stairway, the walls of which are bricked in English bond style.

The west wall contains more casemates with a spiral stairway in one section. In this area there is a well concealed powder room. Several turns are made before reaching the innermost room. Slots in the walls three feet by four inches allow for plenty of air but no light.

Continuing the description, halfway along the west wall and on around to the present entrance is the battery and large magazine built from about 1899-1902. Inside the magazine are rambling rooms for storage and supplies. In the main section are ceiling monorails on which rode the ammunition carts and two elevators for the ammunition to be carried to the floor above for the guns.

On top of this concrete addition to the fort were placed a variety of guns from disappearing guns to mortars to WWII Anti-aircraft guns.

A short flight of iron rungs on the south corner of the addition takes one up to the present top of the fort where there is an unobstructed view of the harbor and sea lanes and shows the reason for the location of the structure. Here, also, is the division between the original part of the fort and the later concrete addition in front of it.

At the time the addition was made, the original casemates of the fort were filled with ordnance, including many sizes and kinds of cannon balls and projectiles, parts for gun carriages, gun carriages themselves, gun cradles, varieties of cannon and the desalting plant. They were then filled to the top with sand.

Continued....

7. Description of Fort Zachary Taylor

The outside perimeter of the fort shows the erosion of brick and mortar caused by winds and water. The two inch thick iron shutters, invented by Col. Totten, later Chief of Engineers, are intact though frozen in place. Iron grills on most of the outside windows are also in place.

The structure is in remarkably good condition considering the age, the many uses to which it has been put and the four wars it has seen.

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☐ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Aboriginal☐ Education☐ Political☐ Urban Planning☐ Prehistoric☒ Engineering☐ Religion/Philosophy☐ Other (Specify) _____☒ Historic☐ Industry☐ Science _____☐ Agriculture☐ Invention☐ Sculpture _____☒ Architecture☐ Landscape☐ Social/Humanitarian _____☐ Art☐ Architecture☐ Theater _____☐ Commerce☐ Literature☐ Transportation _____☐ Communications☒ Military☐ Theater _____☐ Conservation☐ Music☐ Transportation _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The construction of Fort Taylor and Fort Jefferson were begun at the same time. On three separate occasions they shared the same officer in charge, Lt. H. G. Wright in 1854, Capt. D. P. Woodbury in 1856 and Lt. Walter McFarland in 1862. Materials for both forts were secured from the same places, Mobile, Ala., Pensacola, Florida, and various sites in New England.

Fort Taylor was one of a handful of forts held in southern cities by northern troops the difference being that this fort was in the only southern city also held by the North.

Key West was headquarters for the Gulf Blockading Squadron and at one period, 299 Confederate blockading ships which had been captured were tied up, at one time, in the Key West harbor under the guns of the fort. Fort Taylor also acted as liaison with the ships in the area and Federal headquarters.

In July of 1862, 448 men were garrisoned in the area, most of them in Fort Taylor. Hundreds of contraband negroes were brought in at that time to complete the fort.

As mentioned before, beginning in the closing days of the Spanish-American War, Fort Taylor was deliberately torn down from two and half story casemate and three story barracks structure to a level one story plus terreplein construction. The first tier of casemates and the south curtain were filled with sand and rubble and, as recent excavations have revealed, with cannon of various sizes and ages (so far 1865-1853 and 1854) parts for gun carriages, gun cradles, several gun carriages and sizes of cannon balls from 1 1/4 to 10 inches. Guns include two 10 inch Columbiads, dated 1853 and 1854, inspector Benjamin Huger, foundry West Point; two 10 inch Rodman cannon dated 1865, Fort Pitt foundry, weight 14,000 pounds each; a coehorn siege mortar, 23 inches long, weighing

Continued...

8. Significance - Fort Zachary Taylor

945 pounds and using an 8 inch ball; and a 14'8" rifled Parrott cannon, weight 26,900 pounds and dated 1865. Over 1000 cannon balls and projectiles have been uncovered. All of these artifacts plus the almost complete "Dr. Normandys Patent Marine Aerated Fresh Water Apparatus" have been recovered from only two casemates plus the rubble covering from them. There are 22 casemates to be uncovered yet. Patent specifications from the British Museum have already been secured from them for the desalting plant. Dr. Normandy (spelled Normandie in the patents- he was French) and a partner from England were co-inventors of the plant. This plant is mentioned in a letter from a visiting surgeon general dated 1851.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

National Archives, Cartographic Division
Federal Records Center, 1557 St. Joseph Ave., East Point, Ga.
Fla. Historical Quarterly, Article by Ames Williams
Dept. of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0		24 32 51	81 48 37	
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:			
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNOARIES			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Ida W. Barron, Public Affairs Office (and)
J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation

ORGANIZATION: Naval Station (and) Department of State DATE: 5/22/70

STREET AND NUMBER: P. O. Box N1024 (and) The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN: Key West (and) Tallahassee STATE: Florida CODE:

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Public Affairs Office

DATE OF PHOTO: 1969 & 70

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Above and Bureau of Historic Preservation

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Views of Original fort
Views of present fort
Views of Armaments and Artifacts

MAP REFERENCE

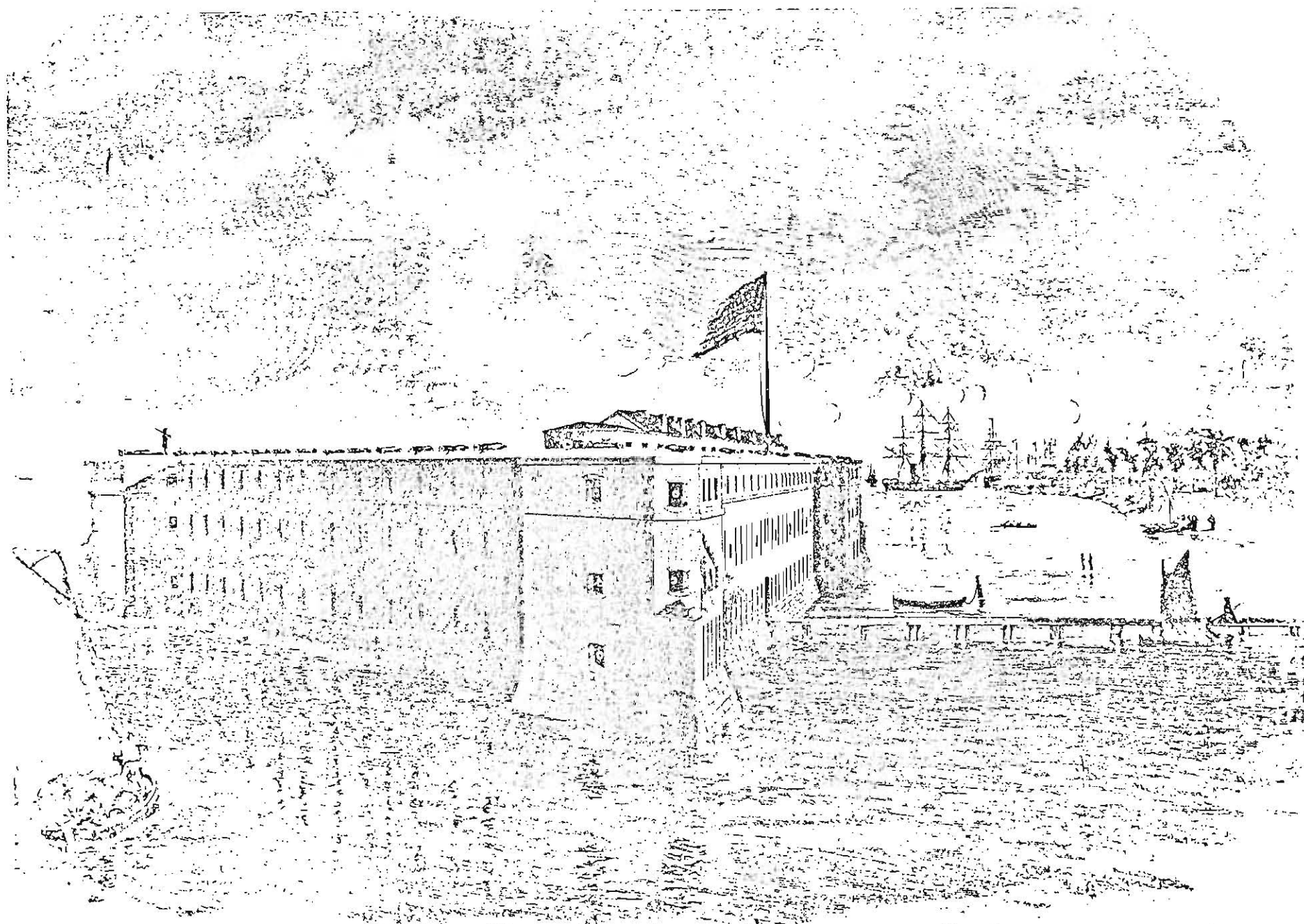
SOURCE:

SCALE:

DATE:

REQUIREMENTS

- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
 2. North arrow.
 3. Latitude and longitude reference.



Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida.—From a Drawing by a Member of the Garrison.—[See preceding Page.]

Drawer 76.
Sheet 100.

E
— LANDFACE —

BARRACKS

PLANS & SECTIONS OF FORT TAYLOR
KEY WEST FLORIDA

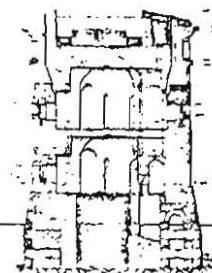
Drawn by the Department of
Interior, U. S. Army Fortifications
Scale 1:600

PLAN OF LOWER TIER

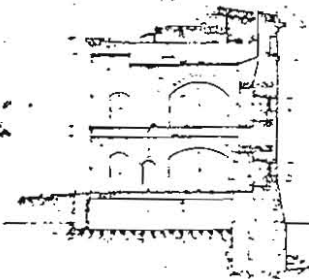
W

Sheet No. 2.

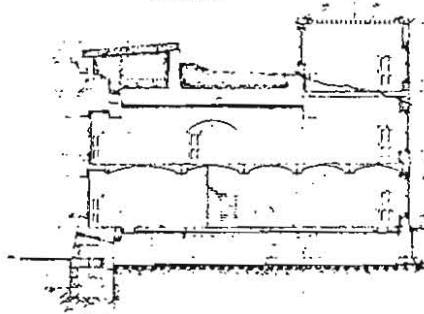
Section on GH



Section on AB



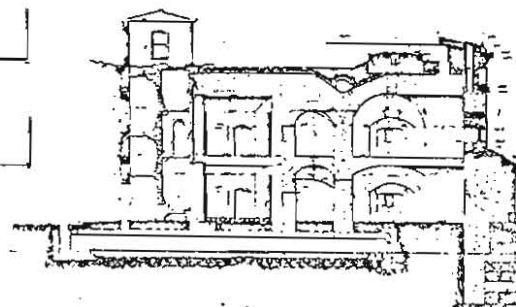
Section on CH



Scale 1:600

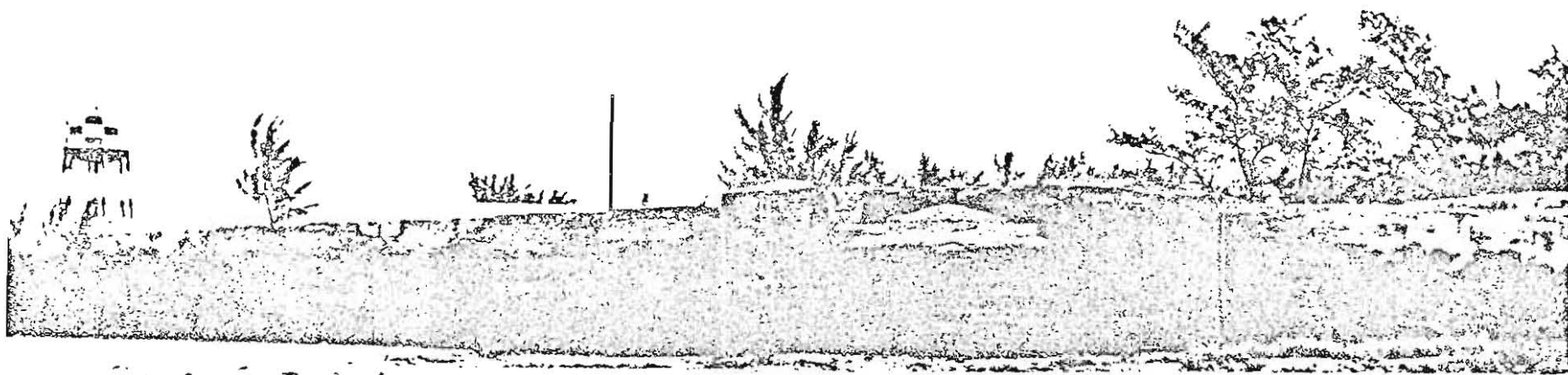
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Section on EF



76-166

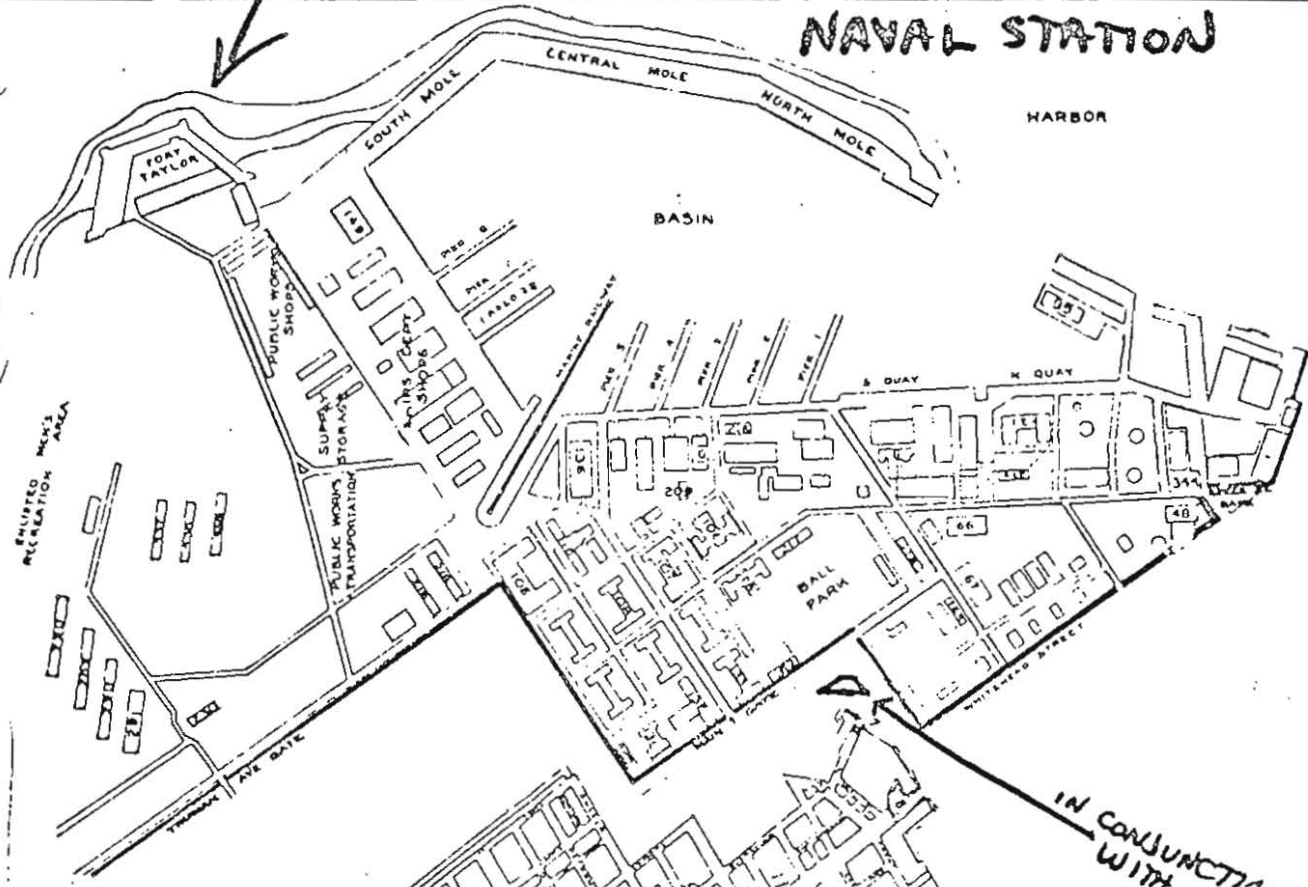
ENCLOSURE 7





1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

NAVAL STATION



IN CONJUNCTION WITH ISLAND OF KEY WEST.

Key

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| 1 Municipal Aquarium | 18 S |
| 2 Southernmost Point | 19 O |
| 3 Lighthouse | 20 U |
| 4 E. Hemingway Home | 21 D |
| 5 Chamber of Commerce | 22 M |
| 6 U.S. Navy Base | 23 C |
| 7 Free City Fishing Pier | 24 S |
| 8 Glass Bottom Sight-seeing Boat | 25 C |
| 9 "Sponge House" | 26 I |
| | 27 |
| | 28 |

POINTS OF INTEREST

- | | |
|--|------|
| 10 Turtles Feeding, Shrimp Feeding, Displays | 18 S |
| 11 U.S. Naval Air Station | 19 O |
| 12 Daytime Park and Memorial | 20 U |
| 13 Overseas Fishing Docks | 21 D |
| 14 Tachi Busin | 22 M |
| 15 E. Morrell Tower | 23 C |
| 16 E. W. International Air-Port | 24 S |
| 17 Monroe County Beach | 25 C |

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-78	Monroe	Key West

CONVENT OF MARY IMMACULATE (1878)

Built by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, a Canadian Order which first established a school here in 1868. Designed by William Kerr of Ireland, of Romanesque style, with dormered, mansard roofs and central tower. In the Spanish-American War the Sisters offered their services as nurses and the Convent to the Navy as a hospital and rendered devoted service to the wounded and yellow fever victims.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-79	Monroe	Key West

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1832)

Oldest in Florida Diocese, the present church (1912) is the fourth on this site. John Fleeming, one of the four original owners of the island, is buried here. His widow donated the property, stipulating that the church pews be free. Rectory built 1853. The chimes, first installed in a Florida church, were originally in a frame church (1886) destroyed in 1909 hurricane.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-80	Monroe	Key West

WILLIAM CURRY'S SONS
(Founded 1845 as Bowne & Curry)

Built after fire of 1886 by Thomas Russell for William Curry, ship chandler, merchant, private banker, owner of wrecking schooners and clippership Stephen R. Mallory. Born in Bahama Islands in 1821. Came to Key West in 1837. Curry died in 1896, reputedly the richest man in Florida. Attained his wealth by hard work and shrewd investments in ships and in the New York Stock Market.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-144	Monroe	

SOUTH FLORIDA'S FIRST PUBLIC LIBRARY

On April 8, 1892, a group of citizens organized the Key West Library Association. The first public library was open in the old Masonic Temple September 15, 1892. After 1896, the operation was assumed by other civic groups, including the Key West Woman's Club, which for 44 years provided library service. Through the group's efforts, funds were raised to build the Monroe County Public Library which opened in November, 1959.

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials

In Cooperation With

Monroe County Public Library
and
The Florida Historical Society

F-144

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
161	Monroe	Bahia Honda Key

TREE COLONY BAHIA HONDA KEY

Since about 1870, botanists from all over the world have been visiting Bahia Honda Key to study the plants brought here by the birds, the hurricane winds, and the ocean waves from all the islands of the West Indies and the Caribbean Sea.

The very rare plants that are found growing as a native plant only on Bahia Honda Key are the West Indies satinwood, or yellowwood tree (*Zanthoxylum Flavum*), the Catesbarea, Jamaica morning-glory (*Jacquemontia jamaicensis*), and wild dilly (*Mimulus*).

Beautiful and colorful plants from the West Indies known in the Keys and South Florida areas are the Quipar tree (orange flowers), wild Alameda (yellow flowers), sea-lavender (fragrant white flowers and ash-gray leaves), key spiderlily (white flowers), bay-cedar (yellow flower), and the thatch and silver palms.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
168	Monroe	Long Key - U. S. 1

LONG KEY FISHING CLUB

Henry M. Flagler began construction on the Key West Extension of the Florida East Coast Railroad southward from Homestead in 1905. Despite destructive hurricanes in 1906, 1909, and 1910, the Key West Extension was completed in January 1912 at a cost of \$49 million. With completion of Long Key Viaduct, the first bridge built on the line and the trademark of the East Coast Railroad, Flagler's East Coast Hotel Company established the Long Key Fishing Club in 1906. This "Garden of Eden" soon became the mecca for the world's greatest saltwater anglers.

(see reverse side)

Zane Grey, writer and pioneer of Florida Keys fishing, was president of the exclusive Long Key Fishing Club which consisted of the Lodge, decorated with matchless displays of mounted Florida game fish, guest cottages and storerooms. The accommodations and service were of the highest quality. One of the principal aims of the Club was the cessation of wholesale destruction of game fish species. Because of his leadership and contributions to the development of Long Key, the crystal clear stream running in from the Atlantic to the boundaries of this park was named Zane Grey Creek.

On September 2, 1935, a hurricane swept the Florida Keys destroying the Long Key Fishing Club and ending operation of the Key West Extension.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
9	Monroe	Key West

PORTER'S ANTI_PIRATE FLEET

An outbreak of piracy in 1822 prompted the United States to organize the West Indian Squadron, an anti-pirate fleet. Commanded by Commodore David Porter, the squadron in 1823 included 17 ships and 1,100 men based in Key West. For two years the fleet attacked many of the estimated 2,000 pirates in the Indies. In 1825, after Porter was removed from command, Commodore Lewis Warrington continued the assault. Altogether 79 pirates were taken by U. S. ships.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
29	Monroe	Key West

FIRST TRAIN TO KEY WEST

At 9:43 A. M., January 22, 1912, 15,000 citizens of Key West, many of whom had never seen a train, stood here and watched the arrival of five cars carrying the Henry M. Flagler party. This signaled the completion of the overseas extension of Flagler's Florida East Coast Railway. Flagler was given a tumultuous reception and that day several more trains arrived with celebrities, including Florida Governor Albert Gilchrist. The celebration lasted days and brought Flagler praise from around the world.

JOHN PENNEKAMP CORAL REEF
STATE PARK

US 1 at Key Largo
MONROE COUNTY

This incredibly beautiful undersea park is part of the only living coral reef in the northern hemisphere. It is a combination of state lands and federal holdings that were state-dedicated and federally proclaimed as a protected area. The 50,384 acres in the reserve (twenty-one miles long and three and 1/2 miles wide) actually cover only a part of the reef which stretches from Miami to the Dry Tortugas.

Historically, this barrier reef stretching along the Florida Keys, besides the more than 40 species of coral and fish too numerous to describe, harbors many relics of world shipping that foundered on the reef thru the ages. Spanish galleons, a British man of war of 1695, even a relatively new wreck sunk by a German torpedo during World War II repose beneath the surface. During part of the 19th Century, wrecking or salvaging of cargoes and materials from shipwrecks was the chief occupation of many inhabitants of the Florida Keys.

The park was named in honor of John Pennekamp, editor of the Miami Herald who played a major role in its establishment.

NASSAU COUNTY

The tenth county, established December 29, 1824. In all likelihood this county was named for the principal town of the Bahama Islands; many emigrants came to this section from the Bahamas during the English occupation of Florida. It may, however, have been named for the German Duchy of Nassau. COUNTY SEAT: FERNANDINA BEACH.

NASSAU COUNTY

1. Aury, Pirate Luis
Visit of 1817
Fernandina
2. Boucsnon de Micon
Peter Grave of
Fernandina
3. Battle of Amelia
McClures Hill
4. Battle of Thomas
Swamp (Southern most battlefield
of the American Revolution)
I-95 North of Jacksonville
5. Cartagenian Invasion
Second Spanish Period
6. Cintrona Tract
Plantation
British Period
7. Eliza Louise
Plantation
Second Spanish Period
8. Fort Clinch
1847 (2 miles north of Fernandina on Amelia)
HABS Fort Clinch
9. Fort McIntosh
10. Fort San Carlos
Fernandina
First Spanish Period
11. Gualo, Island of
First Spanish Period
12. Harrison Plantation
Second Spanish Period
13. Landing Place of De Gourgues
14. Old Town - Fernandina

15. Revolutionary Skirmish
At Alligator Bridge
Calahan
16. Timiquan Indian Village
of Assope Archaeological
Prehistoric
17. Vaughan, John D.
Tract
18. Waterman's Bluff
19. Tombstone and marker to memory of John D. Vaughan,
(Revolutionary War Soldier)
20. Homesite of David L. Yulee, Florida's first U.S. Senator
21. Home of Mr. George R. Fairbanks (Fernandina
HABS
22. Eastern terminus of First Cross-State Railroad in
Florida
Fernandina Beach
HM #28
23. Site of Egmont Hotel, first tourist hotel in Florida
Fernandina Beach
24. Site of Fernandina's first post office established 1821
25. Site of first bull fight in America
Fernandina
26. Site of Harrison Homestead
Fernandina
27. Site of first private hospital in Florida
Fernandina
28. Site of Lookout Tower, formerly used by harbor pilots to
locate ships about to enter harbor
Fernandina Beach
29. Commemoration of Gregor McGregor's occupation of Fernandina
1817-1818
30. Location and marking of Spanish massions in area

31. St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Fern.
HM #50
HABS
32. Archaeological Site
33. Villalonga Park
Fernandina
34. Amelia Island Mound
Fernandina
35. Battle Bluff Plantation
Near Fernandina
36. Fortification at Old Town
Fernandina
37. Site of Spanish-American War encampment
38. Site of Kings Ferry

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
50	Nassau	Church Grounds Fernandina Beach

ST. PETER'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)

The church was organized as a mission in 1858 and was consecrated the following year by the Rt. Rev. Francis Huger Rutledge, first Bishop of Florida. During the War it was used by Federal forces occupying Fernandina and many of its interior possessions were lost. The building was restored to sacred use during the Reconstruction Period, but was destroyed by fire in 1892. The present neo-Gothic church was completed in 1893.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
28	Nassau	Fernandina Beach

FLORIDA'S FIRST ATLANTIC TO GULF RAILROAD

The Florida Railroad Company was incorporated January 8, 1853, with David L. Yulee as president. The line received both federal and state land grants. Despite early financial difficulties, construction was begun from Fernandina, where the main office was located, in 1856. The final trackage to Cedar Key was laid March 1, 1861, and Florida had its first cross-state railroad.

FORT CLINCH

(FORT CLINCH STATE PARK)
Fla. Ala, Fernandina Beach
Nassau County

Since its discovery in 1562 by the French explorer, Jean Ribault, Amelia Island has played a colorful role in our nation's history. Over it have flown eight flags in the following order: France, Spain, Great Britain, Spain, Patriots, Green Cross of Florida, Mexico, Spain, United States, Confederate, and it is still flying the flag of the United States.

Fort Clinch was one of a chain of masonry forts on the Atlantic Coast. It was built by the United States on the northern tip of Amelia Island, overlooking the entrance to Cumberland Sound. Construction began in 1847, with its primary purpose being to guard passages through Cumberland Sound into the deepwater harbor of Fernandina.

In 1850, it was named for General Duncan Lamont Clinch of North Carolina - an important figure in Florida's Seminole Wars of the 1830's.

Construction was far from complete when the Confederates seized it in 1861. It was hastily evacuated in 1862 when a combined Federal naval and army attack threatened. Federal forces possessed Amelia Island during the remainder of the Civil War.

OKALOOSA COUNTY

The fifty-second county, established June 13, 1915. An authority on Indian names says the word is Choctaw, oka meaning "water" and lusa meaning "black." COUNTY SEAT: CRESTVIEW.

OKALOOSA COUNTY

1. Okaloosa County Founding
Courthouse Square
Crestview
HM #77
2. Fort Walton
HM #94
3. Fort Walton - on site of present Ft. Walton
Seminole war fort destroyed during war between States
4. Indian Mound in center of Ft. Walton
NR-1969 - U.S.98
5. Site of Ellicot Line surveyed to mark boundary between
Alabama and Florida
6. Site of Pensacola - St. Augustine Road across county
Built by military forces.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-77	Okaloosa	Crestview

OKALOOSA COUNTY

Okaloosa is one of the newer counties of northwest Florida. It was created by the State Legislature in 1915 from land taken from Santa Rosa and Walton Counties. The influence of State Senator W. H. Mapoles of Crestview was an important factor in the creation of the county. Okaloosa contains extensive agricultural and forest industries, popular gulf coast fishing and bathing resorts, and important military installations. The county seat is Crestview.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-94	Okaloose	Ft. Walton Beach

FORT WALTON

Originally called Camp Walton, this Confederate installation, constructed in 1861 to guard East Pass, was garrisoned by a company of Florida militia called the "Walton Guards". Several small skirmishes with federal landing parties occurred near here. The Camp was abandoned following the Confederate evacuation of Pensacola, and the garrison, a part of the First Florida Infantry Regiment, was assigned to duty on the Tennessee front in early 1862.

OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

The fifty-fourth county, established May 8, 1917. Named for Lake Okeechobee, which is the second largest body of water lying wholly within the boundaries of the United States, being exceeded in that category only by Lake Michigan. The name means, as might be expected, "big water," and is derived from two Nitchiti Indian words: "oki," meaning "water," and "chobi," meaning "big." COUNTY SEAT: OKEECHOBEE.

OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

1. Battle of Okeechobee, December 25, 1837, 4 miles southeast
of Okeechobee on Connor's Highway 441
NR Okeechobee Battlefield
2. Lake Okeechobee
3. Warren Harding Memorial Bridge
Okeechobee
4. Okeechobee County
Courthouse
Okeechobee

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
59	Okeechobee	Court House Okeechobee

OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

Okeechobee County was formed Aug. 7, 1917, from St. Lucie, Osceola and Palm Beach Counties. Long a haunt of the Seminoles, the area saw almost no white penetration until the First Seminole War, 1835-42. Much fighting occurred in the county during the war including the Battle of Lake Okeechobee on Dec. 24, 1837. The county has become a major truck crop area. The vicious 1928 hurricane led to flood control on the Lake.

ORANGE COUNTY

1. Council Oak, The
2. Fort Christmas
Ft. Christmas Memorial
3. Fort Gatlin
site of Seminole war fort, erected in 1838
2 miles southeast of Orlando
4. Fort Maitland
site of Seminole war fort
Maitland
5. Osceola's Camp
Dowell's Town
near Ft. Christmas
6. Ft. Christmas
near Christmas
7. Taylor's, General
Military Road (also known as Gen. Jesup's Road)
East Orange County
8. Cacao Tree brought from India in 1892 on the grounds of
Orange County Courthouse
Orlando
9. Oldest Masonic building in Florida
Apopka
10. Orlando Reeves' Grave
Orlando
11. Rollins College Founding Marker
Winter Park
12. Howard Kelly Memorial Park
near Apopka
13. Old Orange County Courthouse
Orlando
14. First Presbyterian Church
Maitland
HM #49
15. First Temple Orange Tree
Winter Park

16. Oakland Shores
Maitland
17. Indian Mound
Winter Park
18. Indian Mounds Ocoee
(Possible DeSoto Camp)
19. Site of Ft. McNeil
East Orange County
SR 520 at Taylor Creek



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Orange

Entry No. 7-1 Date 1-8-70

1. NAME			
COMMON: FORT McNEIL			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Seminole War Fort			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 Sec 32 Twp 24S RG 34E			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE Florida		CODE	COUNTY Orange
3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: Mormon Church - Mr. Ralph E. Brown, Desert Farms of Fla., Inc.			
STREET AND NUMBER: Star Route Box 1250			
CITY OR TOWN: Melbourne		STATE: Florida	CODE
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Orange County Courthouse			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Orlando		STATE: Florida	CODE
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY:			
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County ORANGE
Entry No. 7-1 Date 1-8-70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

All Seminole war forts built in Florida were of similar construction. Woodburne Potter gives us an idea how Ft. McNiel looked:

"Pickets are made by splitting 18 foot logs in two, tops sharpened, set firmly in the ground upright, flat side in. The logs are held together by strips of board nailed on the inside. Holes are cut 7 or 8 feet from the ground for firearms. A range of benches extends around the work about 3 feet high from which fire is delivered."

Two block houses were erected at diagonal corners of the Fort.

The position of Fort McNeil as shown on Taylor's Map of Florida 1839 locates it on the north side of Taylor Creek and west of the road built by the troops. Traces of the old army road can still be located. In the spring of 1845, Henry Washington, U.S. Deputy Government Surveyor, recorded the accurate location of the Fort 53.00 chains south of the northeast corner of the NE corner of Section 32 Township 24 South Range 34 east. By present day landmarks, the site of Fort McNeil is located in an oak hammock adjacent to the west right-of-way line of Taylor Creek road (St. Rd. 532) about 1200 feet north of Taylor Creek. No visible traces of the Fort remain today.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)			
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			
<p>Most of the forts of the Seminole war were named for fallen heroes. Fort McNeil was named for Lieutenant John Winfield Scott McNeil, who was the son of General John McNeil, U. S. Army. His grandfather was Benjamin J. Pierce, hero of the American Revolution and 12th and 14th Governor of the State of New Hampshire. His uncle was Franklin Pierce, 14th President of the United States. Lieutenant McNeil received his commission in the Second Dragoons in June, 1836, upon his graduation from the military academy at West Point.</p> <p>After peace efforts of a delegation of Indians from the Cherokee nation failed in 1837, General Jesup renewed his plan to carry the war to the Seminoles and ordered Forts Lane, Christmas, McNeil, and Taylor to be built in succession southward from Fort Mellon (Sanford) along the west side of the St. Johns River.</p> <p>Lieutenant W. B. Davidson, Third Artillery, describes the movement of this large army of over 1,000 men into Orange County: "the column under General Eustis consisting of the Third Regiment of Artillery, four companies of the Fourth and Third Dragoons and four companies Alabama Volunteers, moved from Fort Mellon on the 17th of December for the fields--a train of 50 wagons with 20,000 rations moved with it. The column met with obstacles almost insurmountable. On the 25th of December it reached Fort Christmas. In that distance, upwards of 20 bridges, from 20 to 70 feet long had to be built besides a number of causeways--six or seven, through dense palmetto or cabbage palm hammocks from a quarter or three-quarters of a mile in depth. Had to hack our way and made passages through pine barriers and scrub. The bush roots cover the ground and obstruct the way down--indeed almost every foot of ground from the entire distance had to be prepared before the column came along.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">continued...</p>			

Historic Sites Inventory
Statement of Significance
Page 2

The troops remained in camp at Fort Christmas until January 3. In the meantime, the country around was scoured in every direction. Fort Christmas built block houses 20 feet square--supplies were hauled out from Fort Lane--the Dragoons were sent ahead on the 25th to establish Fort McNeil. Fort Taylor was established also, and supplies ordered up in boats to that post from Fort Lane under Colonel Harney. The boats were four days in getting from Fort Lane to Fort Taylor. On the 28th, Captain Winder, Second Dragoons captured near this post four warriors and 24 squaws and children--they were moving south. We find all the indian villages, which are numerous in this section, deserted."

After the Battle of Okeechobee on December 25, 1837, the majority of the action of the war shifted to the south. Fort McNeil, along with its sister forts along the St. Johns, fell into gradual disuse and faded into obscurity towards the end of the War in 1842. Thus just seven years after its construction, Henry Washington, U. S. Deputy Government Surveyor, in the spring of 1845, found Fort McNeil crumbling and abandoned.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Diary of Lt. J. W. Phelps
 The Florida War - J. T. Sprague
 Journey into Wildernes - Jacob R. Mott
 Orange County's Forgotten Fort - Daniel Gentry
 Early Plantations of the Halifax Concerning the Ruins -
 Edith P. Stanton

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE		
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0	28	21	17
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0	80	55	54
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0			
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Orange	
STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	

11. FORM PREPARED BY:

NAME AND TITLE:	
J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation	
ORGANIZATION	DATE
Division Archives and History, Dept. of State	1/13/70
STREET AND NUMBER:	
401 East Gaines Street	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE
Tallahassee	Florida

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:	J. P. Schuck, Bureau of Historic Preservation
DATE OF PHOTO:	1/8/70
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Bureau of Historic Preservation
IDENTIFICATION	
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.	

General Views of Area - All Directions

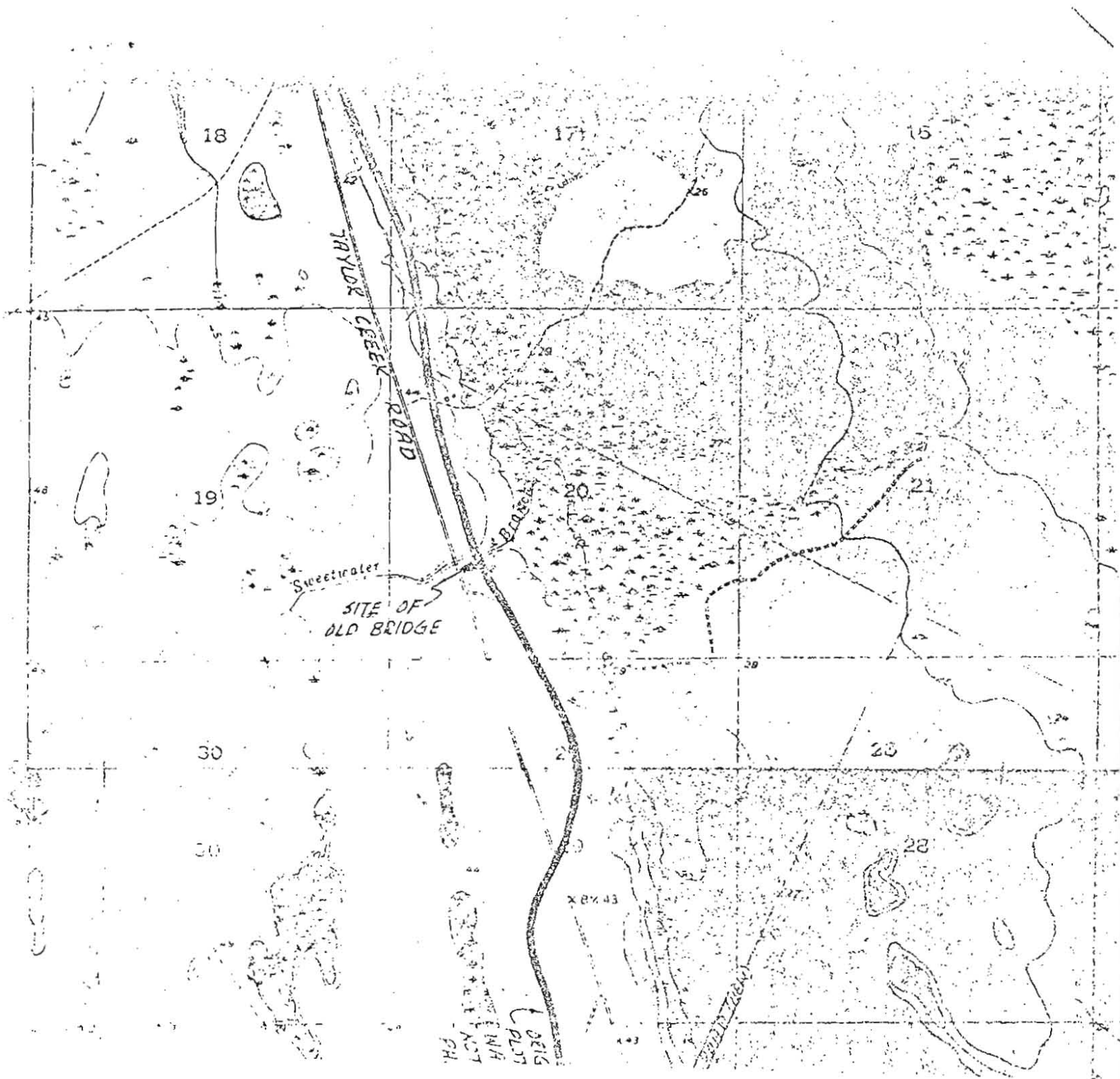
MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:	7 1/2 Min Quad
SCALE:	1" = 2,000 ft. (1 to 24,000)
DATE:	1953

REQUIREMENTS

- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
 2. North arrow.
 3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
49	Orange	Church Grounds Maitland

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MAITLAND

This congregation was organized in 1882 by ten Presbyterian settlers under the direction of the Rev. W. G. F. Wallace when Maitland was a pioneer hamlet. The church building was constructed in 1883, and it is one of the oldest churches still in use in this area. The church is a typical example of the pioneer ecclesiastical architecture of its period.

Marker Number	County	Location
F-175	Orange	

SITE OF FORT McNEIL

During the Seminole Indian War in 1837, a stockade with blockhouses at diagonal corners was constructed upon this site. It was named FORT McNEIL in memory of 2nd Lt. John Winfield Scott McNeil, USA, who fell gallantly in the action near Dunlawton September 11, 1837. He was the son of General John McNeil, USA, and nephew of Franklin Pierce, 14th President of the United States.

THIS MARKER ERECTED AND DEDICATED BY
ORANGE COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION
IN COOPERATION WITH
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
1970

OSCEOLA COUNTY

The fortieth county, established May 12, 1887. Named for Osceola, chief of the Seminoles, who was imprisoned by General Jessup in October, 1837, after coming into the American lines under a flag of truce. Osceola died the following year at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. COUNTY SEAT: KISSIMMEE.

OSCEOLA COUNTY

1. Hamilton Disston Sugar Plantation
site of the old sugar mill near St. Cloud
(established by Hamilton Disston in the 1880's)
2. Episcopal Church
St. Cloud
3. Monument of States
Kissimmee
4. Old Indian Trail crossing Readdy Creek
5. Site of the early courthouse where pioneer Judge
Minor S. Jones held court (west of Kenansville, and the
area is now known as Courthouse Pond)
6. Site of Ft. Kissimmee
Kissimmee

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-95	Osceola	St. Cloud

HAMILTON DISSTON SUGAR PLANTATION

In 1885, Hamilton Disston, Pennsylvania industrialist and pioneer Florida promoter, established an extensive experimental sugar plantation on the drained lands around St. Cloud. The enterprise, part of Disston's promotional scheme, prospered for several years and operated its own cane mill. After the abolition of the federal bounty on domestic sugar, the business failed and much of the machinery was sold for scrap. The failure caused large scale sugar planting in Florida to be abandoned for many years.

PALM BEACH COUNTY

The forty-seventh county, established April 30, 1909. Named for the numerous palm trees bordering the beach. COUNTY SEAT: WEST PALM BEACH.

PALM BEACH COUNTY

1. Cape Corrientes
2. Celestial Railroad
Juno-Jupiter marker, commemorating the old portage trail and the "Celestial Railroad" on Federal Hwy. 1, north of West Palm Beach
3. Old Fort Jupiter
established 1855 for Indian control
Jupiter on the south bank of the Loxahatchee River
4. Marker indicating site of Juno, county seat of Dade County, 1889 to 1899 northern terminus of the boat and connecting stage coach line to Miami (north of West Palm Beach on U.S. 1, ½ mile north of Inland Canal)
5. Site of the former Dade County Courthouse
1892-1900
Juno
6. Dimick Monument
West Palm Beach
7. Memorial Fountain and Plaza
Palm Beach
HABS
8. The old Episcopal Church of Bethesda-By-The-Sea
1894, stands on the shores of Lake Worth in the northern part of Palm Beach
HM #113
HABS
9. The site of the Battle of Jupiter, 1839
Near Jupiter
10. The Caloosa Indian "Big Mound"
East of Pinnell Point and southwest of Indiantown
11. Old Indian Trail which crosses State Road 441 about 16 miles west of West Palm Beach led by Big Mound, and thence to Indiantown
12. Site of the Indian village of Hobe
South side of the Loxahatchee River
Near U.S. Hwy. 1 on what is now the Dubois Fishing Camp

13. The Lighthouse at Jupiter
constructed approximately 100 year ago
14. The "Route of the Barefoot Mailmen" which originally
extended along the beach from Jupiter to Miami
15. The site of the Royal Poinciana Hotel
Palm Beach
HM #19
HABS
16. The oldest schoolhouse, first erected in Dade County
(which then included Palm Bch Co - located on the
Phipps Estate in Palm Beach
17. The huge kitchen midden mound and burial site of 3
separate civilizations which is estimated to hold
at least 3000 burials
near Chosen, west of Belle Glade
18. The Royal Poinciana Chapel
1894, housing the first church organization of Dade Co.
Nonsectarian, the church building stands today on
grounds adjoining the site of the old Royal Poinciana
Hotel, and is still in use.
19. Pahokee
Home of Zora Neale Hurston
Palm Beach
20. Royal Palm Way
Palm Beach
21. Dr. J. Brelsford Plantation House
Palm Beach
HM #169 "Rabbit Hill"
22. Flagler Mansion
ANR Flager (Henry) House, Whitehall
South Lake Trail
23. Everglades Club
A. Mizner
24. Stotesbury Mansion
A. Mizner
25. Via Mizner and Via Parigi
26. The Breakers Hotel, 1925

27. The Bath and Tennis Club
S. Ocean Boulevard

28. St. Edwards Roman Catholic Church

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-113	Palm Beach	Palm Beach

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BETHESDA-BY-THE-SEA

The original church constructed in 1889 on the eastern shore of Lake Worth was the first Protestant church building in southeast Florida. The present edifice, erected in 1926 as a monument to international friendship, has served all races, nations, and creeds. This plaque was placed by the Palm Beach County Historical Society to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the church, in recognition of the historic role of Bethesda-by-the-Sea in the life of the community.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-169	Palm Beach	

"RABBIT HILL"

One of the oldest houses standing in Palm Beach, built in 1891 by Dr. John H. Brelsford, who came here in 1881 with his brother E. M. Brelsford. Alligators, bear, wildcats--and rabbits--abounded. Seminole Indians in their dugout canoes brought deer meat across Lake Worth to trade for oranges and Billy Bowlegs visited here. H. M. Flagler bought the property in 1901 and it was sold to James Y. Arnold in 1944 to become the site of his famous orchid collection.

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials
In Cooperation With
Palm Beach Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
19	Palm Beach	Palm Beach

ROYAL POINCIANA HOTEL

The Royal Poinciana Hotel, built by Henry M. Flagler, was opened February 11, 1894. One of the largest wooden structures in the world at the time, the hotel cost over \$1 million. Its rooms accommodated 2,000 guests and its dining room seated 1600. The sprawling six story structure, painted yellow and white, faced Lake Worth and was surrounded by gardens. The hotel was in use until the 1929-1930 season. It was demolished in 1936.

PASCO COUNTY

The forty-fifth county, established
June 2, 1887. Named for Samuel Pasco,
Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives
and United States Senator. COUNTY SEAT: DADE
CITY.

PASCO COUNTY

1. Confederate Salt work
2. Fort Dade
Seminole war fort (south of Dade City on Fort King
Highway
HM #136
3. Massacre of the Bradley Children
Near Dade City
HM #142
4. Sheleton Key and Cotton Island
5. St. Leo College
San Antonio
6. Burnt Bridge and Fort Alabama
Indian war fort
Zephyrhills
7. Fort Brooke (Tampa) -
Fort King (Ocala) Military Road, HM #71
8. HM #56 Pasco County - Founding
Dade City Courthouse
9. McInnis House (Famous Landscape Artist)
Anclote River
Near Newport Richie
10. White House Field
U.S. Hwy. 301 across from Pasco Packing Co.
11. New England Hotel
1910 still in use
Zephyrhills
12. G.A.R. Hall
Now Legion Home
Zrphyrhills

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
56.	Pasco	Court House Dade City

PASCO COUNTY

Pasco County was created from Hernando County on May 12, 1887. The area was first inhabited by Muscogee Indians and the first white men in the area came with Spanish explorer Panfilo de Narvaez in May, 1528. Narvaez fought the Indians near the Withlacoochee River before moving northward. Few white settlers were in the area until the 1840's. It is the home of St. Leo College and is noted for citrus and naval stores.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-71	Pasco	

FORT KING ROAD

Construction on Fort King Road, first known as the Military Road, was begun in 1825 north from Fort Brooke at Tampa Bay. By the 1830's penetration had been made to Fort King near present-day Ocala, and the road assumed strategic military importance. Along this route occurred "Dade's Massacre" on December 28, 1835. Attacking near Bushnell in Sumter County, the Seminoles wiped out the detachment of Major Francis L. Dade and set off the Second Seminole War.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
136	Pasco	

FORT DADE

Located one mile east of this point on the south bank of the Withlacoochee River at the crossing of the Fort King Road. The Fort, built in 1837, named for Major Francis Langhorne Dade, served for many years as a depot and observation post in the heart of the Seminole Indian settlement. Here, March 6, 1837, the Seminole leaders, Jumper and Alligator, met General Thomas S. Jesup to sign the "Ft. Dade Capitulation."

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
142	Pasco	

THE BRADLEY MASSACRE

On the evening of May 14, 1856, one-third of a mile northeast of this spot a Seminole war party attacked the home of Captain Robert Duke Bradley, a member of the Florida Foot Volunteers and one of the first white settlers south of the Withlacoochee River. Two of the Bradley children were killed before the Indians were driven off. This skirmish took place during the Third Seminole War, the last Indian uprising east of the Mississippi.

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials
In Cooperation With
Pioneer Florida Museum Association

PINELLAS COUNTY

The forty-eighth county, established May 23, 1911. The peninsula which forms the larger part of this county was known to the spaniards as Punta Pinal, "Point of Pines," and the present name was fashioned from that.

COUNTY SEAT: CLEARWATER.

PINELLAS COUNTY

1. Birth place of Commerical Aviation
Tablet commemorating first commercial airline flight
St. Petersburg to Tampa, Jan. 1, 1914
St. Petersburg
2. Espiritu Santo
Springs
Safety Harbor
3. Fort Harrison
Site of Ft. Harrison, 1841, residence of Robert S. Brown
Clearwater
4. Home of Captain James McMullen
McMullen log cabin (restored) coachman station,
several miles northeast of Clearwater
HABS
5. Phillippi Hammock, homestead of Dr. Odette Phillippi,
who introduced citrus fruit on the west coast
Near head of Old Tampa Bay
6. Site of first settlement in Pinellas County, 1857
(Marker at Bayside Dr. and Fourth St., South)
St. Petersburg
7. Plaque in honor of Dr. Abercrombie, the first doctor
in the St. Petersburg area
(located in Abercrombie Park at corner of Park St. and
39th Ave., North)
St. Petersburg
8. Site of landing of Desoto
St. Petersburg
9. Roebling House
Clearwater
10. Calusa Indian Historic Site
St. Petersburg
11. The grapefruit Tree at Phillippi Park, credited with
being first grapefruit tree in Florida
St. Petersburg
12. Site of the St. Helena Mission and fort
13. Fort DeSoto on Mullet Key

14. Site of the Miranda home, scene of the only armed conflict
in Pinellas County during the Civil War.
HM #43
15. Jungle Prado Mounds (private)
St. Petersburg
16. Father Cancer Historic Site
St. Petersburg
17. Gandy Bridge
Tampa-St. Petersburg
HM #37
18. New Gandy Bridge
Tampa-St. Petersburg
19. Sunshine Skyway Bridge
Tampa-St. Petersburg
20. Robert L. Brown Estate
Clearwater
21. Spanish exploration site
St. Petersburg
22. Mound on Treasure Island
Near Largo
23. Airline Terminal Site
St. Petersburg
24. Tierra Verde Mound
HM #90
25. St. Bartholomew's Church
HM #104
26. Williams House, A Mizner (his last commission)
HABS
27. Safety Harbor Site
NR
28. Weeden Island Site on Gulf of Mexico
ANR

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-90	Pinellas	Tierra Verde

TIERRA VERDE MOUND

A large Indian burial mound was built on this spot about 1500 A. D. It was used for some years by the inhabitants of a nearby Safety Harbor culture village, Indians who were among the ancestors of the later Timucua tribe. Excavation in 1961 by State agencies added to our knowledge of these people.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-104	Pinellas	St. Petersburg

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH

Oldest church in Pinellas County, it was organized April 20, 1887. It was constructed in the summer of 1887 by a handful of pioneers equipped with crude tools. Built of unturpented pine, Church records indicate the first building cost \$673. Dr. John B. Abercrombie donated an acre of land for the church April 28, 1887. The original Church building has since been enlarged and is still used for regular services.

IN COOPERATION WITH
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
43	Pinellas	4th Avenue South St. Petersburg

MIRANDA HOME

In this vicinity stood the home of Abel Miranda, Seminole War veteran, who moved to the Pinellas Peninsula in the late 1850's. In February, 1862, the Union blockading squadron off Egmont Key sailed into Big Bayou and attacked the home. It was burned, the animals killed, and the gardens destroyed. The Miranda family fled during the action and no one was injured. This was the only armed conflict in Pinellas County during the War Between the States.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
37	Pinellas	Gandy Bridge St. Petersburg

GANDY BRIDGE

Constructed as a toll bridge for auto and street car traffic by George S. Gandy, a pioneer West Coast developer, it was begun in 1922 and opened in 1924. The structure consisted of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles of causeways and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of bridge, and at its completion was one of the world's longest bridges. It cut the distance from St. Petersburg to Tampa in half and played a prominent part in the development of the Bay area.

POLK COUNTY

The thirty-ninth county, established
February 8, 1861. Named after President James
K. Polk. COUNTY SEAT: BARTOW.

POLK COUNTY

1. Fort Blount
Bartow
2. Fort Carrol
1 mi N of Connorsville
3. Fort Fraser
3 mi N of Bartow
4. Fort Gardiner
6 mi NE of Lake Wales
5. Fort Gibson
Lakeland
6. Fort Meade
1 mi NE of Ft. Meade
7. Fort Mellon
8. US Cavalry Camp,
Spanish American War
9. U.S. Volunteers Camp
Spanish American War
10. South Florida Military Academy
Bartow
11. Site of massacre of Capt. Payne
and Mr. Whidden on Payne's Creek
at Peace River
12. Fort Arbuckle
Avon Park Bombing Range
13. Fort Clinch
Frostproof
14. Fort Cummings
near village of Lynchburg
15. Site of Indian Chipco's
Village on Lake Hamilton
16. Massachusetts Regiment on
route to Spanish American
War, plaque of - grounds of
Lakeland Library on Lake
Morton
17. Old Indian Mound
Frostproof
18. Site of Indian Chief
Tallahassee's Village
NE of Lake Wales near
Lake Pierce on Road 17-A
19. Monument in city park at Lakeland
Founding
20. Fort Negro site, Bartow
21. Bok Tower, Lake Wales
HABS
22. Road connecting Fort Brooke
(Tampa) with Fort Mellon
(Sanford) crossed county
23. Gen. Taylor's route to Battle of
Okeechobee
24. Twiggs Road
25. Site of first settler in
community then known as Acton
HM #52
26. Site of first school
Bartow
27. Summerlin Institute
Bartow
28. Site of Tillis Battle with the
Indians 1 mi S of Fort Meade

Polk County Continued

29. First water powered grist mill in
Florida - on Peace River
E of Wauchula
30. First pebble phosphate mine
in Florida
Near Ft. Meade
31. Patterson House, Arburndale



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County POLK

Entry No. 5-1 Date 1/20/70

1. NAME					
COMMON: Patterson House					
AND/OR HISTORIC: Home of Dr. John Patterson, a Polk County pioneer					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER: 1220 Ariana Boulevard, Ariana Estates					
CITY OR TOWN: Auburndale (Gov't Lot 1 Sec. 2 Twp 28S. Rg. 25E.)					
STATE Florida		CODE	COUNTY: Polk		CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Orange grove
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME: Mr. & Mrs. Joe P. Ruthven Mr. & Mrs. Percival Perry					
STREET AND NUMBER: 606 E. Memorial Boulevard (Associate Registrar)					
CITY OR TOWN: Lakeland (Wake Forest University)					
STATE: Florida		CODE			
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Courthouse - Clerk Circuit Court					
STREET AND NUMBER: Main Street					
CITY OR TOWN: Bartow		STATE: Florida		CODE	
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY: None					
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:		CODE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County POLK
Entry No. 5-1 Date 1/20/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

☐ Excellent☒ Good☐ Fair☐ Deteriorated☐ Ruins☐ Unexposed

(Check One)

☐ Altered☒ Unaltered

(Check One)

☐ Moved☒ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This well preserved old house, the home of Dr. John Patterson, a Polk County pioneer, is located in an old orange grove on the east side of Lake Arianna in Auburndale. Dr. Patterson, a veteran of the War Between the States, was a pioneer in the railroad, merchantile, and lumbering industry in Polk County. The only alteration was the change of wood shingles to flat sheet metal, and the front porch elevated about 50 years ago.

The house must be removed from its present location and is offered to the State for restoration as its present owners are underway with a real estate development on the property.

The house, in a good state of preservation, was built in the early 1880's of native pine. The structural timbers are hand hewn and the interior is of natural finish curley pine paneling, including vaulted ceilings and much fancy cut-work. It is two-story with open foundation piers of brick. Structural timbers run the full distance - foundation and attic.

The house has a gabled roof with three gables each on the north and south sides. It overlooks Lake Ariana from the east. It would make an excellent administration building for a recreation area or park in that vicinity.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☐ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Aboriginal☐ Education☐ Political☐ Urban Planning☐ Prehistoric☒ Engineering☐ Religion/Phi-☐ Other (Specify)☒ Historic☒ Industry

losophy

☐ Agriculture☐ Invention☐ Science☒ Architecture☒ Landscape☐ Sculpture☐ Art

Architecture

☐ Social/Human-☐ Commerce☐ Literature

itarian

☐ Communications☐ Military☐ Theater☐ Conservation☐ Music☐ Transportation

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dr. John Patterson, a veteran of the War Between the States, figured prominently in the settlement of the Auburndale area of Polk County. His interests were rail-roading, citrus culture, cattle, and lumbering as well as a general merchantile business.

The house, although representing the pioneer era, is one of a kind in that the curley pine (long leaf virgin yellow pine with a curley grain due to hurricane twists) is no longer available anywhere. The entrance hall or central room of the first floor approximately 16 feet by 40 feet was apparently used for community gatherings. Pine doors, hand made, are 12 feet tall, and a handsome hand carved stair rail leads to the upper level where there is an open rotunda with a balustrade. The best lumber from the early mills must have been selected to make the intricate cut-work, vaulted ceilings and dimension support timbers.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

History of Polk County, Florida Part 1
Narrative 127-130

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0		28° 4' 34"	81° 46' 6"	
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Polk	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
		Auburndale	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
		SE 1/4 of SW1/4 Sec.2 Twp28-S	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
		RG-25-E	

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau Historic Preservation

ORGANIZATION

Division Archives and History, Dept. of State

DATE

1/20/70

STREET AND NUMBER:

The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN:

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida

CODE

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Bureau of Historic Preservation

DATE OF PHOTO: 1/9/70

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Bureau of Historic Preservation

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Views all directions including some interiors in color slides

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

U.S. Geological Survey, Auburndale, Florida

SCALE: 7.5 minute series

DATE: 1944

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
52	Polk	U. S. 92 East Lakeland

ACTON COMMUNITY

In 1884, a group of Englishmen established Acton, named after English author Lord Acton, two miles east of Lakeland. Acton lasted from 1884, until 1894, when its residents scattered after the great freeze. During its decade of existence the town had about 200 people, a hotel, sawmill, stores and a church. Its atmosphere, dress and custom were typically English. Polo, fox hunting and cricket were a part of the village's daily life.

PUTNAM COUNTY

The twenty-eighth county, established January 13, 1849. Named for Benjamin A. Putnam, a resident of St. Augustine, a prominent lawyer and an officer in the Second Seminole War.

COUNTY SEAT: PALATKA.

PUTNAM COUNTY

1. Brown's Landing
2. Drayton Island
3. First Trading Post
4. Ft. Gates Seminole War Fort
Large Midden Mound at the Palmettos
Plantation
St. Johns River
5. Grave of Governor Moseley
First Governor of Florida
West View Cemetery
Palatka
6. Numerous graves of both Union and
Confederate Soldiers
Palatka
7. Granite marker to the soldiers of
the Confederacy on Putnam
County Courthouse Grounds
Palatka
8. Granite markers to Soldiers
of World Wars I and II
Palatka
9. Granite Horse Trough
from first Artesian well in
Putnam Co. (at center of
Lemon and 2nd Streets)
1882, by a Mr. Holden
10. Mulholland Place
Palatka
11. Site of Gen Taylor's Powder Magazine
South 1st and South 2nd Streets
Palatka
12. Resident of Mrs. J. H. Reid
134 South Second Street
Containing sills made from hand-
hewed logs from some of Gen.
Taylor's Palatka warehouses
13. Site of first railroad
Putnam Co., the
Florida Southern (foot of
Main Street)
Palatka
14. Hart's Point, opposite
Palatka, site of
Putnam Co. 1st orange grove
and also site of the
Shipyard that built and
repaired the Steamers
of the famous
Ocklawaha River Line
15. Site of capture of the
Federal gun boat,
Columbine, by Capt. J.J.
Dickinson and his Cavalry
Company (at Horse Landing)
16. Site where America was
sunk by the Confederates
to prevent capture by
the Federals (in upper
end of Dunn's Creek)
Raised after War and
taken to Annapolis, Md.
17. Messmer House
1860 Palatka
HABS
18. Smith's Ice House
Palatka
19. Welaka Village
near Crescent City
20. St. Marks's Episcopal
Palatka
HM #84
HABS
21. Fort Shannon Site
Palatka
HM #51

22. Presbyterian Church
Palatka
23. Commemoration of trading post
Est. 1821 the nucleus around
which Palatka grew
24. Site of Spanish Mission
(said to be here or at
San Mateos)
25. Rollestown, Dennis Rolle,
Plantation
short distance from Palatka
British Period
HM #7
26. Site of Spalding's Lower Store
St. Johns River at Stokes
Landing
Bartram made his headquarters
6 miles S.W. of Palatka
27. Pensacola-St. Augustine Road
Built by the U.S. Main Street
Melrose
28. Palatka
HM #83
29. Cross Florida Barge Canal
HM #122
30. Cross Florida Barge Canal
Memorial
HM #123
31. Judge Issac H. Bronson House
1850
HABS



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Putnam

Entry No. 22-1 Date 4/28/70

1. NAME				
COMMON: The Palmettos				
AND/OR HISTORIC: Fort Gates				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: 40 miles east of Ocala on St. Johns River				
CITY OR TOWN:				
STATE Florida		CODE	COUNTY: Putnam	CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments				
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Religious				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific				
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: J. Monroe Taylor Estate - Joseph P. Day Estate				
STREET AND NUMBER: 7 Dey Street				
CITY OR TOWN: New York		STATE: New York		CODE: 10007
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS ETC Putnam County Courthouse				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Palatka		STATE: Florida		CODE:
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY:				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:		CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Putnam
Entry No. 22-1 Date 4/28/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE						
<p>Ft. Gates, or the Palmettos Plantation, consists of approximately 126 acres with almost a mile of waterfront on the St. Johns River. The manor house, with much intricate wood-lace work, sets on a large shell-midden mound with a commanding panoramic view of the river. The house, a two story recreation hall or bowling alley, a dock, a boathouse, a honeymoon cottage, a carriage house and other outbuildings are Victorian style architecture representative of the 1870's and 1880's. Buildings are in fair to good condition and appear much as they must have when built in 1877. Furnishings include many rare antiques. Early photographs depict these conditions.</p> <p>The site dates back into prehistoric times as evidenced by the large Indian midden-shell mound that stretches 1,000 feet along the river bank, atop which two other river houses set in addition to the Palmettos. These are the Amos Plant house built in the late 19th Century and the Coolidge house possibly the original Ft. Gates. This place served as an inn and later as a Confederate hospital. Its framing is pegged hand-hewn logs. The area is now used as an orange grove and for cattle raising.</p>						

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☒ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☒ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Ft. Gates landing on the St. Johns River, dates back into a prehistoric era as an Indian site. The Indian midden mound stretching along the river bank is rich in artifacts of several periods. Indications are that a British settlement was located here in the Florida-British Period, 1763-1783. A Seminole war fort or blockhouse from whence the place gets its name stood on this site in the 1830's and served as protection against the Indians as well as transportation station for the military and civilians because of deep water up to the river bank. A permanent settlement was made in 1859, since which time it has been occupied by many owners. In 1877, S. W. Hammond of Cincinnati, Ohio, erected a beautiful manor house on the shell-mound riverbank and called it the Palmettos. J. Monroe Taylor of New York, purchased the place in 1887 and the property has remained in that family since. The house with its priceless furnishings and outbuildings reflect the gracious living of the period. The Coolidge house adjoining the Day place is the oldest house at Fort Gates and probably dates back to the Indian war period. It was once an inn and was used as a Confederate hospital during the War Between the States. One of the state's few remaining ferries still operates between Ft. Gates and Fruitland across the river which was the British settlement Mount Royal.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Wyman, Fresh Water Shell Mounds of the St. Johns, Fla., 1875:40
 (memoir of Peabody Academy of Science Ma 4 Salem)
 Gaggin, Space and Time Perspective in Northern St. Johns River
Archaeology Florida, 1952
 Anderson, Margaret B., Health Resorts of the South (before 1880)
The War of the Rebellion - A Compilation of the Official Records
of the Union and Confederate Armies, War Dept. Part I., page
380-383.
 Lanier, Sidney, Florida - Its Scenery, Climate, and History, 1876.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:				120		
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES						
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY		CODE		
Florida		Putnam				
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:		CODE		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:		CODE		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:		CODE		

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation	
ORGANIZATION	DATE	4/28/70	
Division of Archives, History and Records Mgt.			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Department of State, The Capitol			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE	
Tallahassee	Florida		

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:	Bureau of Historic Preservation
DATE OF PHOTO:	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	
	Bureau of Historic Preservation
IDENTIFICATION	
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC	
All views of manor house, mound, boat house, dock, recreation hall, Coolidge house and honeymoon cottage.	

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:	
SCALE:	
DATE:	

REQUIREMENTS

- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
 2. North arrow.
 3. Latitude and longitude reference.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-122	Putnam	Near Palatka

CROSS FLORIDA BARGE CANAL

— o o o —

Two and a-half miles to the east, at Rodeheaver Boys Ranch,
President Lyndon B. Johnson, on February 27, 1964, dedicated the
Start of Construction on the 185-MILE CROSS FLORIDA BARGE CANAL.
An estimated audience of 15,000 attended.

Sponsored by Canal Authority of Florida

Design and construction by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Jacksonville District

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-123	Putnam	Rodeheaver Boys Ranch

CROSS FLORIDA BARGE CANAL
MEMORIAL

— o o o —

President Lyndon B. Johnson Dedicated the
Start of Construction of the 185- Mile
Long Canal at this Site on
February 27, 1964

Sponsored by the Canal Authority of Florida

Design and Construction by the U. S. Army Corps
of Engineers, Jacksonville District

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
51	Putnam	Palatka

FORT SHANNON

Established in May, 1838, this fort was one of the major quartermaster depots in Florida during the Second Seminole War. It operated under Gen. William J. Worth until he assumed command of the armies in Florida. Military facilities included a hospital, barracks, blockhouses, and stables for more than 400 horses. During the fort's existence, Palatka was military in appearance and under military control.

In Cooperation With
PALATKA JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-83	Putnam	Palatka

PALATKA

Established as a trading post in 1821, the settlement was burned in the Seminole War (1836). In 1838, the U. S. Government constructed Fort Shannon which served as a garrison, supply depot and hospital for the forts in the southern area of Florida. Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor, and William T. Sherman were stationed here. During the Civil War the city was occupied by Federal troops. In the postwar period, Palatka became one of the leading tourist centers of Florida.

IN COOPERATION WITH

CITY OF PALATKA

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-84	Putnam	Palatka

SAINT MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Episcopal services in Palatka were first conducted in 1846 by the Rev. John F. Young, later Bishop of Florida (1867-1885). The parish was organized in 1853, and the church completed in 1854. During the Civil War, St. Mark's was used as a barracks by Federal troops and suffered considerable damage. After the war the church served as the missionary center of the Episcopal Church in the St. Johns Valley. The original building, though altered, is still in use today.

IN COOPERATION WITH

PUTNAM COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
7	Putnam	Palatka, U.S. 17

ROLLESTOWN

Site of the colony of Denys Rolle, English philanthropist. The settlement, composed of 200 indentured servants from the streets of London, was founded in 1767. It did not prosper and the settlers scattered. Negro slaves were imported to tend cattle, cultivate citrus and extract turpentine. The colony was abandoned in 1783 when Britain ceded Florida to Spain. Rolle returned to England and the Negroes resettled in the Bahamas.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY

The second county, established July 21, 1821. Named for the St. Johns River, which the Spaniards had named after John the Baptist, it having been discovered on the natal day of that saint. COUNTY SEAT: ST. AUGUSTINE.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY

1. Catholic Cathedral
HABS
2. Old City Gates
St. Augustine
HABS
3. Constitutional Monument
St. Augustine Plaza
4. Dade's Monument
U. S. National Cemetery
St. Augustine
5. Don Toledo House
6. Site of Drake's Attack
on St. Augustine
7. Fort Diego
Palm Valley
8. Fort Mantanzas
Near St. Augustine
9. Fort Marion
HABS
10. Fort Moose
Site of Fort Mosa
11. Fort Peyton
12. Fort Peyton Road
13. Fort Picolata
14. Fortification of the
Indian and Civil Wars
15. Franciscan Monastery
St. Francis Barracks
16. French Huguenots Massacre
by Menendez, 1565-highway
marker on Anastasia Island
15 miles S.E. of St. Augustine
HM #85
17. Massacre of Theatrical
Troup, Scene of-by Seminole
Indians 1830-near St.
Augustine on Picolata Road
18. Oglethorpe's Battery
St. Augustine
19. Old Market
St. Augustine
20. Old Spanish Cemetery
(Tolomato)St. Augustine
21. Old Spanish Road
St. Augustine-Jacksonville
22. Old Spanish Trail
St. Augustine-Jacksonville
23. Old Spanish Treasury
HABS
24. Oldest House
14 St. Francis Street
St. Augustine
25. Old Wooden Schoolhouse
14 St. George
St. Augustine
HABS
26. Point Quartrelle
27. Prince Murat, Plantation of
St. Augustine
28. House of Princess Murat
St. George and Bridge
St. Augustine
HABS
29. The Sea Wall
British Period
St. Augustine

St. Johns County Continued

- | | |
|--|---|
| 30. Shrine of Nuestra de la Leche
27 Ocean Street
St. Augustine
Site of first mass-1565
Site of Seloy's Village | 44. Cubo Line Moat |
| 31. Tolomato, Wigwam of Chief, Stang | 45. Bridge of Lions |
| 32. Treasury Street
St. Augustine | 46. Route of St. Johns Railway |
| 33. Slave Market
St. Augustine | 47. El Rosario Redoubt |
| 34. Place of capture of Osceola under
a flag of truce, 1837-on Fort
Peyton Road, about seven miles
S.E. of St. Augustine, near
Moultrie Creek
HM#44 | 48. Flagler House |
| 35. Adjacent Tovar House | 49. Old Curiosity Shop
54 St. George Street |
| 36. Reproduction of Spanish House on
Charlotte Street, built by the
Society and used as museum
laboratory and for storage. | 50. Loring Monument |
| 37. Triay House, Spanish Street | 51. City Library (Aviles St.
St. Augustine |
| 38. Fornell's House, Spanish Street | 52. Gothic-style house-mid-19th
Century, St. Augustine
HABS |
| 39. Arnau House, St. George Street | 53. Fatio House-Colonial Dames
HABS |
| 40. Society maintains Llambias House,
St. Francis Street, provides
guide service, and keeps house
open to public afternoons free
of charge. | 54. Site of Signing of Treaty
of Moultrie Creek |
| 41. Oglethorpe Park, battery site
and monument | 55. Hornwork |
| 42. San Sebastian River ferry site | 56. Various Redoubts and outer
works |
| 43. Hacienda House
52 St. George Street, St. Aug.
one of the older houses. | 57. Spanish Inn |
| | 58. Watkins House |
| | 59. Treasurer's House: Spanish
Treasury or Burt House |
| | 60. Lindsley House |
| | 61. McMillan House |
| | 62. St. Francis Barracks |
| | 63. King's Bakery |

St. Johns County Continued

- | | |
|---|---|
| 64. Sanchez House | 82. Hermitage of Nuestra Senora de la Soledad (site), and later St. Peters Episcopal Church |
| 65. Salazar House | |
| 66. Casa Arriivas, 44 St. George St. Augustine. One of the older houses | 83. Bishop's House (site) |
| 67. St. Francis Inn
279 St. George | 84. State House (site) |
| 68. Buen Retiro Plantation (Dupont) St. Augustine on east coast south | 85. Old Catholic or Tolemato Cemetery |
| 69. Canimar, John Forbes, Plantation, north of city gates of St. Augustine and west of San Marco Avenue | 86. Protestant or Huguenot Cemetery |
| 70. Bella Vista Plantation, 4 miles south of St. Augustine | 87. National Cemetery (Seminole War) |
| 71. St. Augustine City Building St. Augustine | 88. Plaza de la Constitution St. Augustine |
| 72. Hahn House | 89. St. George Street St. Augustine |
| 73. Trinity Episcopal Church St. George at N. King St. HABS | 90. Zero Marker, St. Augustine |
| 74. O'Reilly House | 91. Zero Milestone, St. Augustine |
| 75. Governor's Residence or Government House (site) | 92. King's Road |
| 76. Governor's Garden (site) | 93. Bellamy Road |
| 77. Panton & Leslie Warehouse (site) | 94. Picolata Road |
| 78. Hospital (several sites at different periods) | 95. Tocol Road |
| 79. Accountant's Office (site) | 96. Quarry Road |
| 80. Powder House (site, two) | 97. Woodcutter's Creek |
| 81. St. Mary's School or Convent (site) | 98. Macaris or Hospital Creek |
| | 99. Maria Sanchez Creek |
| | 100. St. Augustine-Pensacola Military Road) "Bellamy Rd") |
| | 101. Coquina Quarries on Anastas Island |
| | 102. Fish's Residence and Island |

St. Johns County Continued

- | | |
|---|--|
| 103. Comanche Island | 122. Dummett House
279 St. George |
| 104. Plaza (origin of) | 123. Don Toledo House
36 Aviles |
| 105. Tocoí Landing | 124. San Carlos House
57 Treasury |
| 106. Picolata Landing | 125. Medicis House
46 Bridge |
| 107. Spanish Seawall | 126. Trinity Church
37 King Street |
| 108. Lookout Tower | 127. Cordova Hotel
47-69 King Street |
| 109. Oldest Orange Grove, at
St. Augustine | 128. Alcazar Hotel (Lightner
Museum) 75 King |
| 110. Light House (Anastasia
Island)-built 1873-
St. Augustine | 129. Ponce de Leon Hotel
74 King |
| 111. San Diego de Salamotole
Mission site, near St.
Augustine | 130. Villa Zorayda
83 King |
| 112. The St. Johns Railway | 131. Public Market, East Side
Plaza(already marked) |
| 113. Spanish Chimney, St. Augustine | 132. Restorations (SAHS),
257 Charlotte Street |
| 114. Casa de Cannonosa (House of the
Cannon Ball) St. Augustine | 133. Confederate Monument, Plaza |
| 115. Puerto Verde (Drysdale House)
46 Bay Street | 134. Constitution Monument,
Plaza |
| 116. General Worth House
16 Marine Street | 135. Memorial Church (Presbyter)
36 Sevilla Street |
| 117. Marin House
53 Marine Street | 136. Pellicer Creek Vicinity,
Indian Mound |
| 118. Jones House
56 Marine Street | 137. Matanzas Inlet, Indian Md. |
| 119. Arcade, Snow Residence
101 Charlotte | 138. Moses Creek, Indian Mound |
| 120. Dodge House
54 St. George | 139. North River, Indian Mound |
| 121. Benet House
63-65 St. George | |

St. Johns County Continued

- | | |
|---|---|
| 140. Marineland, Indian Mound | 163. Spanish Cemetery-St. George St. |
| 141. St. Johns River, Indian Mound | 164. Spanish Cemetery-CordovaSt. |
| 142. Seloy, Indian Village site | 165. Site where Menendez set up first encampment |
| 143. Marineland, Indian Village site | 166. Red Anderson Home |
| 144. Tolemato, at Wright's Landing, Indian Village site | 167. Lucy Abbot Home-used as a Confederate Hospital |
| 145. Fountain of Youth Park, Indian Village site | 168. Site of landing of German Saboteurs near Pont _e Vedra Beach |
| 146. Old Spanish Lighthouse, site | 169. Fort Negroe |
| 147. Anatasia Batteries, site | 170. Landing of Ponce de Leon |
| 148. Delius House (St. Johns River) Solano Grove, site | 171. Indian Burial Grounds |
| 149. North Beach camp and batteries 1740, site | 172. Old Spanish Quarries HM #2 |
| 150. Camacho Island (1740) site | 173. Picolata "Pass of the Salamatoto River" HM #86 |
| 151. Penon Inlet (near Matanzas Inlet site | 174. Sentinels of the Coast HM #110 |
| 152. Palm Valley | 175. Mission Nombre de Dios HM #111 |
| 153. Ferry Crossings | 176. Public Burying Ground HM #117 |
| 154. Fort Weadman-Searle | 177. Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, 1 Castillo Drive NR-1969 |
| 155. Picolata Civil War Battery | 178. Fort Mantanzas National Monument, 15 miles south of St. Augustine NR-1969 HABS |
| 156. Fort San Francisco de Pupo | |
| 157. Fort Carolina | |
| 158. Oglethorpe Battery | |
| 159. Spanish Trail-Zero Milestone | |
| 160. de la Puente House-Marine St. | |
| 161. Veddar (Leslie) House- Bay St. | |
| 162. The Plaza | |

St. Johns County Continued

- 179. Anastasia Island, Fish (Jesse)
site, Orange Grove
ANR
- 180. St. Augustine Historic District
St. Augustine
ANR
- 181. Seloy Village Site (Mission Nombre de Dios)
ANR



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County St. Johns

Entry No. 20-1 Date 1-26-70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME					
COMMON: <u>St. Augustine</u>					
AND/OR HISTORIC:					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: <u>St. Augustine</u>					
STATE <u>Florida</u>		CODE	COUNTY: <u>St. Johns</u>		CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both		Public Acquisition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific			
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME:					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	CODE	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:					
<u>St. Johns County Courthouse</u>					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
<u>King and Cordova Streets</u>					
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE	CODE	
<u>St. Augustine</u>			<u>Florida</u>		
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY:					
<u>Historic American Buildings Survey</u>					
DATE OF SURVEY: <u>see cont. sheet</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:					
<u>Library of Congress</u>					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	CODE	
<u>Washington</u>			<u>D. C.</u>		

County St. Johns
Entry No. 20-1 Date 1-26-70

DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	<div>(Check One)</div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed </div>
	<div>(Check One)</div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site </div>
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
<p>See continuation sheet.</p>	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

See continuation sheet

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds 29° 53' 53"	Degrees Minutes Seconds 81° 19' 02"		Degrees Minutes Seconds 0' 0' 0"	Degrees Minutes Seconds 0' 0' 0"	
NE	29° 53' 58"	81° 18' 40"				
SE	29° 53' 12"	81° 18' 33"				
SW	29° 53' 09"	81° 18' 55"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 120

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Reviewed By: J. P. Schuck)		
Robert H. Steinbach, Director of Research		
ORGANIZATION: Bureau of Historic Preservation	DATE: January 23, 1970	
St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission		
STREET AND NUMBER: 46 St. George Street, Box 1987		
CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine	STATE: Florida	CODE: 32084

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Title _____</p> <p>Date _____</p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____ Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p>_____ Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date _____</p>
--	---

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	FLORIDA
COUNTY	ST. JOHNS
POSTAL ZIP CODE	
ENTRY NUMBER	
DATE	

(Number all entries)

6. Representation in Existing Surveys.

Survey No.	Name	Date of Survey
Florida No. 15-3	City Gates	1934
15-7	Catholic Cathedral	1934
13	Segui-Smith House	1936
14	Huerta's-Canova House	1936
17	Fort Marion	1934
110	Trinity Church	1935
115	School House	1936
116	Fatie House	1936
119	Spanish Treasury	1936
122	Arrivas, Don Raimundo, House	1960
123	O'Reilly, Don Miguel de, House	1960
124	Ortega-MacMillan House	1960
125	Poujoud, Augustus, House	1960
126	Rodriguez-Avero-Sanchez House	1960
127	Canova-DeMedicis House	1961
128	Perez-Sanchez House	1961
129	Garcia-Dunham House	1961
130	Herruyner, Don Pedro, House	1961
131	Public Market	1961
132	Long-Sanchez House	1961
133	Solana, Don Manuel, House	1961
134	Almorcean Chapel	1961
135	DeAlaza-Sanchez House	1961
136	Paredes, Don Juan, House	1961
137	Pornells, Don Pedro, House	1961
138	Gonzalez-Alvarez House	1967
140	Tower "Campanario" House	1961
141	Calley, Antonio J., House	1962
144	Wynn, Charles, House	1966
146	Martin, Francisco, House	1966
171	Fernandez-Llambas House	1966

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#7 Description

Page one

The historic district at present can be roughly divided into four areas. The area from the City Gates south to Hypolita Street contains the largest number of restorations and reconstructions, and is known informally as the restoration area. South from Hypolita to Bridge Street encompasses the main business district. This is characterized by fewer restorations, although there are several notable ones in this area, and a large number of fairly modern business buildings. The third area, from Bridge Street south to the south side of St. Francis Street is basically a residential district. The area near St. Francis Barracks has a number of restorations and reconstructions, most of which are the results of efforts of the St. Augustine Historical Society. The last area encompasses the Ponce de Leon and Alcazar Hotels, two of the finest examples of the Flagler era. See attached zoning ordinance for legal description.

At present there are 31 known houses within the historic district that have some above-grade portion pre-dating 1821. There are also 29 reconstructions within this area to date.

Most of the changes to the Historic Area can be associated with a specific date or general historic period. The following is a chronological listing of these changes so far as can be determined from the available research. This listing should in no way be considered complete as a large number of documentary sources and archaeological sites remain to be explored. With the exception of the list of surviving historic houses, no attempt has been made to provide individual site histories, however, published site reports are included in the bibliography.

For a comprehensive study of the architecture the reader is referred to Albert Manney, "The Houses of St. Augustine 1565-1821."

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1565

Pedro Menendez de Aviles founded St. Augustine, with the first landing on September 6, 1565. The original settlement was established in the Timucuan Village of Seloy. The actual site remains in doubt, but it would seem to have been near the mouth of Hospital Creek, approximately 1,000 yards to the north of the present Castillo de San Marcos.

Eight months after the founding, the settlement was moved to Anastasia Island where it remained for five years.

1570

The relocation of the fort and town across Matanzas Bay in 1570 marks the beginning of European occupation of the area which is now known as the Historic District. Little is known of the town at this time although it is apparent that it was located to the south of the first six wooden forts to be built in the approximate site of the existing stone structure.

1577

The town was destroyed by Indians.

1586

The raid of Sir Francis Drake provided the first description of the town. An eye-witness stated that it was a "little town or village without walls, built of wooden houses, as the plot doth plainly show." The plot shows a number of small rectangular houses with pitched roofs, arranged in blocks near the bay to the south of the fort.

After sacking the town, Drake put the torch to the houses and the fort.

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ca. 1590

An account of this period states that the walls of the houses were made of wood with palm roofs. Some of the main buildings had roofs of boards.

ca. 1593

A map of the villages, fort and river of this date clearly shows vertical board sides on the houses with thatched gable roofs. The village is indicated as being 500 paces south of the fort. Structures in the town include a guard house, church, house of the general, a wharf and a wooden sea wall.

1599

A fire burned much of the town including the Franciscan Friary, and a tidal storm destroyed other houses as well as part of the fort.

1596-1603

During Governor Cárdeno's term in office the town plaza was laid out and the first public market was built. He also introduced the Granada orange. The Governor reported that "figs, pomegranates, beans, sweet potatoes, citrons and other fruits and vegetables" were growing here.

1655

A report by Gov. Resurrección of that year states that the houses were wooden and most were in a state of ruin because there were no Indians to gather the necessary materials to make repairs.

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1672

Construction began on the present Castillo de San Marcos.

1675-1690

Various reports from this period verify that the houses were wooden. The first reference to cypress shingles is found during this period.

1691-1700

A coquina seawall was constructed along the bay from the Castillo to the plaza. The land behind this was filled.

1696

Jonathan Dickinson, a shipwrecked Quaker arrived in St. Augustine in November. He described the town as being three-quarters of a mile long and not regularly built. He mentions that the houses were not thick (i.e. scattered over the town), that the majority were old and not half of them were occupied. The population consisted of 600 men in the service of the government and their families. There were large orchards of oranges, lemons, figs, peaches, etc.

1702

Col. James Moore burns the town.

The descriptions of the town after the attack indicate that the only surviving structures were the hermitage of Nuestra Señora de la Soledad and approximately twenty houses of no value. Included in the buildings that were destroyed were the principal church, the convent and church of San Francisco, the houses of the Governor, Royal Accountant and Treasurer, the convent of St. Francis and the Mission of Nombre de Dios.

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1702-1710

Straw huts were erected in the streets to provide temporary shelter for the populace. These were probably actually palm thatch over a pole framework.

1705

The Cubo Line, an earthen defense work with six redoubts, was completed. This line extended from Castillo de San Marcos westward to the San Sebastian River.

1707-1711

The Governor's house was completed. This was a two-story stone structure on the west end of the Plaza, and was probably the first sizable stone residence to be built in St. Augustine.

1712-1718

The Rotario Line, another earthen defense work, was completed. This enclosed the town on the west and south sides. Beginning at a point on the Cubo Line, approximately 300 yards west of the Castillo, it roughly paralleled the east bank of Maria Sanchez Creek to a point just south of the St. Francis Barrack, where it turned east to the bay.

1719

The siege of George O. Keith's caused no apparent damage to the town. Contemporary accounts indicate that the town had been rebuilt by this date with most of the houses made of stone or tabby walls and simple or wattle roofs. A sketch map shows a number of houses with wattle roofs.

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1763-1765

The change from Spanish to English rule produced considerable information about the town in the form of maps and verbal descriptions.

There were 342 houses in 1764, 124 (36%) of which were stone, 140 (41%) were tabby, and 78 (23%) were wood. The description of John Bartram, the Quaker botanist, is probably the most informative.

"The town is pleasantly situated, but without regularity; the streets very narrow, about 15 feet. The principal street 32, many 12. The lanes crossing the streets near right angles, 6 or 8. The houses both stands and is built as irregular. For as the inhabitants consisted of officers of the garrison, governor, and some civil magistrates and clergy and some merchants, these built themselves good houses after the Spanish fashion, all or most with pleasant, covered balconies, supported with double beams fastened in the wall at convenient distance. The upper beam projects over the under one a foot or more, which is a good support. On the back side of the house or yard, where the chief entrance is (for low but the grand houses, except taverns, had street doors, and these led mostly through a common passage to the court and kitchens; every court yard had its arrow well, there is generally a terraced walk, with seats of the stone 10 inches high next the house wall, to sit down upon when weary of walking. The walks about 9 foot wide, which started as an one end of the chambers; the steps easy, and terraced. A row of pillars or arcades generally supported a row of columns, from the common roof to the body of the house, it was a shingled roof. These best houses is generally built of brown shell stone, as is most of those that is but pecked and terraced on the top, with stone balustrades, which have pipes, mostly of

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burnt clay, let through the wall and projecting a foot or more to carry off the water.

As they had no chimneys, so they had no glass windows, but the best houses had large windows next the street, all panistered and projecting a foot or more from the house wall. Some had 3 and some 5 rows, one above another, each about two foot long and one inch and half or 2 square, set in the cross pieces of the frame at 2, 3 or 4 inches distance, which was fastened by cross end pieces into the frame of the window and supported by a step of stone at the bottom. All these windows had strong shutters within side, many of which had a lattice one in each, and many windows had a lattice with holes one inch square, reaching half way or more up the window. But now the English officers is making great alteration. The sun and light now begins to shine through glass and many chimneys is peeping above the roofs of the houses.

But most of the common Spanish houses was built of oyster shells and mortar, as well as German and yard walls. They raised them by setting two boards on edge as wide as they make the wall, then poured in lime-shell mortar mixen with sand, in which they putted oyster shells as close as possible. And when that part was set, they raised the plates, and so on till they had raised the wall as high as wanted. This was strong enough to support a correct chimney door and panister attached to it. When was very high. The as most of these was made of the common coconuts and poor people at different times, as they could get money to entertain them, the new and old was is in a bad crack so that the oysters was easily get men to pieces. Their wood to burn, which is scarce here. These poor abandoned houses had also their three panistered and with a window, and some had a four panister and so on till out the window, when they ceased their building, a crowd of which served

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them and that very mean...

"Many bay windows of the back windows next the yard or garden can't project out from the wall as the front windows, which often do a foot beyond the wall, so that it's very convenient sitting within the window, observing unseen what passeth in the street. But they observed no general model, but everyone built according to his ability or fancy."

1714-1783

The British evidently tore down a large number of the rabby houses and replaced them with wooden buildings. The Loyalist refugees plus the survivors of Turnbull's New Smyrna colony swelled the population of East Florida from an estimated 4,000 in the 1770's to over 17,000 in 1783. While not all of these people resided in St. Augustine it does give an idea of the increased demand for housing in the area. This was evidently met by construction of a large number of wooden shacks. No surviving building can be positively identified with the British Period, although claims made later by Loyalists give considerable information on both new construction and remodeling of old.

1784-1813

With the departure of the British the population dropped from over 17,000 to 4,000. This created an excess of houses, with the result that many houses stood vacant and consequently deteriorated quite rapidly. By 1788 there were 114 (44%) stone houses, 19 (7%) rabby houses, and 136 (59%) wood houses in St. Augustine, a total of 269, of which 100 of the wooden ones were mere shacks. Of the 200 houses extant in 1788 or 1789, 102 were considered in good condition.

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	<u>1784</u>	<u>1791</u>
Stone	12 (36%)	114 (43%)
Tubby	140 (41%)	19 (7%)
Wood	78 (23%)	133 (50%) (100 were shacks)
Total	<u>342</u>	<u>266</u>

A marked improvement in housing can be associated with the period following the government property sales in 1791. These sales cleared title to a considerable number of properties that had been in dispute, allowing the new owners to make improvements without fear of loss.

Government building during the period consisted of the erection of decorative pylons at the north entrance to the city, a new powder house south of town, a new parish church which later became the Cathedral, and the renovation of two old houses on Charlotte Street into a customs and counting house.

A relatively stable population created little demand for new housing. The substantial stone houses which had survived from the First Spanish Period provided the pattern for the few that were built. It should be noted that although Spain governed, the majority of the population were American, British, and later American. From the beginning of the Second Spanish Period, when French and British interests dominated the trade and most goods imported were from these countries, it is quite probable that these diverse population elements had some effect on the architecture although it was probably more in detail than in general plan.

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Summary

During its earliest years, St. Augustine was a collection of palm thatch huts. These give way to board sided houses with thatched roofs in the 17th century. The town was located to the south of the present plaza but probably crept northward toward the fort as the population increased.

After Moore burned the town in 1702, the populace erected temporary straw or thatch shelters until they could build in more permanent materials such as coquina and tabby.

The renaissance in building which occurred after 1702 produced a large number of substantial stone houses which survived several changes in Government during the succeeding 125 years. The poorer tabby and wood ones disappear during the British Period to be replaced by a succession of wooden shacks. It is also during this period that the town takes on the appearance of a walled city, with the erection of the Cabo and Rosario Lines.

The town loses some of this character with the abandonment of the Rosario Line, during the British Period, however the Cabo Line was maintained until the end of the Second Spanish Period.

The British modified the better stone houses, tore down most of the tabby ones, and during the latter part of the period, erected a quantity of wooden shacks to house the refugees.

During the first part of the Second Spanish Period the town fell into a period of neglect, showing a renaissance from 1763 to 1800. By 1813 it was a declining town and because of the unstable political situation. This trend was again reversed during the 1830's as St. Augustine gained a reputation as a health resort among the people in the north.

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SURVIVING HISTORIC HOUSES

Site Name	Block-Int	Street Address
Arrivas House	B 10 L 21	44 St. George
Avejo House	B 7 L 5	37 St. George
Avejo-Watkins	B 10 L 21	52 St. George
Spanish Inn	B 17 L 6	43 St. George
Paredes (Dodge)	B 12 L 14	54 St. George
Triley House	B 17 L 23	42 Spanish
Fornells	B 10 L 9	62 Spanish
Dart	B 9 L 2	105 St. George
Montgomery (San Carlos)	B 5 L 37	57 Treasury
Peck House	B 10 L 1	143 St. George
Snow (Perez)	B 5 L 1	101 Charlotte
Cathedral	B 10 L 3	Cathedral Street
Government House	Plaza	102 St. George
Birdsey	B 10 L 13	21 St. George
McMillan House	B 10 L 3	74 St. George
El Mary	B 10 L 1	12 Aviles
Pallo	B 10 L 1	20 Aviles
Hahn (Solano)	B 10 L 2	230 Charlotte
O'Reilly	B 10 L 1	32 Aviles
Tolson	B 10 L 1	34 Aviles
Canova (de Medeiros)	B 10 L 10	40 Bridge
Marat	B 10 L 10	230 St. George
Sanchez	B 10 L 1	43 Marine
Marin	B 10 L 1	33 Marine
Jones	B 10 L 10	50 Marine
Dammert	B 10 L 10	179 St. George
Marshall	B 10 L 3	3 St. Francis
War	B 10 L 10	10 St. Francis
Oldest House	B 10 L 10	14 St. Francis
St. Francis Barracks	B 10 L 3	1 Marine
Kings Bakery	B 10 L 1	97 Marine

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#8 Statement of Significance

St. Augustine is the oldest continuously occupied European settlement within the continental United States. It was founded by Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles September 8, 1565, as a direct result of the French intrusion on the St. Johns river. As a political pawn in the grand scheme of international rivalry, it serves as a reflection of the major upheavals both in Europe and the New World during the next several hundred years.

From the beginning it was the center for a missionary effort that eventually extended from Apalache in the west to St. Augustine in the east and Guale in the north, comprising, by 1675, 44 missions with a total Indian population estimated at 25,000. As an outpost of the Spanish crown, its function was to protect the Bahama channel, rescue shipwrecked survivors, convert the aboriginal population to the Catholic faith, and to prevent British and French intrusion into the area claimed by Spain. These functions proved to be only partially successful. Beginning in 1586 when Sir Francis Drake sacked the town, and continuing until 1763 when the territory was ceded to England, there was an intermittent series of border clashes, raids, and full scale wars that eventually resulted in Spain losing control over the entire area with the exception of those immediately surrounding the presidio's of St. Augustine, Pensacola and Apalache. The aboriginal population was decimated by both Creek and British raids and by 1710 was virtually extinct.

The period from 1672 to 1702 is considered the "golden age." It was during this period that the subject population reached its zenith, the missions were the most numerous, the Castillo de San Marcos was constructed, and an attempt at commercial agriculture and cattle raising was instigated.

The raids of Col. James Moore in 1702 and 1704 mark the end of this era.

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The Castillo successfully withstood the siege of 1702, but the town was totally demolished. The second onslaught, in 1704, completely wiped out the mission chains. The years following saw the city rebuilt from the ashes, and by the time General Oglethorpe attacked in 1740, the town was at its height in terms of number and quality of residences. From the time of Oglethorpe's unsuccessful siege--which caused little damage to the fort or town--until 1763, the Spanish busied themselves with reconstructing and strengthening their defenses.

The British occupation of East Florida as a result of the Treaty of Paris in 1763 marks the end of Spanish influence in this area.

The entire Spanish population, with the exception of a few individuals left to dispose of property, was evacuated to Havana and other Spanish ports. This included remnants of loyal Indian tribes, free negroes, Canary Islanders, slaves, and of course the military and civilian personnel, a total of 3,096 individuals.

The British population was at first composed primarily of government employees, both military and civilian. A plantation economy was established, with large grants of land made to prominent individuals. Indigo was the staple crop, with rice and sugar also produced.

The Floridas remained loyal during the American Revolution, and became a haven for loyalist refugees as the war turned against the British. The arrival of so many, a considerable number of which were well-to-do, brought on a new prosperity. Housing was at a premium, thatched huts rose everywhere, a newspaper was founded, and smaller plantations and farms were established.

This new found prosperity was short-lived, and with the signing of the second Treaty of Paris another mass exodus took place. The vast majority of the loyalists left for the Bahamas and England, a few went to Nova Scotia or were absorbed by the wilderness to the west.

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#3 Statement of Significance (cont.)

Only the Minorcans, the survivors of the Turnbull colony at New Smyrna, and a handful of recent refugees chose to remain in St. Augustine.

When Spain regained the Floridas in 1783 she chose to retain the administration division initiated by the British. St. Augustine remained the capital of East Florida, while West Florida was governed from New Orleans until 1800 when Pensacola again became the seat of government.

The period from 1783 to 1821, when East Florida became a territory of the United States, is marked, like the latter part of the First Spanish Period, by a series of border clashes and tangled intrigue. A liberal land grant policy and promise of religious tolerance encouraged many to emigrate. While some were Spanish Floridians and others British plantation owners, the vast majority of those coming into the area were from across the northern border. This group was eventually the source of most of the trouble that plagued the Spanish regime during the latter part of the period. They even went so far as to declare their independence in 1812 although, because of diplomatic pressure on the United States, the attempt failed.

St. Augustine during this period never really reflected the Spanish culture as it had during the first period. The major portion of the population was made up of Minorcans, English and Americans. Trade was dominated by the English firm of Panton, Leslie & Company. The garrison and a few of the government officials comprised the Spanish presence. By the time Spain ceded Florida to the United States in 1821, St. Augustine was Spanish in name only, the vast majority of the population being Americans.

St. Augustine had a brief renaissance as a health spa during the 1820's and 1830's but this was considerably dampened by the outbreak of the second Seminole War and following that, the Civil War. It wasn't until Henry Flagler settled on St. Augustine as the site for a mammoth hotel that St. Augustine really became prosperous again.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County St. Johns

Entry No. 20-2 Date 2-5-70

1. NAME					
COMMON: MISSION NOMBRE DE DIOS, America's Oldest Mission					
AND/OR HISTORIC: Shrine of Our Lady of La Leche					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: Saint Augustine					
STATE Florida		CODE	COUNTY: St. Johns		CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
Comments					
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME: Catholic Church, Dioces St. Augustine					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine			STATE: Florida	CODE	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Courthouse					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine			STATE: Florida	CODE	
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY: Florida Historic Sites Survey 1940					
DATE OF SURVEY: 1940 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: WPA - Florida State Planning Board					
STREET AND NUMBER: Now - Bureau of Historic Preservation - The Capitol					
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee			STATE: Florida	CODE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County St. Johns
Entry No. 20-2 Date 2-5-70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Original appearance

The earliest church at the site of this mission was probably of palm thatch construction. A later structure probably of stone was destroyed in the Moore Raid of 1702.

Father Juan Joseph Solana, 1694 - ?, a native of St. Augustine, wrote a report about St. Augustine in April 1759 that provides the best picture of Spanish St. Augustine of the 18th Century. Father Solana described the church, Nuestra Senora de la Leche, located in a village just outside the city limits of St. Augustine. According to Solana, the Leche Chapel was then "newly erected" and was eighteen by nine by four and a half vanas with a wall which was the campanario with the bells (campanas). The chapel was of stone with a roof of shingles. It had a dining room next to a room for quarters which was connected to the sacristy, which in turn led to another sacristy. This one was reserved for visitors who made a pilgrimage "to this miraculous image".

The mission was again torn down during the British Period and the stone used elsewhere in St. Augustine. The present chapel, a replica of the 1759 chapel rests on a prehistoric midden mound midst the graves of some of the St. Augustinia of the second Spanish period and later.

Present Appearance

In addition to the replica chapel, the site is commemorated with a Great Stainless Steel Cross at the point of the probable first landing at St. Augustine, a statue of the founding Pastor, Father Lopez and a modern Peace Chapel.

Concrete walkways lead from the parking areas and Peace Chapel across an arching concrete bridge over a lagoon to the point on which is located the commemorative statue of Father Lopez, the Great Cross and the Little Mission replica nestled among large oaks and cedars on a knole midst the graves of some as late as the War Between the States period.

Continued . . .

Statue Father Lopez - Father Lopez was Foundry pastor of the Parish and town of St. Augustine. A native of Jerez de la Frantera in Spain, he sailed with the fleet of Pedro Menendez De Aviles and landed in this site with Menendez on September 8, 1565. This statue, executed by the famed Yugoslav artist, Ivan Mestrovic, depicts the priest on a gesture of Thanksgiving after offering the first mass on these grounds the day of the landing.

The Great Cross - This great cross marks the approximate site where in 1565 the cross of Christianity was first permanently planted in what is now the United States. It is a beacon of the faith to remind all those who pass or enter St. Augustine, by land or by sea of the religious beginnings of our nation.

The cross was erected by the St. Augustine Foundation as a climax of the Mission of Nombre de Dios 400 Anniversary 1565-1966 Observances. Father Lopez, first pastor, described the landing and settlement here on September 8, 1565, "as I had gone ashore the evening before, I took a cross and went to meet Captain General Mendez, singing the hymn Te Deum Tandamus. The General followed by all who accompanied him, marched up to the cross, knelt and kissed it. A large number of Indians watched these proceedings and imitated all they saw done.

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first Holy Mass was celebrated on September 8, 1565, two days after the founding of St. Augustine, at a spot named Nombre de Dios (Name of God). A chapel was later built on this site and called Nuestra Senora de la Leche, after the miracle of the statue of that name in France. The chapel was dismantled during the invasion and attack of Governor James Moore of colonial South Carolina on October 22, 1702. Father Roderiquez of the mission at Tapoqui was massacred on this site by an Indian convert and his followers.

The original chapel was destroyed in 1728. Rebuilt in 1873 by Bishop Virot and was destroyed by a storm a year later. In 1918 Bishop Curley erected the present chapel, a small coquina building in the Spanish mission type, designed after the original building. It is situated on a dense hammock in Matanzas Bay and is surrounded by a cemetery dating from 1877. It was reconditioned and refurnished in 1925 by Mrs. Martin D. Harding, in memory of General Martin D. Harding. Markings seem adequate and is in good care.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0			0			0		
NE	0			0			0		
SE	0			0			0		
SW	0			0			0		

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NDMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		St. Johns	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

J. P. Schuck, Chief

ORGANIZATION

Bureau of Historic Preservation

DATE

2-5-70

STREET AND NUMBER:

Division of Archives and History, Department of State

CITY OR TOWN:

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida

CODE

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Bureau of Historic Preservation

DATE OF PHOTO: 1-27-70

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Bureau of Historic Preservation

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

1-Marker Text

2-Entrance sign

3-Peace Chapel

4-Bridge to Mission Site

5-Statue for Lopez

6-The Great Cross

7-The Mission chapel

8-The Mission Chapel

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

Geological Survey

St. Augustine Quadrangle

SCALE:

7.5 Sec 1-24,000

DATE:

1956

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE

Florida

COUNTY

St. Johns

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Augustine

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

St. Augustine

STATE:

Florida

CODE

COUNTY:

St. Johns

CODE

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

U. S. Geological Survey

SCALE:

1:24,000

DATE:

1956

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
2	St. Johns	St. Augustine

OLD SPANISH QUARRIES

About 200 yards east of this point, and extending a mile south, are the remains of the old King's Quarries. Here coquina, a native shellrock, was cut into blocks and ferried across the bay for the building of Castillo de San Marcos (1672-1696). Many other early structures in St. Augustine were built of coquina from these pits.

In Cooperation With
St. Johns Historical Commission

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-85	St. Johns County	St. Augustine

MASSACRE OF THE FRENCH
MATANZAS INLET

In 1565 some 300 French castaways, under Jean Ribault, were massacred here by Spaniards, crushing their attempt to occupy Florida. The French ships, sailing from Fort Caroline to attack St. Augustine, were driven ashore by a storm. At this inlet most of the survivors were put to the knife by Don Pedro Menendez. Hence it was named Matanzas, meaning slaughters.

IN COOPERATION WITH
ST. JOHNS COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-86	St. Johns County	Near Green Cove Springs

PICOLATA
"PASS OF THE SALAMATOTO RIVER"

Here, where the St. Johns River narrows, was a natural crossing used by Indians, and later by the Spaniards, in pushing west. A Spanish fort, built in 1700, protected the crossing and trail that led to Apalache, near Tallahassee. From 1836 to 1870, a stage line, connecting with river steamers, ran from this point to St. Augustine.

IN COOPERATION WITH
ST. JOHNS COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-110	St. Johns	St. Augustine

SENTINELS OF THE COAST

Since early times, coastal towers were important in the defense of St. Augustine. From the wooden lookout here in 1586, Spanish sentries warned of approaching English raiders under Sir Francis Drake. Later the tower was built of stone. It served during the 1740 siege, was converted to a lighthouse in 1823 and used until it was lost to the sea. The present light replaced it in 1874.

IN COOPERATION WITH
ST. JOHNS COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-111	St. Johns	St. Augustine

MISSION NOMBRE DE DIOS

On this site, September 8, 1565, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés landed with a band of settlers to found St. Augustine, first permanent Christian settlement in the United States. Father Francisco Lopez de Mendoza Grajales, Spanish diocesan Priest, offered here the first Mass in the Nation's first parish. The Spanish pioneers named this landing site Nombre de Dios - Name of God - and founded here the first Mission in the United States.

IN COOPERATION WITH
ST. JOHNS COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-117	St. Johns	Saint Augustine

PUBLIC BURYING GROUND

During the yellow fever epidemic of 1821, this half-acre plot was set aside as a public cemetery. Many Protestant pioneers to the new Florida Territory are buried here. Often such burials, made at public expense, went unmarked.

The Presbyterian Church has owned and maintained the cemetery since 1832. Interments were discontinued in 1884.

In Cooperation With
Saint Johns County Historical Commission

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
44	Saint Johns	St. Augustine

CAPTURE OF OSCEOLA

About 400 yards west of this point in 1837, during the Seminole Indian War, General Joseph Hernandez, acting under orders, seized the famous Seminole leader and seventy of his braves, while assembled under a white flag. They were taken to St. Augustine and imprisoned in its fort. Osceola died a captive at Fort Moultrie, S. C., January 20, 1838.

In cooperation with

ST. JOHNS COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

SPANISH COQUINA QUARRIES

(ANASTASIA STATE PARK)

Fla. ALA, St. Augustine Beach

St. Johns County

Although Anastasia State Park is best known now for its broad beach on the Atlantic Ocean and modern camping facilities in dense, virgin woodlands, it is closely involved in the history of St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States.

The park is located just across the Matanzas River from this quaint city on a narrow strip of land known as Anastasia Island. The name "Anastasia" is Spanish and may be literally translated "of the resurrection."

Within the park's 1,035-acre boundaries are the original coquina, or shellrock, veins from which the Spaniards quarried rock in the 17th century for the construction of Castillo de San Marcos - a fortification vital to the protection of the very heart of Spanish holdings.

The quarrying was a slow and tedious task, for the coquina had to be cut into blocks of the desired size, hauled by oxen across the jungle and marshland to Matanzas River where the blocks were loaded onto large lighters and sculled across to the mainland. Because of its attractive color and texture, as well as its comparative durability, coquina also was used in other St. Augustine colonial architecture.

ST. LUCIE COUNTY

The forty-sixth county, established July 1, 1905. Named for St. Lucie of Syracuse. The name was first given to a fort built by the Spanish near Cape Canaveral in 1565. COUNTY SEAT: FORT PIERCE.

ST. LUCIE COUNTY

1. Ankora Cemetery
Burial place of early settlers
of early settlers of Indian
River Section near Ankona
7 miles south of Ft. Pierce
2. Ft. Capron
Site of Seminole War fort--
On old highway at St. Lucie
3 miles north of Ft. Pierce
3. Site of old Fort Pierce
Seminole War Fort--on
Indian River south of present
town of Fort Pierce
4. Marker erected by citizens of
St. Lucie County seven miles
south of Fort Pierce and near
present site of the town of Ankona
to commemorate the First White
Settlement on the Indian River
Commemoration of Spanish garrison
and mission.
5. Eastern end of Capron Trail,
territorial road from Fort
Capron on East Coast of Fort
Brooke, Tampa Bay - near
Fort Pierce.
6. St. Lucie County--Founding--
Courthouse Square, Ft. Pierce
HM #60
7. Governor's House
Daniel Thomas McCarty, Jr.
Ft. Pierce
HM #130

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
60	St. Lucie	Court House Ft. Pierce

ST. LUCIE COUNTY

St. Lucie County was formed in 1844 and recreated in 1905. Named for St. Lucie of Syracuse, the region's original inhabitants were the Tegesta Indians. Ft. Pierce, the county seat, was named for Major B. K. Pierce, brother of Pres. Franklin Pierce. The fort was the headquarters of the Army of the South under Gen. Jesup during the Seminole Indian wars. A settlement about the fort began soon after its establishment about 1838.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-130	St. Lucie	Ft. Pierce

GOVERNOR'S HOUSE
DANIEL THOMAS McCARTY, JUNIOR

Was born in Ft. Pierce, St. Lucie County, January 18, 1912, was educated here and at the Univ. of Florida. He served in the 1937, 1939 Legislatures and was Speaker of the 1941 House of Representatives. In WWII, he was a Colonel in the U.S. Seventh Army. He was elected Governor in 1952 and died September 28, 1953. He attended St. Andrew's Episcopal Church across Indian River Drive and was buried from there in Palms Cemetery, Ankona.

SANTA ROSA COUNTY

The twenty-first county established February 18, 1842. Named for Santa Rosa Island, which in turn was named for St. Rosa de Viterbo, a Catholic saint.
COUNTY SEAT: MILTON.

SANTA ROSA COUNTY

1. Floridatown
General Andrew Jackson camped here while waiting to enter Pensacola in 1821.
2. Mulat
Named after a mulatto, Jacob Kelker, who received the land, Kelker Grant, from the Spanish King.
3. Three North Crossing
of the Indian Trail used by General Andrew Jackson. So called because of the notches made by his scouts.
4. Arcadia
Site of a saw mill put into operation by Joseph Forsyth, a Frenchman exiled from Arcadia. Site was on the Juan de la Rua Grant.
5. Crossing of Arcadian Railway
One of the first railways in Florida; it carried lumber and timber from the Forsyth and Simpson sawmill
6. Bagdad Mill
At Bagdad--operated for 111 years until it closed in 1939.
7. Thompson House
An antebellum home in Bagdad
8. Bagdad Post Office
In Operation for nearly 100 years
9. Bay Point House
The antebellum home of the owners of the Bay Point Mill--was shelled by raiding Federal troopers.
9. Site of the John Hunt Sawmill and Brickyard--Owned by John Hunt, a scout with General Jackson's Army in 1818.
10. Senator Jackson Morton's Brickyard
Operated in antebellum days and furnished brick for fortifications around Pensacola.
11. Old Custom House
Oldest business building in Milton--used as a custom office with Milton as a "port of entry."
12. Methodist Church, Milton
First protestant congregation organized after Florida became part of the United States. Milton Vigilantes organized here.
13. Site of first Court-house in Milton (Berryhill)
14. Pensacola--Saint Augustine Road
Old Spanish Trail
Built by the United States Military force from Pensacola to Apalachicola River.
15. Black Water River State Forest
(Resettlement Administration project of 1930's. Has old pioneer home sites and village sites).
16. Site of Santa Maria French Settlement North of Munson
17. Former Naval Live Oak Reservation--Santa Rosa Island

SARASOTA COUNTY

The sixtieth county, established May 14, 1921. The origin of the name is shrouded in dispute and legend. The Spaniards are said by one version to have so named it to designate it "a place for dancing," referring to the celebrations held by the Indians on or near the shore of the bay here, but there are no words in modern Spanish to give this meaning to the name. A legend, more colorful but more obviously fabricated, ascribes the name to a beautiful daughter of the great Spanish explorer, Sara Soto. Eighteenth-century maps show the name variously as Sarasote, Sarazota and Sara Zota. COUNTY SEAT: SARASOTA.

SARASOTA COUNTY

1. Tom and homesite of Mary Wyatt Whitaker, mother of the first white child born in what is now Sarasota County (marker at Broadway and 18th Street, Sarasota).
2. Ringling Museum of Art
Sarasota
3. Ca'd'Zan
The John Ringling Home
Sarasota
4. Judah P. Benjamin Marker
In the Civic Center, just north of the Municipal Auditorium
Sarasota
5. Col. J. Hamilton Gillespie
Golf Marker
22 South Links Avenue
Gillespie was first to introduce golf in Florida
6. Scotch Colony Marker
Commemorating the landing of the Scotch Colony on the shores of Sarasota Bay in December, 1885
HM #102
7. Mary's Free Chapel
Osprey
8. Two Grave Cemetery
On North of Old Bidwell Home in
Sarasota
9. Sarasota Jungle Gardens
Sarasota
10. Indian Site and First Settlement
in Area
Embarkation Point of Judah P. Benjamin
Sarasota

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-102	Sarasota	Sarasota

LANDING OF THE SCOTS

On December 23, 1885 a number of Scottish families came ashore on or near this spot to settle land they had purchased for their homes in a new country. They met wilderness and hardship instead of the established town promised them; causing many to return in disappointment to Scotland. The remaining colonists along with the American settlers who welcomed them upon their arrival, platted the Town of Sarasota on July 27, 1886.

IN COOPERATION WITH
SARASOTA COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND
SARASOTA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

<u>Marker Number</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
F-103	Sarasota	Sarasota

YELLOW BLUFFS

This area, so named for its outcroppings of yellow limestone, was the home of Sarasota's first inhabitants -- the pre-historic and Calusa Indians. Yellow Bluffs later became the homesite of William H. Whitaker, Sarasota's first known white settler. It was also the embarkation point of Judah P. Benjamin, member of the Confederate Cabinet, who fled America at the end of the War Between The States in 1865.

IN COOPERATION WITH
SARASOTA COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND
SARASOTA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SEMINOLE COUNTY

The fiftieth county, established April 25,
1913. Named for Indian tribe. COUNTY SEAT:
SANFORD.

SEMINOLE COUNTY

1. Fort Mellon Park, Sanford
Commemorating settlement of
Fort Mellon--established 1837
HSS - 1959
2. Fort Read--Seminole War Fort
on Mellonville Avenue, Sanford
HSS - 1959
3. General Taylor's Military Road
Seminole County
4. Spear Orange Grove
Planted 1845--in Sanford
HSS - 1959
5. General Henry Sanford Memorial
Library
Sanford
6. Sanford House
Sanford
7. Altamonte Springs Chapel
Altamonte Springs
8. Indian Burial Ground
5 miles east of Sanford
9. Henry Shelton Sanford
Grove and Experimental Gardens
HM #5
10. Holy Cross Episcopal Church
Robinson Spring (between Sanford
and Longwood)
11. Lake Monroe
Sanford
12. Worlds largest Cypress Tree
Near Longwood
13. Fort Eleven Site
Near Geneva
14. Longwood District
Longwood

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
5	Seminole	Sanford Library

HENRY SHELTON SANFORD GROVE AND EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS

In this vicinity Henry Shelton Sanford, pioneer citrus grower, established the St. Gertrude grove in 1871. There, and at his Belair grove and experimental gardens, he advanced the industry through development of some 140 types of citrus. The Sanford gardens experimented with other tropical fruits, planting 30,000 exotic trees from South America and Africa. Much of the labor in the groves was performed by Swedish immigrants who settled at nearby New Upsala.

SUMTER COUNTY

The twenty-ninth county, established January 8, 1853. Named for General Thomas Sumter (1736-1832), a native of South Carolina who was prominent in the southern campaigns of the Revolutionary War. Many South Carolinians were early settlers in this area. COUNTY SEAT: BUSHNELL.

SUMTER COUNTY

1. Dade's Breakfast Pond
The Camp site of Major Dade's
troops upon the night prior
to the massacre
HSS - 1959
2. Fort Armstrong
A Federal Fort established
approximately the early 1830's
3. Dade Battle Field
Dade (Major Francis L.) Memorial
Park--2 miles south of Bushnell
Site of the first major battle
of the second Seminole Indian War.
Has been marked by the people of
Sumter County and the Board of
Parks and Memorials
4. Parson Brown Orange Site(original)
near Webster
5. Original Sumter County Courthouse
Sumterville
6. Battle Slough near Bushnell
This is the site of a battle
between the United States troops
and Seminole Indians which occurred
shortly after Dade Massacre.
7. Camp Site of the Macasukees
Located somewhere near Okahumpka
on the Lake-Sumter County boundary
8. Site of one of the last battles
of the Seminole Indians near
Center Hill
9. Fort King Road
From Tampa Bay to Fort King
near the present Ocala
10. Fort Wildwood Site
Near Wildwood

DADE BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC MEMORIAL

U.S. 301, Bushnell
Sumpter County

The idyllic scene at Dade Battlefield Historic Memorial belies its bloody history. Here, under the spreading trees, on Dec. 28, 1835, Indians ambushed and massacred over a hundred Federal troops, and this touched off the fiercest and costliest Indian war ever waged by the United States - the Second Seminole War or Florida War.

The seven-year war was caused by the unwillingness of the Seminole to be driven by the white man from his home in Florida to reservations in the West. Although the transfer of the Indians had been set by a treaty for Jan. 1, 1836, the military authorities were aware of the Indian's hostile attitude and decided at the last minute to reinforce the small garrison at Fort King (near presentday Ocala) where the Indian agency was located.

A detachment of 108 men, headed by Major Francis L. Dade, set out from Fort Brooke (now Tampa) Dec. 23 on the 100 mile journey, struggling over the primitive trail between the two forts. It is generally believed their guide betrayed the party to the disgruntled chiefs - Micanopy, Jumper and Alligator, for on the morning of Dec. 28, Dade and his men had just entered a clearing when a volley burst forth that killed Major Dade and cut down half of his command. Despite frantic efforts to defend themselves with their single cannon behind a hastily erected log breastwork, all was quiet by early afternoon.

Two of Dade's men had escaped during the fighting, but only one soldier lived through the entire massacre to tell the gory tale in its entirety.

SUWANNEE COUNTY

The thirty-fifth county, established December 21, 1858. This word is a puzzle so far as its origin is concerned. At any rate, we know the county got its name from the famous river that flows through it. One source says that the name comes from an Indian word, "sawani," meaning "echo river," and another authority agrees with this. A third says the word originated with the Creeks, but that it cannot be translated with any certainty. Daniel G. Brinton, in his "Notes on the Florida Peninsula" (1859) suggests that it may have been a corruption of the Spanish "San Juan." COUNTY SEAT: LIVE OAK.

SUWANNEE COUNTY

1. Suwannee River State Park
Confederate gun emplacements are
located at Old Columbus
2. Falmouth Springs
near Live Oak
3. Charles Springs
Site of crossing over Suwannee
River of Bellamy Road from
Tallahassee to St. Augustine
4. Livingston Ferry Site
Place of the crossing of the old
Tallahassee-Jacksonville Road
South of present crossing of the
Suwannee River of Highway 90
5. Suwannee Mineral Spring
4 miles north of Livingston Ferry
6. Santa Catalina de Ajohica Mission
Site
Itchetucknee Springs, and
Indian mounds on West Bank
of Itchatucknee River
7. Santa Cruz de Tarihica Mission Site
About 2 miles north of Branford
8. San Juan de Guacara Mission Site
Charles Spring
9. Site of Massacre of Clemons Family in
winter of 1936-37
10. Site of Massacre of Tillis Family in
winter of 1840-41
11. Pine Grove Methodist Church
First church built in 1827;
cemetery contains graves of
Revolutionary War soldiers
Joshua Sharp and George Powledge
12. Suwannee County Foundation
Suwannee County Courthouse
HM #64

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
64	Suwannee	Court House Live Oak

SUWANNEE COUNTY

This region was originally the land of the Timucuan Indians. Suwannee County was created in 1858. The county seat was moved from its original site at Houston to Live Oak in 1868 because of the latter's superior geographical position and railroad facilities. Settled by people from the upper South, the county soon became an important agricultural region. It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Suwannee River.

ICHATUCKNEE RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONE

5 miles north of Fort White
on US 27
Suwannee and Columbia Counties

In 1970, the state of Florida purchased 2,241 acres that include the head and a five mile stretch of the Ichetucknee River as a state park. Seven major springs pour out an average of 216,000 gallons of crystal clear water per day, making Ichetucknee the third largest spring area in the state.

From prehistoric times, the springs were watering places and a transportation center. The entire area is of great archaeological and historical significance. The property includes a number of Indian mounds, some of which are as yet unexplored; the site of the 17th century Spanish Mission Santa Cathalina de Ahoica, the remains of an old grist mill and dam built by early pioneer settlers and the remains of one of the earliest phosphate mining operations in the state.

TAYLOR COUNTY

The thirty-fourth county, established December 23, 1856. Named for Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States and commander of the United States Army forces in Florida during the Second Seminole War. COUNTY SEAT: PERRY.

TAYLOR COUNTY

1. Commemoration of Federal gunboat
destroyed in Deadman's Bay by
Confederates
2. Commemoration of salt-making on
shores of Taylor County during
Confederacy--Taylor County Salt Works
HM #16
3. Mission of San Miguel de Asyle Site
About 5 miles south of Lamont
4. Indian Sites
Steinhatchee vicinity
5. San Pedro Bay Indian Sites
North Taylor County
6. Fenholoway River and Springs
Indian Sites
East of Perry
7. Old Spanish Trail
North Taylor County

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
16	Taylor	U.S. 19, South Perry

TAYLOR COUNTY SALT WORKS

Taylor County's 50-mile coastline and shallow coastal waters made it ideal for manufacturing salt for the Confederacy. By 1862 works were in operation at Jonesville (now Adam's Beach) and near the mouth of Blue Creek. Trading on a barter basis, the region furnished salt for adjacent counties and South Georgia. Union forces never destroyed the salt industry and it continued operations until 1868.

UNION COUNTY

The sixty-first county, established May 20,
1921. Named for the Union of the United States.
COUNTY SEAT: LAKE BUTLER.

UNION COUNTY

1. Fort Call
In southwestern part of the county--
an old Indian fort and in later years
a place for Methodist Camp Meetings
2. General Butler was defeated on the
shores of Lake Butler (the town has
it that this was the only engagement
ever lost by the Marines
3. Providence
An old village. Some say third oldest
town in Florida, ranking only behind
St. Augustine and Middleburg. Some
say the nails were purchased at
Providence to build first building
in town of Alligator--later changed
to Lake City
4. Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church
and Cemetery
Continuous services there since 1844
HM #118

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-118	Union	Near Lake Butler

MOUNT ZION PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH AND SWIFT CREEK CEMETERY

Continuous religious services have been held on this site since 1844. The first church, of hand hewn logs was erected, and the following were elected elders at the time of constitution, February 20, 1847: Cornealus Buey and Sham Peacock. The first pastor was Elder Elias Knight. Other charter members were Jonas, Sarah, Penny, and Emily Driggers, John Wester and James Johnson. One of the oldest marked graves is John Roberts, 1778-1854. This church is now and has been since constitution a member of the Suwannee Association of the Primitive Baptist Faith and Order.

In Cooperation With
Board of County Commissioners, Union County

VOLUSIA COUNTY

The thirtieth county, established December 29,
1854. Named for an early English settler named
Volus. COUNTY SEAT: DELAND.

VOLUSIA COUNTY

1. John Addison Blockhouse
Fort Duncan McRae
HSS - 1959
2. Ruins of Mission of Alocuimi
3. Old Spanish Sugar Mill
De Leon Springs
HSS - 1959
4. Dummitt's Mill
5. Ruins of Dun Lawton
6. Fort Bulow - Ruins of
Bulowvilla
7. Old Indian Trail
8. Old King's Highway
9. Largest Live Oak
Daytona Beach
10. Massacre Bluff and Indian Mound
11. Foundation of Old Fort
12. Machinery of Old Sugar Mill
13. James Ormond's Tomb
Near Ormond
HSS - 1959
HM #70
14. Wreck of Ribault's Fleet
15. Ruins of Mission of San
Antonio Anacape
16. Site of Old Stone Wharf
Built by Turnbull Colonists in
New Smyrna - 1768
17. Turnbull Castle
18. Remains of Turnbull Drainage Canal
19. Turtle Mound
New Smyrna
HSS - 1959
20. Volusia Landing
21. Proposed New Smyrna
Historical District
22. New Smyrna Sugar Mill
23. Old Spanish Fort
New Smyrna
24. The Ribault Plaque
On the Bandshell on Beach
25. Young Plantation
Granted to Henry Young
(present site of Ormond)
26. Antonico Mission Site
Near DeLand
27. Tissemi Mission Site
Near Ormond
28. Home of Marjorie Rawlings
At Seville
29. Mission of Atocuimi de
Jororo Site
2 1/2 miles west of New
Smyrna
30. Arredondo Plantation
Volusia
31. Nocoroco (Indian Village)
HM #82
32. DeBary Hall
Florida Federation of Art, I
HM #155
33. Ormond Garage
Birthplace of Speed
Ormond Beach
HM #135
34. Lehigh Marker for the
Ormond-Fairchild Oak
35. Site of Volusia's first
Court House
In Enterprise

VOLUSIA COUNTY (CONT.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 36. King's Road Marker
Where the old Road and U. S. 1
cross above the Tomoka | 55. DeLand's first public
building and first bank |
| 37. Tomoka State Park
On or near Indian Village of
Nocoroco and was part of
Oswald Plantation | 56. Palmetto House, Daytona's
first Hotel |
| 38. Green Mound Site | 57. Dreka's, DeLand |
| 39. Day Home
Daytona | 58. Hope Hill Plantation
Built 1822, Moses E. Levy of
Morocco - on St. Johns River
opposite Volusia |
| 40. DeBary Mansion
(DeBary, Enterprise) | 59. Mt. Oswald, Robert Oswald
Plantation, near Daytona |
| 41. Battle of Dunlawton Plantation
HM #34 | 60. DeLand terminus of 1st RR |
| 42. House of Refuge
(Now owned by F.P.S.) | 61. Highland Park |
| 43. Hotel Ormond (Flagler Hotel)
HM #41 | 62. Glenwood
Memorial of the two Norris
brothers |
| 44. John D. Rockefeller Home
"The Casements" | 63. Spring Garden
Memorial to Joseph Woodruff |
| 45. Ormond Bridge | 64. DeLeon Springs |
| 46. Ormond Plantation | 65. Bond's Mill
Glenwood |
| 47. Addison Plantation and grave
of James Addison | 66. Fort Volusia |
| 48. Anderson Plantation | 67. Fort Florida
Lake Hellen |
| 49. Dummett Plantation & Sugar Mill
New Smyrna | 68. Farquhar Bethune Plantation
South of present site
Daytona |
| 50. Samuel Williams Plantation &
Ruins of Sugar Mill | 69. Ruins of Old Moultrie
Plantation "Rosetta"
near Ormond Beach |
| 51. Kerr's Place-Heriot Plantation | 70. Sugar Mill Gardens
Daytona Beach |
| 52. Ocean House, New Smyrna | 71. Hillsborough Lighthouse |
| 53. Brock House, Enterprise | 72. George Murray Plantation
On Hillsborough River about
4 miles south of New Smyrna |
| 54. Rich Home Site
(First in DeLand) | |

VOLUSIA COUNTY (CONT.)

- 73. Ruin of old John Bunch Mill
- 74. Ruins and Plantings of Oleanders
of the Stahlin Property
- 75. Old Chimneys and part of a mill
Western part of Ormond Beach on
Tomoka Avenue.
- 76. St. Joseph Plantation
General Hernandez
- 77. Volusia Island



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Volusia

Entry No. 8-1 Date 3/24/70

1. NAME				
COMMON: <u>Ormond Garage</u>				
AND/OR HISTORIC: <u>Birthplace of Speed</u>				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>79 East Granada Avenue</u>				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Ormond Beach</u>				
STATE <u>Florida</u>		CODE	COUNTY: <u>Volusia</u>	CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Golf Course</u> <u>maintenance & golf carts</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments <u>storage of</u> <u>electric</u>
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: <u>Oceanside Country Club</u>				
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>79 East Granada Avenue</u>				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Ormond Beach</u>		STATE: <u>Florida</u>		CODE
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: <u>Volusia County Courthouse</u>				
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Deland</u>				
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Deland</u>		STATE: <u>Florida</u>		CODE
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY: <u>None</u>				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:		CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Volusia
Entry No. 8-1 Date 3/24/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The long, green stained wood, shingle covered building standing on the grounds of the Oceanside Country Club at 79 East Granada Avenue, in the heart of Ormond Beach, has undergone very little change in the sixty-five years since its construction to service the early day race cars. The gable roofed building is now used as a garage for the maintenance and storage of electric golf carts and other rolling stock of the Oceanside Country Club and as headquarters for an annual antique car meet.

The covered over grease pits and the many maintenance stalls line each side of the long central drive thru. The brick paved floor that has borne the tread of the internationally famous in the history of auto racing is well worn but clean and smooth. The hard packed sands of the ocean beach are no longer used as a natural speedway.

Since 1962, the World Championship International road race has been held at the nearby Daytona International Speedway, a 3 million dollar mecca designed and engineered for speed. A historic marker has been erected at the Garage and at the entrance to the beach two blocks away.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☒ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☐ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Ormond Garage termed "The Birthplace of Speed" is truly commemorative of the Golden Age of Automobile racing. Attracted to the smooth concrete-like, hard packed sand of the Atlantic Ocean beach at Ormond and Daytona, the first racing cars rolled onto the beach for a test of speed in April, 1902. The wide fabulous track provided by nature extended for about 25 miles southward from Ormond past Daytona, towards Mosquito Inlet. It was free from the blinding terror of early road races, dust.

The Ormond Garage was built by Henry Flagler's East Coast Hotel Company in 1903 for the 1904 races. This landmark in the history of the American Automobile industry was the setting for the preparation, testing, and servicing of some of the most famous racing cars of the world which made racing history and records on the nearby beach. It was a proving ground for pioneer automobile manufacturers such as Olds, Winton, Ford, and Chevrolet. Some of the famous drivers who made world speed records here were William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Arthur MacDonald, Fred Marriott, Ralph DePalma, Barney Oldfield and Tommy Milton.

Sir Malcolm Campbell of Great Britain for several years tried to achieve a speed goal of 300 miles an hour and on March 7, 1935, made a new worlds record of 276.816 miles per hour in the 2,500 horsepower Bluebird. The 1935 Bluebird was the last of the great racing cars to speed down the beach. For years afterwards, stock cars raced on the beach. In 1959, the Daytona International Speedway was constructed. It is designed and engineered for the speed testing of stock cars, fuels, tires, and other accessories. The annual Worlds Championship International Roadrace has been held here since 1962.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Strickland, Alice, The Valiant Pioneers, Center Printing Co., Miami, Florida, 1963.
 Bentley, John, Great American Automobiles, Prentice Hall, Inglewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1957.
 Strickland, Alice, Florida's Golden Age of Racing, Florida Historical Quarterly
 Tuthill, Wm. R., Speed on Sand, Published by Birthplace of Speed Association, pg. 253-268.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes Seconds
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0		29° 17' 26"	081°	02' 40"
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Volusia	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation

ORGANIZATION Division of Archives, History, and Records

Management, Department of State

DATE

3/24/70

STREET AND NUMBER:

The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN:

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida

CODE

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Bureau of Historic Preservation

DATE OF PHOTO: 3/20/70

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Bureau of Historic Preservation

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

South, east and west views, black and white and color slides.

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: Ormond Beach Quadrangle

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 min. series

SCALE: 1: 24,000

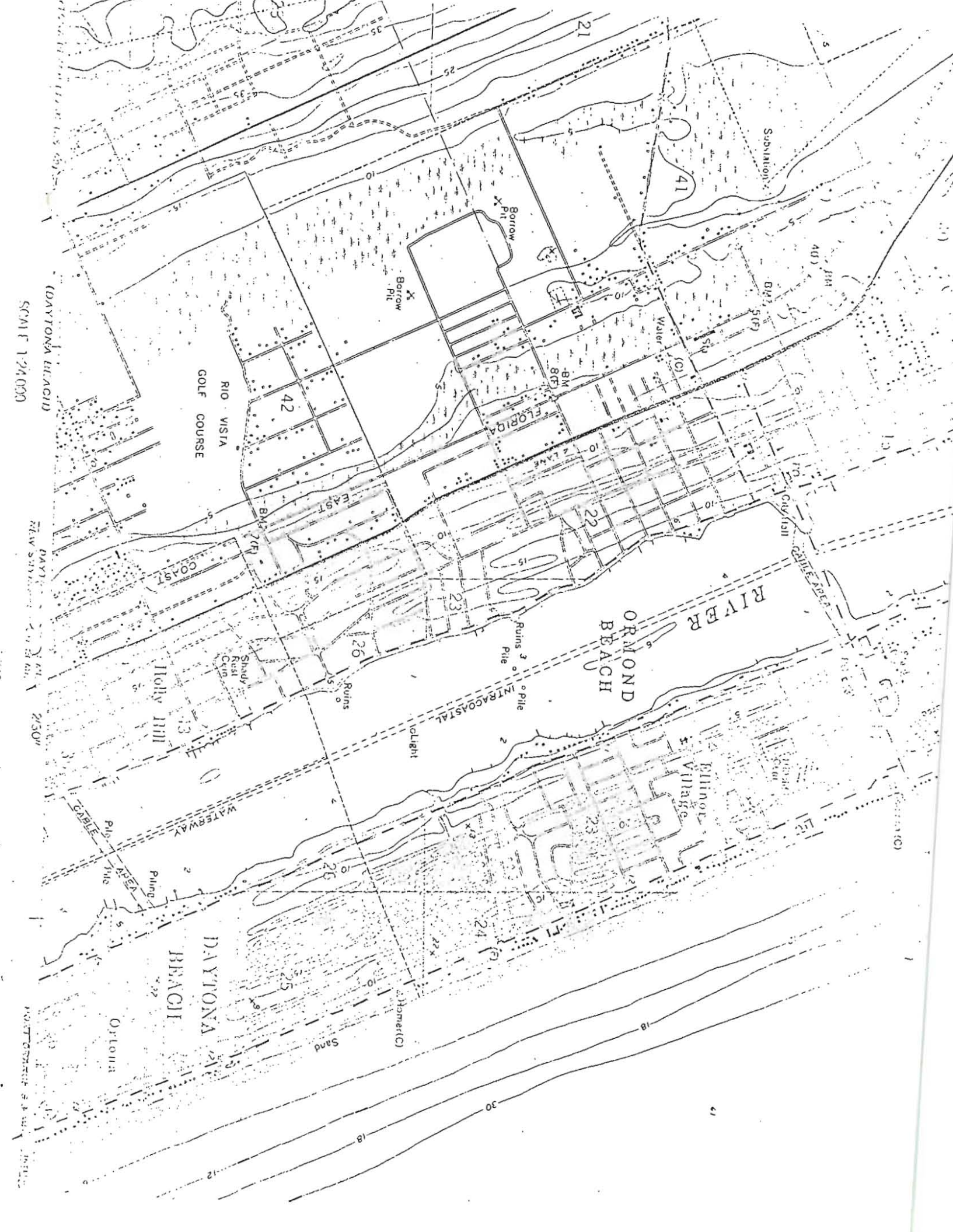
DATE: 1956

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-70	Volusia	North of Tomoka State Park

ORMOND TOMB

Near this site lies the tomb of James Ormond II. Ormond and his father, a Scot who immigrated to Florida via the Bahamas about 1804, made "Damietta," the family plantation, one of the most productive in the Halifax region. When Florida became a U.S. territory, Ormond became prominent in civil affairs, and during the Seminole War of 1836, commanded a platoon of the "Mosquito Roarers" at the Battle of Dunlawton. Ormond Beach was named for his family.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

<u>Marker Number</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>
F-82	Volusia	Tomoka State Park

NOCOROCO

On this site was the Timucua Indian Village of Nocoroco. It was mentioned in the report of Alvaro Mexia's expedition down the Florida east coast in 1605. It was the first Indian Village south of St. Augustine noted by Mexia. The site was used during the British Occupation of Florida (1763-83), and probably remained under cultivation until the Seminole wars (1835-42).

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
135	Volusia	

THE ORMOND GARAGE

Built by Flaglers East Coast Hotel Company in 1903 for the 1904 races. This landmark in the history of the American automobile industry was the setting for the preparation, testing and servicing of some of the most famous racing cars of the world which made racing history and records on the nearby beach. It was a proving ground for pioneer automobile manufacturers such as Olds, Winton, Ford and Chevrolet. Some of the famous drivers who made world speed records here were William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Arthur MacDonald, Fred Marriott, Ralph DePalma, Barney Oldfield and Tommy Milton.

The Birthplace of Speed Association, Inc.
in cooperation with
Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
155	Volusia	De Bary

DEBARY HALL

Built in 1871 by Baron Frederick de Bary. Born 1815 in Germany of Belgian descent, de Bary came to New York in 1840 as agent for Mumma's Champagne. His estate of many hundred acres here in Florida was a hunting and fishing preserve and his family's winter home, where many notables of the day were entertained. Presidents Grant and Cleveland and members of Europe's royalty were guests. He died in 1898 in his 84th year, and his son Adolphe inherited the property. De Bary's residence here was during the steamboat era of the St. Johns River, and his interests included ownership of a steamship line.

FLORIDA FEDERATION OF ART, INC.

Organized 1927 in Orlando for the purpose of promoting, developing, and advancing art in the State of Florida. DeBary Hall, with about five acres of land, was given to the Federation in 1959 by the Property Owners Association of Plantation Estates and became the Federation's State Headquarters and Art Galleries. In 1967 the property was acquired by the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials, which then leased it to the Federation for its continued use. The Federation Committee that negotiated this sale and lease was Mrs. G.J. Brooks, Chairman; Mrs. Willard Bielby, Secretary; Dr. and Mrs. A.E. Brandt; Mr. William Daniell; and Mrs. Mabel Bullis.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F- 41	Volusia	Ormond Beach

HOTEL ORMOND

Hotel Ormond, named for Volusia County pioneer James Ormond, was built in 1887 by John Anderson and Joseph Price. The large frame building was bought and enlarged by Henry M. Flagler in the 1890's. Operated by Flagler's Florida East Coast Railway, it was one of the first Flagler hotels in Florida. After 1890, the hotel and adjoining Ormond Beach Golf Club became major Florida tourist centers. John D. Rockefeller, a nearby resident, was a patron of both.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
38	Volusia	

DUMMETT PLANTATION

Near this site on the Tomoka River, stood "Carrikfergus Plantation", settled by Thomas H. Dummett, a native of Barbados, B. W. I., in 1825. The Dummett holdings were extensively planted in sugar and contained a sugar mill and large rum distillery. Worked by slaves, "Carrikfergus" and other plantations were destroyed in 1836 by Indians during the Seminole War. This disaster permanently destroyed the plantation economy of this area.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
34	Volusia	On the Halifax River

BATTLE OF DUNLAWTON PLANTATION

During the First Seminole War, 1836, the Mosquito Roarers, a company of Florida militia under Major Benjamin Putnam, engaged a large band of Seminoles pillaging Dunlawton, a sugar plantation on the Halifax River. Heavy fighting ensued, but the militiamen were unable to disperse the Indians. The extensive system of sugar plantations on Florida's east coast was eventually destroyed by Seminole raids and the sugar industry in this area never recovered.

NEW SMYRNA SUGAR MILL RUINS

U.S. 1, Fla. 90, New Smyrna Beach
Volusia County

Arched doors and window openings in thick coquina walls are all that remain of a sugar mill that represents the expansion of the plantation economy in Florida before the Seminole Wars.

The plantations in the area of New Smyrna were destroyed in late 1835, or during January of 1836, in the Indian hostilities, and it is probable that the sugar mill suffered the same fate.

The ruins and general layout are similar to those at the Bulow Plantation Ruins, and the mill is known to have been under construction at the time of a visit of John James Audubon in 1831. The small building which houses the steam machinery for sugar production was not in use before 1800.

TOMOKA STATE PARK

N. Beach Street, Ormond Beach
Volusia County

Tomoka State Park now covers the area at the confluence of the Halifax and Tomoka Rivers, where a map drawn in 1605 by a Spanish soldier, Alvaro Mexia, showed the Timucuan village of Nocoroco.

At another Indian village downstream on the Halifax, also now within the park, historians have surmised that the first Christian marriage in the United States occurred in 1567. This united the Indian Princess Issena and a young Frenchman, Enest D'Erlack, who was a refugee from the massacre of Ribaut's Huguenots.

By 1766, the park area was part of the vast plantation owned by Richard Oswald, a figure of importance at the British Court. Today, the only remains of this holding are the network of rice field canals in the tidal marshes.

But Richard Oswald himself left a much deeper imprint upon America than the dim ditches. Due to his knowledge of the colonies, he was sent by King George III to meet with Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and John Adams at the close of the Revolutionary War. They drafted the treaty of peace, whereby America was granted her independence.

The focal point of the park today is the statue of the legendary chief, "Tomokic." Executed and presented as a gift to the park by the well-known sculptor Fred Dana Marsh, it symbolized the Indian belief that the surrounding waters possessed curative powers.

It depicts Tomolie drinking from a "Sacred cup," and Oleeta, a beautiful maiden from an enemy tribe, piercing his heart with her arrow just before she, too, was fatally struck by an arrow.

The Marsh Museum here houses artifacts and exhibits of this area's past, as well as art works by Marsh.

TURTLE MOUND

Fla. ALA, 9 miles south of New Smyrna Beach
Volusia County

The largest and oldest Indian mound on the East Coast, Turtle Mound was an important site in early Indian culture in Florida. Too, it served as a navigational landmark for coastal shipping at the start of the 17th century.

The first written description of the mound came from a report by a Spanish soldier stationed at St. Augustine, who was assigned to scout the area to the south and relay his findings to his superiors.

He reported that the Indians used the mound as a lookout point. Later Spanish sailors and pirates used the mound for the same purpose, finding its 50-foot height a superb vantage point in the otherwise almost flat coastal landscape.

Early Indian inhabitants of the area around Turtle Mound include the Jororos, the Mororocos, and the Surreques. These Indians apparently enjoyed a diet consisting largely of oysters, and the shells from these form the basic material of the mound.

WAKULLA COUNTY

The twenty-third county, established March 11, 1843. One authority says the word is an Indian one meaning "mystery," referring to the famous spring that is in this county, but another suggests it comes from the Creek word "wahkola," Meaning "loon." Two species of loons winter in Florida. COUNTY SEAT: CRAWFORDVILLE.

WAKULLA COUNTY

1. Fort San Marcos de Apalachee
30 miles south of Tallahassee
on U. S. #319 and Fla. #363
HM #131
2. Port Leon (Old) Site
Port Leon
3. Village of Prophet Francis
4. Wakulla Springs and
Indian Archaeological Sites
5. Cherokee Sink and
Indian Archaeological Sites
6. Natural Bridge State Park
War Between the States
Near Woodville
7. Commemorate Salt Making for
Confederacy along Gulf at or
near Panacea
8. Battle of Newport
9. Federal Landing Place
St. Marks Light
10. Port Leon. Railroad Terminus
11. Tallahassee--St. Marks RR
St. Marks
HM #20
12. Andrew Jackson's Camp
St. Marks
13. Where Ambrister and Arbuthnot
were tried and executed
St. Marks
14. Marine Hospital
St. Marks
15. Confederate Salt Works Site
16. Ochlocknee River State Park
HM #160
17. St. Marks Lighthouse



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Wakulla

Entry No. 65-1 Date 12-19-69

1. NAME					
COMMON: Jake Langston Log House					
AND/OR HISTORIC: Old Langston House					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER: Star Route, Tallahassee					
CITY OR TOWN: Smith Creek (SE 1/4 SEC 3S R 4W)					
STATE Florida		CODE	COUNTY: Wakulla		CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious			
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific			
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME: Herschell Anderson					
STREET AND NUMBER: Tallahassee Star Route					
CITY OR TOWN: Smith Creek		STATE: Florida		CODE	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Wakulla County Court House					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: Crawfordville		STATE: Florida		CODE	
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY: None					
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:		CODE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

County Wakulla Entry No. 65-1 Date 12-19-69

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This house was built by Jake Langston in the late 1880's. It is the only known existing log house setting on heart-pine blocks with a clay and stick fireplace and chimney. It is the typical pioneer Florida log cabin. Members of the Langston family have lived in the house until recently. A new cement block house is being built immediately behind it and it will be torn down unless moved to another location for restoration.

The house is in remarkably good condition. The blocks, hand hewn heart pine timbers, log siding, pole rafters, split stick and clay chimney, hand split roof shingles and pine board floor are well preserved.

Alterations since construction consist of replacement of the main roof shingles with new hand-split cypress shingles about 40 years ago. At that time sheetmetal was used to re-roof the front porch and rear of house. The separated kitchen at the rear was removed when construction was started on the new house. The exterior was covered with unpainted novelty siding about 30 years ago and later sheetrock was added to the inside walls. Both these coverings can be easily removed. They are in worse condition than the original materials.

4/11/70 the house was moved to the Forest Capital Park Perry, Fla. by the Florida Park Service.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

VI. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☐ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☐ Education☐ Political☐ Urban Planning☐ Prehistoric☒ Engineering☐ Religion/Philosophy☐ Other (Specify)☒ Historic☐ Industry☐ Science☒ Agriculture☐ Invention☐ Sculpture☒ Architecture☐ Landscape Architecture☒ Social/Humanitarian☐ Art☐ Literature☐ Theater☐ Commerce☐ Military☐ Transportation☐ Communications☐ Music☒ Conservation

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This place represents the typical Florida pioneer house used during the 19th Century. It is one of the last in existence and should be preserved to represent the last of the log farm stead houses.

The hand split shingles - the hewn log sills - the heart pine blocks on which it sets - the pole rafters and split stick and clay fireplace and chimney represent the architecture of pioneer rural Florida from territorial days throughout the 19th Century.

The economy was geared to agriculture and the family. The construction depicts simple engineering principals and combination of materials.

The Langston family is one of the oldest in a two-county area - Leon and Wakulla - and Jake and Laura Langston still live nearby in Smith Creek Community. They are now age 90 and 88 respectively. They live alone and do all their ordinary chores themselves.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

None known

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes Seconds
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0		30 0 11	30	11 58
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0			84	39 50
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Wakulla	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
		SE 1/4 SEC. 19 TWP 3S R4 W	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

J. P. Schuck, Chief Bureau Historic Preservation

ORGANIZATION

Department of State

DATE

STREET AND NUMBER:

401 E. Gaines Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida

CODE

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: J. P. Schuck and Carl Clausen

DATE OF PHOTO: 12-16-69

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Bureau of Historic Preservation

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Views from all angles entire house

Close up views of clay and stick chimney

Close up views interior logs (sheet rock removed)

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: General Highway Map Wakulla Co., Florida Department of Transportation, U.S. Geological Survey, 7 1/2 min. series Smith

SCALE: Hwy. Transp. Map 1/2" - 1 mile U.S. Geological Survey, Smith

DATE: January 1963 7 1/2 min. series (1945)

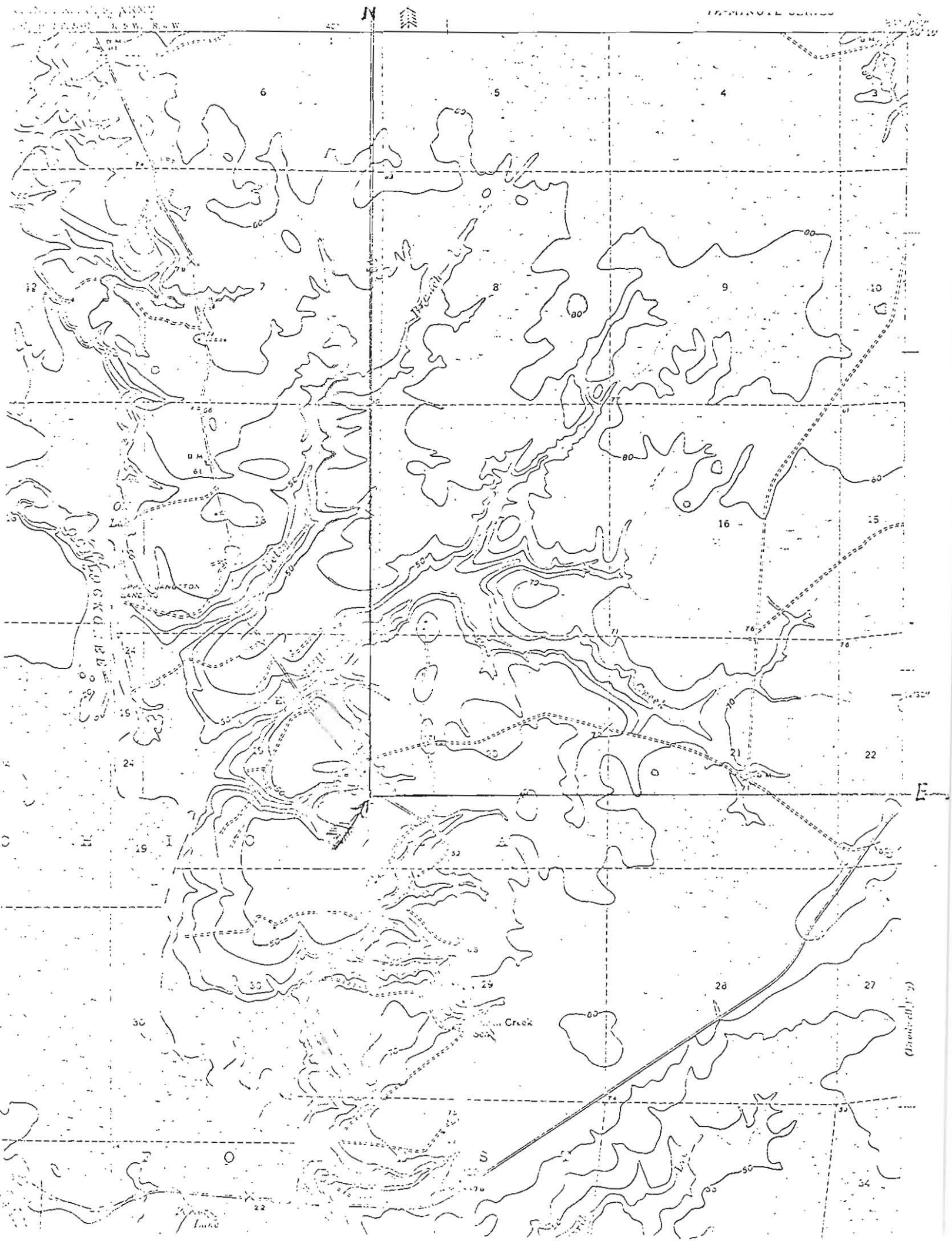
REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Creek Qua
Creek Qua





STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County Wakulla

Entry No. 65-2 Date 5/6/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME					
COMMON: <u>St. Marks Lighthouse</u>					
AND/OR HISTORIC:					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Lighthouse Point</u>					
CITY OR TOWN: <u>St. Marks River and Apalachee Bay</u>					
STATE <u>Florida</u>		CODE	COUNTY: <u>Wakulla</u>		CODE
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	<u>Wildlife refuge</u>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific			
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME: <u>U. S. Coast Guard - Washington, D. C.</u>					
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>District Headquarters</u>					
CITY OR TOWN: <u>New Orleans</u>		STATE: <u>Louisiana</u>	CODE		
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: <u>County Courthouse</u>					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Crawfordville</u>		STATE: <u>Florida</u>	CODE		
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY: <u>Florida Historic Sites Survey 1940 (Reference only St. Marks)</u>					
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: <u>Bureau of Historic Preservation, Division of Archives, History</u>					
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>and Records Management</u>					
<u>Department of State - The Capitol</u>					
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Tallahassee</u>		STATE: <u>Florida</u>	CODE		

County Wakulla
Entry No. 65-2 Date 5/6/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. Marks Lighthouse is located on the north side of Apalachee Bay and on the east side of the entrance to the St. Marks River. It is an 80 ft. white conical, cement coated, limestone tower with an attached gable-roofed keepers residence also built of cement-coated limestone, whitewashed. The lighthouse was originally erected in 1829-31 a short distance to the south; but because of beach erosion, was moved to higher ground during the winter of 1841-42. It has an oscillating white 2000 CP light which stands 82 ft. above water and is visible for 15 miles.

The lighthouse sets on 65.60 acres of land in that portion of unsurveyed fractional section that would be Sec. 1 TWP 5S Rg 1E Wakulla County, Florida. It is in the midst of the St. Marks U. S. Wildlife Refuge, but the lighthouse and surrounding property is owned by the U. S. Coast Guard. This is a very picturesque setting and the area is much enjoyed by picknickers, fishermen, bird watchers, crabbers, and collectors of archaeological artifacts.

The U. S. Wildlife Service Department of Interior is interested in obtaining the lighthouse, keeper residence, and 65.60 acres of land as a museum and recreation area. There is already a boat launching ramp near a jetty to the west of the lighthouse. The property is 30 miles south of Tallahassee reached by U.S. Highway 319, 98, and State Road 59.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATES (If Applicable and Known)			
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	<u>Wild life conservation.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			
<p>In 1828, at the request of leading citizens of the Port Leon and St. Marks area, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers made a survey of the St. Marks River and Apalachee Bay at a cost of \$500. As a result of the survey and the urgings of the local citizenry, Mr. Woodbury, Chairman of the U. S. Committee on Commerce, issued a report to the 20th Congress on January 21, 1828, recommending the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Deepen the natural harbor at St. Marks 2) Establish St. Marks as a Port-of-Entry 3) Erect a light-house at St. Marks <p>After an initial appropriation of \$6,000 to implement the recommendations of the Committee on Commerce, the 21st Congress made a third and final appropriation totaling \$29,811 and by the end of that year the St. Marks lighthouse and dwelling were completed.</p> <p>Constructed by Winslow Lewis, builder of numerous light-houses along the east coast of the U. S., at a cost of \$11,765, the St. Marks light-house was reported to the Secretary of Commerce as being "...a light-house of the first class, and well built...". The light-house was a conical tower eighty feet in height, setting on a base and foundation twelve feet deep. The Foundation consisted of limestone, presumably taken from the ruins of old Fort San Marcos de Apalache or the limestone quarry, across the Wakulla River from the Fort.</p> <p>The light-house structure was relocated in 1842 due to the undermining effect of the waters of the Gulf. The Light-house Establishment reported that "...to put a break-water around it is too expensive, so it is decided to move (it) back to a secure position". The relocation was accomplished with no "reported" difficulties.</p>			
Continued...			

8. Significance

St. Marks Lighthouse

Page 2

The Superintendent at the St. Marks light-house reported in June, 1843, that the tower was in excellent condition, but mentioned the difficulty of keeping it whitewashed and suggested coating it with cement. Whatever choice was made to remedy the poor appearance of the tower, the improvement was of short duration, for on the night of September 13, 1843, "...this place was visited by a storm unprecedented in the history of this country". The tower was pattered and the dwelling in shambles. The light-house keeper and family saved themselves by clinging to the garret floor of the house, but fifteen others who had taken refuge in the dwelling were drowned.

At the advent of the Civil War in 1861, a Federal naval blockade was effected along the east coast of Florida, a major area of the blockade activity being centered around the St. Marks light-house.

On June 15, 1862, the Federal gunboat "Tadema" shelled the light-house for several hours. After the shelling ceased, "fireboats" were sent ashore and the woodwork of the light-house and dwelling house structure was burned. The Confederates had a small guard detachment at the light-house at the time of the burning, but there were no reported casualties. The "Tadema" again shelled the area on June 29, when a company of Confederate artillery, consisting of four to five field-pieces, was sighted at a fort some 200 yards from the light-house. The artillery company was driven out and the fort structures burned.

A number of Confederate blockade runners were captured in the immediate area of the light-house during the Civil War. On June 4, 1863, the Federal ship "Stars and Stripes" captured the Confederate sloop "Florida" two miles off the St. Marks light-house. The captain and crew of the "Florida" are reported to have jumped ship and escaped capture by swimming ashore to the safety of the light-house. The "Stars and Stripes", returning to port, sighted 50 "mounted rebels" stationed at the light-house point and shelled and drove them inland.

Small skirmishes occurred from time to time at the light-house during the war years. Early in March, 1865, a Federal fleet of 16 ships anchored just off the light-house. On March 4, the light-house was mined and partially destroyed by retreating Confederates, and on March 5, from 600 to 1,000 Federal troops landed at the light-house and began their march to Palmdessee, resulting in the Battle of Natural Bridge.

8. Significance
St. Marks Lighthouse
Page 3

In September, 1866, the rebuilding of the St. Marks light-house and dwelling was started and was completed in December of the same year.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Light House Papers - Compilation of Public Documents and Extracts, pgs. 243, 314 and 711.

Keepers of the Lights - Hans Christian Adamson, Greenberg, New York, 1955

The Story of Florida, W. T. Cash, 1939, Vol. I

Memoirs of Florida, Berich edited by F. P. Fleming (1902) Vol. I

Civil War and Reconstruction in Florida, William W. Davis, 1912

Florida, A Guide to the Southernmost State, Federal Writers Project (1939)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	84° 11' 02"	80° 05' 00"			
NE	84° 10' 35"	80° 05' 00"			
SE	84° 10' 35"	80° 04' 45"			
SW	84° 11' 02"	80° 04' 45"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NON-UNITED PROPERTY: 65.60 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		Wakulla	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE:
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

J. P. Schuck, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation

ORGANIZATION: Division of Archives, History and Records

Management - Department of State

5/5/70

STREET AND NUMBER:

The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN:

Tallahassee

STATE:

Florida

CODE:

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Bureau of Historic Preservation

DATE OF PHOTO: 5/5/70

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Bureau of Historic Preservation

IDENTIFICATION:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

North and Northwest

South, East and Southwest

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Interior

Scale: 1" = 1 mile (approx.) or 1" = 1 mile

DATE: Dec., 1964

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS:

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.



ST. MARKS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge provides the only major Canada goose wintering area in Florida. The refuge is about 30 miles south of Tallahassee, extending from the Aucilla River westward to the Ochlockonee River. The 90,000 acres in the refuge include an area in Apalachee Bay which is closed to the hunting of waterfowl. Actually the refuge is located in parts of Wakulla, Jefferson, and Taylor Counties, with headquarters about four miles south of Wakulla on U. S. Highway 98.

In October of each year flocks of Canada geese begin arriving from their nesting grounds in Canada. Banding studies have shown that these birds nest in an area south of James Bay, on the southeast coast of Hudson Bay. The fall flight southward, an airline distance of about 1,500 miles, is more direct than the leisurely northward spring migration via the Mississippi River Valley. The winter concentrations of these geese, varying from about 9 to 15 thousand during the past 18 years, feed extensively on manatee grass in the bay, when weather and tides permit. These huge flocks of geese are one of the sights that annually attract thousands of visitors to the refuge. The variety of wildlife on this area, particularly birds, the opportunities for fishing, and the many places of historical interest provide public attractions at all seasons of the year.

This refuge was one of the earliest acquired under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929. The first land was purchased in 1931, with other units being added in 1936 and 1938. The latter, the Panacea tract, was acquired by the Resettlement Administration and transferred to the Bureau of Biological Survey, now a part of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior.

In general, there are three types of habitat on the refuge---marshes, including salt-water, brackish, and fresh-water areas; flatwoods or hardwood swamps and higher pine woods. The salt-water marshes border the bay shores, while brackish and fresh-water marshes fringe the streams and ponds located within the timbered areas. During the late 1930's, with the aid of the Civilian Conservation Corps, some 18 miles of dikes were constructed for the purpose of impounding fresh water in five pools within the area east of St. Marks River. Over 4,000 acres of fresh-water marsh were created for additional waterfowl habitat. Many species of waterfowl



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Refuge Leaflet 23



food plants grow in these impoundments. Clapper rails, willets, marsh wrens, and seaside sparrows are numerous in the salt marshes, while king rails, both purple and Florida gallinules, and redwings are found in the fresh. Alligators dozing in the sun are not an uncommon sight.

The hardwood swamps or flatwoods are made up of several species of oak, bay, holly, southern white cedar, cypress, gum, and magnolia. One of the most picturesque trees of the swamp is the cabbage palmetto. In addition, Caribbean pine and a sprinkling of live oak and water oak are found on "islands" in the swamp. Ground cover consists of the myrtles, gallberry, and pine grass. This forest type offers excellent food and protection for a variety of wildlife, including wood ducks and prothonotary and parula warblers. It is also the place to find black bears, raccoons, opossums, and otters if the observer is fortunate.

The higher pine woods are actually only 15 to 30 feet above sea level. These ridges are covered with a mixture of longleaf pine and turkey oak, carrying an understory of pine grass, shrub or ground oak, saw palmetto, and legumes. Here may be seen from time to time the stately wild turkey, white-tailed deer, bobcat, and an occasional jet black or even an almost pure white fox squirrel. Red-bellied and red-cockaded woodpeckers are common, as are also brown-headed nuthatches, bluebirds, yellow-throated and pine warblers, and pinewoods sparrows.

Possibilities of seeing a great variety of wildlife on the refuge vary according to the seasons. During the past few years the Canada goose has been the most numerous, followed by the coot, redhead duck, scaup duck, ring-necked duck, pintail, American widgeon, blue-winged teal, and black duck. At times the mallard, gadwall, and green-winged teal are present in numbers. While the largest concentrations of waterfowl occur from mid-November until mid-January, actually many species of wildlife can be seen at any time of the year.

Shore birds winter in numbers, feeding on tidal flats and around most ponds. Ruddy turnstones are common along the lighthouse wharf. Common and snowy egrets, and great blue, tricolored, and little blue herons are common residents, nesting in April, as do the cormorants, anhingas, and night herons. Bald eagles may be seen from September through March. Ospreys are also common.

St. Marks Refuge is becoming well known as a wintering area for songbirds. Christmas bird counts have been made for at least 12 years, with 140 species recently being recorded. One or two vermilion flycatchers, a bird of the west, have been found regularly the past few winters. Early in the spring, willets, white and brown pelicans, and many other of the marsh and water birds appear. Wood ibises arrive in May to spend the warmer summer months. More than 280 species of birds have been listed for the refuge.

The early history of lands now included in the refuge stretches back to the Spanish explorers, their fights with the Indians, and other conquests as the country was developed. Some evidence of these struggles may still be seen. During the War Between the States, all of Wakulla County west of the St. Marks River was successfully defended by the South. Remnants of breastworks, thrown up when it was thought that Union troops would attempt to cross the river, are to be found in Newport. Salt, much in demand by the Confederacy during the war, was produced in Wakulla County by the evaporation of sea water. Remains of some of the old evaporators are on the salt marshes of the refuge.

Newport again became the scene of activity during World War II when the present, partly abandoned, shipyard was constructed and a number of landing craft were produced. The site of old Fort San Marcos de Apalachee, established by the Spanish in 1679, remains in a dilapidated condition.

The St. Marks Lighthouse, constructed in 1831 from stones removed from this old fort at the junction of the St. Marks and Wakulla Rivers, is one of the oldest lighthouses in southeastern United States. The same lens used at the time of the War Between the States is still in active service in the light, despite several nicks and scratches occasioned during an attempt to hide it at the time of the invasion by the Union Army.

Just off the road to Liveoak Point is one of the oldest seine yards in Florida, having been actively used for the purpose of seining salt-water mullet for over 150 years. Here one may purchase fish, fresh from the waters of Apalachee Bay, and fry them over open fires as has been the custom since the establishment of the site. The number of tons of mullet removed from this one site, if recorded, would be astronomical.

Parts of the refuge are open to visitors throughout the year. Visitors are welcome at any time during daylight hours.

The St. Marks Refuge may be reached from Newport by leaving State Road 30 and following State Road 59 about five miles to the refuge entrance. This is the route most often traveled in visiting the refuge and is excellent for observing wildlife. South of Newport, travel is through the pine woods. Shortly after entering the refuge, the East River Pool may be seen on the right and Stoney Bayou on the left. The next impoundment on the left, Mounds Pool, is a favorite haunt of egrets and the limpkin. The wail of the limpkin, or "crying bird", is indescribable and once heard is never to be forgotten. Before reaching the Lighthouse, this section of the road passes through salt marshes and is one of the best places to see shore birds and herons.

Shell Point and Liveoak Point areas, about six miles west of the Lighthouse, may be reached by taking State Roads 365 and 367 south from the small settlement of Shadeville.

Fishing is one of the major attractions on the refuge. Several species of fresh-water fish may be caught, including largemouthed black bass and several species of bream. In order that waterfowl concentrations may be protected, open seasons and types of equipment that may be used are more restricted than allowed by the State. Boats without motors may be used in certain areas. Fishermen must comply with all applicable State laws and refuge regulations. No additional permit is needed, nor is any fee charged for fishing on the refuge. Information on refuge fishing regulations may be secured at headquarters.

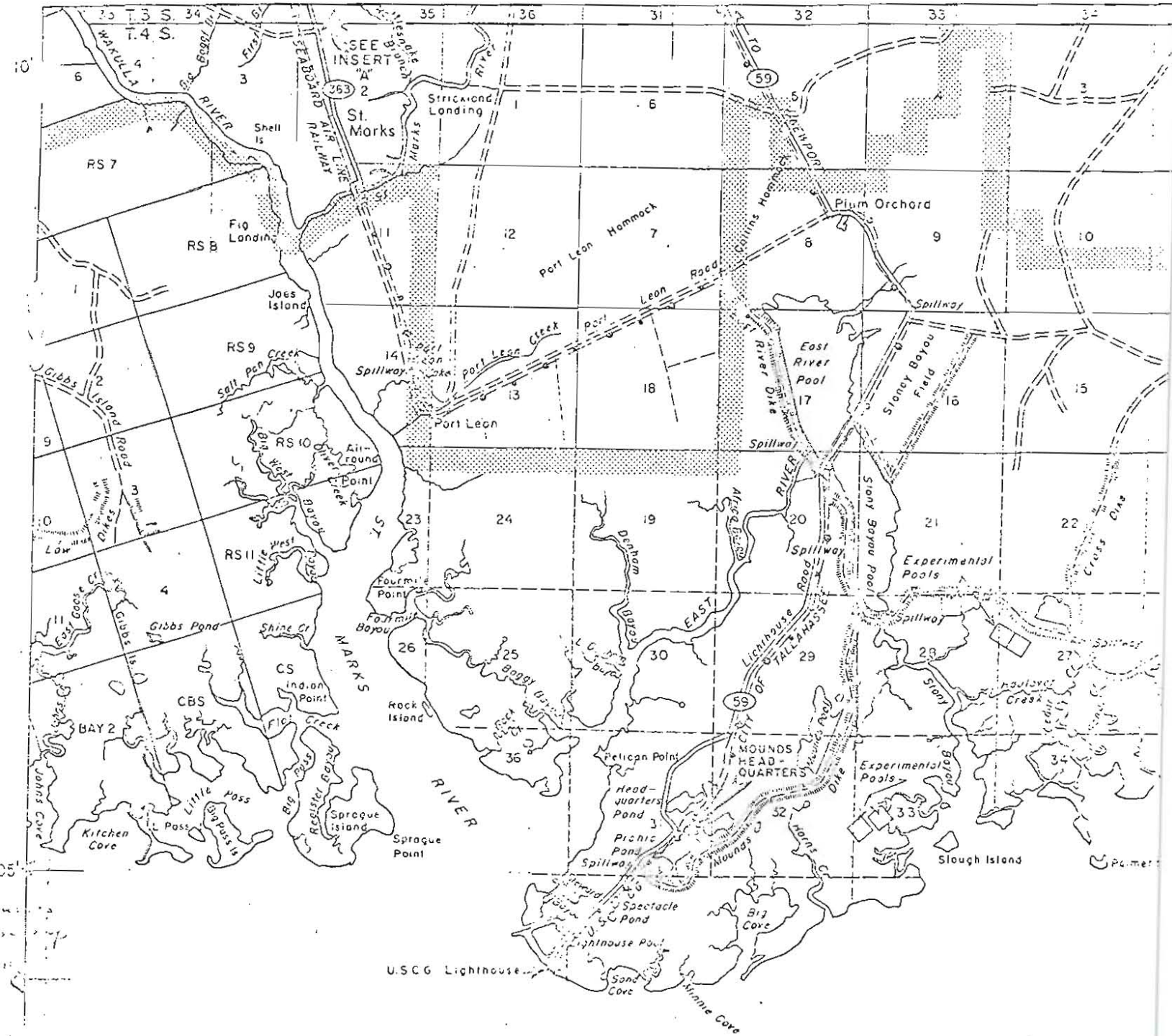
Food and lodging, as well as fishing equipment and guides, are obtainable in most of the small towns bordering the Bay. Facilities for cooking and picnicking are available at the Otter Lake Recreational area, but no overnight camping is permitted. A pair of good binoculars is a great help in identifying wildlife. Amateur as well as professional photographers find the refuge an excellent place for photographing wildlife.

ST. MARKS N.Y.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

JEFFERSON, TAYLOR,

R. 1E. R. 2E.



A P A L A C H E E

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-72	Wakulla	St. Marks

PORT LEON

Port Leon, located three miles south of St. Marks on Apalachee Bay, was founded in 1838 and incorporated in 1841. It was developed by and became the terminus of the Tallahassee Railroad Company. It was a prosperous port for a few years and was the county seat of Wakulla County. Completely destroyed by a hurricane and tidal wave in September 1843, the town was not rebuilt. The residents moved further inland and established Newport.

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-131	Wakulla	St. Marks

SAN MARCOS DE APALACHE

(obverse)

Wooden stockades were built here by the Spanish in 1680 and 1758. In 1758, these were destroyed by a hurricane which drowned the garrison. A masonry fort was begun in 1759 but was soon abandoned to the Indians for a trading post and Indian rendezvous. It was reoccupied by the Spanish in 1783. General Andrew Jackson seized and occupied the fort in 1819. It became a United States possession in 1821 upon purchase of the territory from Spain.

((Continued on reverse))

* * * * *

(reverse)

It was occupied as an army post until 1824 when the Indians were moved to a reservation. The Town of St. Marks was created by an act of Congress in 1830 and became a port of entry before railroads were extended to the seaboard. The fort was re-established and occupied by the Confederate Army during the Civil War and a Federal Naval attack on the fort was repulsed in 1865.

FLORIDA BOARD OF PARKS AND HISTORIC MEMORIALS

IN COOPERATION WITH

FLORIDA STATE SOCIETY AND DOMINIE EVERARDUS BOGARDUS
CHAPTER

COLONIAL DAMES XVII CENTURY

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
160	Wakulla	Ochlockonee River State Park

OCHLOCKONEE RIVER STATE PARK

On March 11, 1968, a Special Permit for the use of this property in the St. Marks Wildlife Refuge was issued to the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials by the United State Department of the Interior.

These organizations contributed greatly towards the park's establishment:

Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund
Board of Commissioners of State Institutions
Florida Outdoor Recreational Development Council
St. Joe Paper Company
Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
Florida Forest Service
Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners
Wakulla County Development and Parks Commission

OCHLOCKONEE RIVER STATE PARK

Established March 11, 1966, through the leadership of

Congressman Don Fuqua
State Senator George G. Tapper
Representative Ernest Roddenberry

Ochlockonee River State Park Advisory Council
Myron B. Hodge Ernest Roddenberry
Steve R. Ravell Harry G. Smith
Claxton Vause, Jr., Chairman

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials
Robert S. Boynard N. Earl Jones
E. W. Carswell John D. Pennekamp
Dr. James T. Cook Mrs. G. T. Smith, Jr.
N. E. Miller, Jr., Director

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
20	Wakulla	St. Marks

TALLAHASSEE - ST. MARKS RAILROAD

The Tallahassee to St. Marks railroad began operations in 1837. It was owned by the Tallahassee Rail Road Company, incorporated in 1834. The road was single track, twenty-three miles long, and had mule drawn cars. In 1839 a steam locomotive was added and the line extended to Port Leon. With a seaport terminus to serve a rich agricultural hinterland, the railroad did a large volume of business in cotton during the antebellum period.

WALTON COUNTY

The eighth county, established December 29, 1824. Named for Colonel George Walton, who was secretary of West Florida during the governorship of Andrew Jackson, 1821-22, and secretary of the East-West Florida territory, 1822-26. Walton was the son of George Walton, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Georgia. COUNTY SEAT: DEFUNIAK SPRINGS.

WALTON COUNTY

1. Confederate Monument
Walton County Courthouse
Erected to the memory of the
Confederate dead of Walton
County, Florida
Florida's First Confederate Monument
HM #147
2. Chautaugua Building
DeFuniak Springs
3. Pensacola-St. Augustine Road across
county
Built by military forces from
Pensacola to Apalachicola River
4. Ellicott Line Site
Surveyed for boundary between
Florida and Alabama
5. Academy in Euchee Valley
Settlement by the Scotch
6. Eden
William Henry Wesley House
Near DeFuniak Springs
HM #172
7. Old Water Grist Mill
Near Argyle

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
147	Walton	

FLORIDA'S FIRST CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

Shortly after the Civil War, the women of Walton County organized a "Ladies' Memorial Association," with Jeannet I. McKinnon as president, to erect a marble monument honoring Walton County's Confederate dead. The Association raised \$250, and the monument was first erected in 1871 at Valley Church. It was moved to Euchee Anna, the county seat, and then to DeFuniak Springs when it became the county seat.

Walton County Chamber of Commerce

Florida Historical Society

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-172	Walton	Eden

EDEN

"Who loves a garden, still his 'Eden' keeps."
Amos Bronson Alcott

The estate was brought in 1963 by Lois Genevieve Maxon, who planned the gardens which enhance the lovely natural setting and restored the mansion in antebellum style. Built in 1895 by lumberman William Henry Wesley, the house had elaborate Victorian trimming. The restoration fulfills a local legend which claims that the original design was inspired by an antebellum plantation house where the builder was given shelter on his way home from the War Between the States.

Wesley's lumber partner and father-in-law, Simeon Strickland, had an identical house nearby, of which a portion still stands. Traces of their mill, where lumber for the two houses was cut, may still be seen on the "Eden" grounds.

GIVEN TO THE FLORIDA BOARD OF PARKS AND HISTORIC MEMORIALS

December 1968

by Lois Genevieve Maxon
in loving memory of her parents:
Harry Russell Maxon 1833-1960
Lois Adelheide Gustava Margarethe von Parucker Maxon 188-1960

WASHINGTON COUNTY

The twelfth county, established
December 29, 1829. Named for George
Washington. COUNTY SEAT: CHIPLEY.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

1. Econifino
Joseph Croskay Plantation
2. Site of Pensacola-St. Augustine
Road across county.
Built by military forces from
Pensacola to Apalachicola River
3. Moss Hill
Early settlement near Chipley
HM #108
4. Kudzu Developed Here
Near Chipley
HM #139
5. Falling Waters State Park
Indian Site near Chipley
HM #174

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-108	Washington	Chiple

MOSS HILL

Early settlers, attracted by the fertile Coosada (later Holmes) Old Fields, established a log schoolhouse Methodist mission near here soon after Spain ceded Florida to the United States in 1820. The first Methodist ministerial assignment between the Apalachicola River and Pensacola was made to the Holmes Valley Mission. During the early history of Washington County, court terms were held here or in the home of a nearby settler. A church was erected here in 1857.

IN COOPERATION WITH
RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
139	Washington	

KUDZU DEVELOPED HERE

Kudzu, brought to this country from Asia as an ornamental, was developed near here in the early part of the Twentieth Century and given to the world as a soil-saving, high-protein forage plant by Mr. and Mrs. C.E. Pleas. The fast-growing, deep-rooted leguminous vine has been widely grown in the United States as a drought-resisting, erosion-controlling plant that compares with alfalfa in pasture and hay-making values.

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials
In Cooperation With
Washington County Historical Commission

HISTORIC MARKER TEXT

Marker Number	County	Location
F-174	Washington	Falling Waters State Park

FALLING WATERS STATE PARK

Park development started in 1963 on this hill, which has an elevation of 322 feet and a limestone base. A stream flowing from the hill plunges over a cliff and disappears through an underground channel. Some sinks and caverns are near the falls, which powered an early grist mill. A pioneer era whisky distillery was nearby. Indians and others mined the area for colorfully pigmented rocks used in making paints and dyes. The area was the scene of early oil-drilling efforts, as well as the site of a one-room school and a large horticultural nursery.

FALLING WATERS STATE PARK

Local Advisory Council

(Members during Initial Development Era)

E. W. Carswell, Ralph C. Carter, Mrs. Jane Horne, W. M. Nelson,

Hubert A. Prescott, Mrs. Ola Robertson, W. C. Snaidman

Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials

Robert S. Baynard, E. W. Carswell, Dr. James T. Cook,

Dr. Kahtryn Abbey Hanna, N. Earl Jones, John D. Pennekamp

John Fite Robertson, Mrs. G. T. Smith, Jr.

Local Legislative Delegation

State Sen. Dempsey J. Barron - State Rep. Ralph C. Carter

Director, State Board of Parks

N. E. "Bill" Miller

AN INVENTORY OF THE ARCHITECTURE
OF FLORIDA: HABS-HABSI RECORDS, 1965
AND SUBJECTS APPROPRIATE FOR
IMMEDIATE DOCUMENTATION

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION
OF ARCHITECTS,
HISTORIC BUILDINGS
COMMITTEE


F. BLAIR REEVES, CHAIRMAN

Florida North West Chapter

Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Bay

William S. Morrison, P. O.
611 Brent Annex
Pensacola, Florida

* Escambia, Pensacola

HABS Records:

. Barclay House	4 photos	3 data sheets
✓ . Boysen-Perry House	5 photos	3 data sheets
✓ . Christ Episcopal Ch.	5 photos	3 data sheets
✓ . Ft. Barrancas	10 photos	2 data sheets
. Ft. Redoubt	5 photos	2 data sheets
. Ft. San Carlos	5 photos	4 data sheets
✓ . Navy Yard Gate	4 photos	3 data sheets
. Pensacola Lighthouse	8 photos	4 data sheets

Proposed Documentation, 1965:

* Pensacola

- . Fort Pickens
- . Dorothy Walton House
- . Plaza Ferdinand VII and Seville Square
- . Dr. Issac Hulse House, 210 W. Romana St.
- . Investigate rumors of partly completed HABS drawings (1930) of Forts Barrancas and San Carlos, and proposed work by U. S. Navy. Summer 1965.
- . First Methodist Church (1910).
- ✓ . New Christ Church (1902).
- . St. Michaels Roman Catholic Church.

Florida North Central Chapter

Jackson, Gadsden, Leon, Jefferson, Madison, Calhoun, Gulf, Liberty,
Franklin, Wakulla, Taylor, Dixie.

Warren A. Dixon, P. O.
510 Ward St.
Tallahassee, Florida.

* Gadsden, Quincy

HABS Records:

✓ . Wm. and N. Bruce House	3 photos	3 data sheets
. Judge P. W. White House	4 photos	3 data sheets
* Gadsden, Chatahoochee		

HABI Records

. Apalachicola Arsenal
* Franklin, Apalachicola

HABS Records:

. D. G. Rainey House	5 photos	3 data sheets
. Trinity Episcopal Ch.	9 photos	6 data sheets
* Madison, Madison		

HABS Records:

. C. H. Smith House	8 photos	3 data sheets
* Jackson, Marianna		

HABS Records:

✓ . F. R. Ely House	8 photos	5 data sheets
* Jefferson, Monticello		

HABS Records:

. Presbyterian Ch.	4 photos	3 data sheets
✓ . Rev. A. Wirick House	4 photos	3 data sheets
* Leon, Tallahassee		

HABS Records:

. Bank of Florida	3 photos	3 data sheets
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Florida North Central (cont'd.)

. Robt. Butler House	5 photos	3 data sheets
. 1st Presbyterian Ch.	6 photos	4 data sheets
. J. Kirksey House	9 photos	3 data sheets
. T. Randall House	5 photos	3 data sheets
. "The Columns"	6 photos	3 data sheets
. Call House	2 photos (1936)	
. "Goodwood"	2 photos (1936)	4 drawings

HABSI Records:

. McDougall Home, N. Merican
. "The Grove," End of N. Adams

Proposed Documentation, 1965

* Tallahassee
. State Capitol
* St. Marks
. St. Marks Lighthouse (1831)
* Old Town
. Chaires House (Ante Bellum)
. Methodist Church (1890)
* Marianna
. The Nichols Inn

Jacksonville Chapter

Nassau, Duval, Saint Johns, Flagler.

Herschel E. Shepard, Jr. (V. Chairman)
2014 Arcadia Place, Jacksonville

Charles E. Pattillo, III, P. O.
206 W. Forsyth St., Jacksonville

* Duval, Jacksonville, V.

HABS Records:

- | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|
| • Map of Ft. George Island and St. Johns Bluff | WOOD FARMING HOUSE @ HUGGERS TRAIL & ROAD TO KINGSLEY PLANTATION | 1 drawing (1934) |
| • St. Johns Bluff, Spanish-American War Fort | 3 photos (1934) | 5 drawings (1934) |
| • Ft. George Island, House of Anna Madagegine Jai, Kingsley Plantation | 2 photos (1934) | 6 drawings |
| • Slave Quarters - Drivers' Cabin | 1 photo (1934) | 1 drawing |

* Saint Johns, St. Augustine

HABS Records:

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| ✓ • Catholic Cathedral | 1 photo (1936) | 16 drawings (1934) |
| ✓ • City Gates | 1 photo (1934) | 10 drawings (1934) |
| • City Library, Aviles @ Artillery | 3 photos | 6 drawings |
| ✓ • Patio House, 22 Aviles | 5 photos (1937) | 12 drawings (1936) |
| ✓ • Ft. Marion | 11 photos (1934)
1 photo (1962) | 9 drawings (1934) |
| • Gothic Style House | 1 photo (1936) | |
| • Prince Murat House, St. George & Bridge | 1 photo | 7 drawings |
| ✓ • School House, 14 St. George | 1 photo | 6 drawings |
| • Spanish Treasure, St. George @ Treasury | 6 photos | 14 drawings |
| • Trinity Church, St. George @ N. King St. | 1 photo | 6 drawings |
| * St. Augustine w. | | |
| ✓ • Ft. Matanzas | 6 photos | 12 drawings |

HABJ Records:

* Nassau, Fort Tonn

Proposed Documentation, 1965

* Jacksonville

- . Best Examples of Klutho's work
- . Riverside Baptist Church, A. Mizner (1925)
- . Judge Henry B. Philips House (1854), 1230 Green Ridge Road, S. Jacksonville, Pres. owner: E. M. Charke
- . Broward House, (1893) E. Church Near Florida Ave.

* Mandarin

- ✓. Harriet Beecher Stowe House
- . Episcopal Chapel

* Fernandina

- ✓. Fort Clinch
- . Presbyterian Church (oldest in Florida)
- . George R. Fairbanks House
- . ^{✓ list} ST. MICHAEL = CHURCH, 1872, NORTH GEORGE ST. AND SCHOOL
- . COURT HOUSE
- . METHODIST CHURCH ON ATLANTIC AVE.
- . ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL ON ATLANTIC @ N. 7th St.
- . COURT HOUSE @ SOUTH 7th St @ ALB ST. (LOW CORNER)
- . STREET METAL STORE FRONT (2ND F) ON ATLANTIC ST.

Florida North Chapter

Hamilton, Suwannee, Lafayette, Columbia, Baker, Union, Bradford, Clay,
Putnam, Marion, Levy, Alachua.

F. Blair Reeves P. O.

* Alachua, Gainesville

HABS Records:

Major James Bailey House

No photos

11 drawings

3 data sheets

Proposed Documentation, 1965

* Cedar Key

. Sea Horse Key Lighthouse (Federal Prison, 1861-)

. Island Hotel

. Tabby House

* Rochelle

. Rochelle School c. 1900

* Ocala V.

. Typical 1890 Orange Plantation House

* Palatka

. Judge Issac H. Bronson House (1850)

. Messmer House (1860), 224 1st St.

. St. Marks Episcopal Church, Richard Upjohn (?)

* Green Cove Springs

. Penny Farms Memorial Home Community

* Starke

. Turpentine Farm

* Glen St. Mary (near Macclenny)
and Taylor

. The Burnsed Blockhouse (1837)

Daytona Beach Chapter

Volusia

Harry M. Griffin, P. O.
309 N. Grandview,
Daytona Beach, Florida

* New Smyrna V.

HABS Records:

. Mission of Atocuimi De Jororo 5 photos 3 drawings

Proposed Documentation, 1965

* Ormond Beach

✓. Flagler Hotel (Hotel Ormond)

✓. John D. Rockefeller House, "The Casements"

. Buildings related to racing enthusiasts L. M. Dusenberg, Seagrave,
Barney Oldfield, Sir Malcolm Campbell and others, 1905-1930.

* Deland

. John B. Stetson Home (Rumor has it that this building is to be razed.)

Mid Florida Chapter

Lake, Orange, Seminole, Osceola, Brevard.

Frank Sheehy, P. O.

206 Park Ave., South, Winter Park, Florida.

* Orange, Maitland

HABS - None:

HAB:

. Research Studio Gallery, 251 W. Packwood Ave.

Proposed Documentation, 1965

*

. Count Frederick De Bary Mansion

* Canaveral & Dummitt Grove
Duke's Castle (2 storey octagonal), 1881.

* Collier V.

. Typical Seminole House

* Orlando

. Old Courthouse, E. Central Ave. @ Court St.

* Maitland-Eatonville

. Hungerford Normal and Industrial School for Negroes, (1886).

* Winter Park

. The Annie Russell Theater, Architects: Ralph, Cram & Richard Kiehner,
c1930.

Florida South Chapter

Dade, Munroe

Melvin Grossman, P. O.
420 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Florida.

* Munroe, Dry Tortugas

HABS Records:

. Fort Jefferson 19 photos (1934-)
* Dade, Miami

HABS Records:

. Fort Dallas Barracks 2 photos 5 drawings

Proposed Documentation, 1965

* Miami & Coral Gables

. Viscaya, James Deering Estate
. Miami-Biltmore
. Roney Plaza
. Entrance to Coral Gables; Denman Fink & Phineas Paist

* Key West, the most critical area in Florida

. Key West Lighthouse (1846)
. Harris House, South Duval St.
. Ft. Taylor (1844-46), & early Naval Buildings
. Watlington House & Other Typical Houses
. Ernest Hemingway House
. Refer to Old Island Restoration Foundation, Inc., P. O. Box 689, Key West for additional subjects. Key West is very critical. HABS, with a little encouragement will sponsor a summer project here. Florida's first. Note the Convent of Mary Immaculate, East & West Martello Towers, Loggerhead Light, etc.
. Carysfort Lighthouse, 1852 or Sand Key Light (?)
refer to David Alexander, Director, Historical Museum of Southern Florida and the Caribbean, Miami.

Florida Central Chapter

Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Polk, Hillsborough, Pinellas

Dana B. Johannes, V. Chair.

410 S. Lincoln Ave., Clearwater, Fla.

Gene Thompson, P. O.

800 First St. North, Winter Haven, Fla.

HABS - None:

HABSI - None:

Proposed Documentation, 1965

* Tampa

• Tampa Bay Hotel (1891)

• Egmont Key Lighthouse (1854)

• Edmont Key Fortifications (1898)

• Important Ybor City Subjects, refer to Dr. Henry J. Fernandez.

* St. Petersburg

• Williams House, A. Mizner. (his last commission)

• James McMullen Homestead @ Coachman (D.A.R. building)

* Fort Meade

• Various old brick buildings, c1850.

* Brooksville, V.

• Col. Raymon Robins House, Chinesgut Hill Sanctuary, c1849.

* Belleair

• Belleview Hotel (1896)

* Lake Wales

• Bok Memorial Tower

• Mountain lake development, site plan and outstanding buildings (Ask Clyde Parlier about this).

Florida Gulf Coast Chapter

Manatee, Hardee, Sarasota, De Soto, Highlands, Charlotte, Glades, Hendry, Collier, Lee.

Sydney J. Collins, P. O.
1532 Dolphin St., Sarasota, Fla.

* Manatee, Ellenton

HABS Records:

. Gamble House

2 photos

10 drawings

Proposed Documentation, 1965

* Ft. Myers

. Thomas A. Edison House & Laboratories

. The Henry Ford Estate

* Sarasota

. Ringling Museum of Art, and Ringling Residence

. Early and Significant Circus Buildings.

Palm Beach Chapter

Okeechobee, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, Palm Beach

Reed B. Fuller, P. O.
240 Ashworth Road, West Palm Beach, Fla.

HABS Records - None

HABSI Records - None

Proposed Documentation, 1965

* Palm Beach

- . Flagler Mansion
- . Everglades Club, A. Mizner
- . Stotesbury Mansion, A. Mizner
- . Royal Poinciana Hotel Fragments (?)
- . Via Mizner & Via Parigi
- . Memorial Fountain & Plaza
- . Bethesda-by-the-Sea, S. County Rd. & Barton Ave.
- . The Breakers Hotel, 1925.
- . The Bath and Tennis Club, S. Ocean Blvd.
- . St. Edwards Roman Catholic Church.

Broward County Chapter

Broward

Courtney Stewart, P. O. 1140 Bayview Drive
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

HABS Records - None

HABSI Records - None

Proposed Documentation, 1965

None - There seems to be very little general information about significant architecture in this locale. Perhaps the Broward County Chapter can make valid proposals.



Alachua County

CROSS CREEK

- *Rawlings (Majorie Kinnan) House (FLA-164)

GAINESVILLE

- *Bailey (Major James B.) House (FLA-121)
1121 Northwest 6th Street

Dade County

COCONUT GROVE

- * * *Perrine Plant Experiment Grant

KEY MARCO

- * * *Key Marco Site

MIAMI

- *Fort Dallas Barracks (FLA-15-6)
Lunenburg Park

Deval County

FORT GEORGE ISLAND

- *Jai (Anna Madagegine) House, Slave Quarters, and Driver's Cabin (FLA-15-1)
Fort George Inlet

ST. JOHNS BLUFF

- *Spanish-American War Fort (FLA-15-2)

Escambia County

PENSACOLA

- *Barclay House (FLA-148)
410 S. Florida Blanca Street
- *Boysen-Perry House (FLA-149)
N. Palafax and E. Wright Streets
- *Christ Episcopal Church (FLA-146)
S. Adams and E. Zarragossa Streets
- * * *Fort Pickens
- *Fort Redoubt (FLA-145)
U.S. Naval Air Station
- * * *Leslie Warehouse Site
Panton, Main, and Baylen Streets
- *Navy Yard Gate (FLA-142)
Dallas Street, U.S. Naval Air Station
- *Pensacola Lighthouse (FLA-147)
U.S. Naval Air Station

Franklin County

APALACHICOLA

- *Raney (David G.) House (FLA-150)
Market Street and Avenue F
- *Trinity Episcopal Church (FLA-151)
Gorrie Square

Gadsden County

QUINCY

- *Bruce (William and Hector) House (FLA-152)
U.S. 90
- *White (Judge P.W.) House (FLA-153)
212 N. Madison Street

Hillsborough County

TAMPA

- * * *University of Tampa

Jackson County

MARIANNA

- *Ely (Francis R.) House (FLA-154)
242 W. Lafayette Street

Jefferson County

MONTICELLO

- *Monticello Presbyterian Church (FLA-155)
Dogwood and Waukeenah Streets
- *Wirick (Adam) House (FLA-156)
Jefferson and Pearl Streets

WAUKEENAH VICINITY

- * * *San Francisco de Oconee Site
2.5 miles southeast of Waukeenah

Leon County

TALLAHASSEE

- *Bank of Florida (FLA-159)
106 Adams Street
- *Butler (Robert) House (FLA-157)
3502 Old Bainbridge Road
- *Call House (FLA-18)
W. 1st Avenue and Adams Street
- *Chaires (Benjamin) House (FLA-158)
Park and Adams Streets
- *First Presbyterian Church (FLA-162)
Adams and Park Streets

FLORIDA

* * * Florida State Capitol
S. Monroe Street

* Kirksey (James) House
(FLA-161)
325 N. Calhoun Street

* Randall (Thomas) House
(FLA-160)
434 N. Calhoun Street

TALLAHASSEE VICINITY

* Croom (Hardy) House, Goodwood
(FLA-19)
2.75 miles northeast of
Tallahassee on Micosukee Road

Madison County

MADISON

* Smith (Chandler Holmes) House
(FLA-163)
103 N. Washington Street

Manatee County

ELLENTON

* Gamble (Robert) House
(FLA-112)
Manatee River

Marion County

OCALA

* * * Fort King Site
3815 E. Fort King Avenue

Monroe County

KEY WEST

* Bartlum (Captain John) House
(FLA-185)
730 Eaton Street

* Bartlum (George Francis)
House (FLA-183)
412 William Street

* Convent of Mary Immaculate
(FLA-185)

* Gato (Eduardo H.) House
(FLA-186)
Mercedes Hospital
1209 Virginia Street

* Geiger-Audubon House
(FLA-177)
205 Whitehead Street

* Kemp (Richard Moore) House
(FLA-180)
601 Caroline Street

* Lowe (Captain John, Jr.)
House (FLA-181)
620 Southard Street

* Memorial to the Victims of
the Disaster of the United
States Battleship Maine
(FLA-191)
Key West Cemetery

* Old Post Office and
Customhouse (FLA-187)
Front Street

* Porter (Dr. Joseph Y., II)
House (FLA-188)
429 Caroline Street

* Roberts (Captain Richard)
House (FLA-178)
408 Williams Street

* Roberts (Samuel) House
(FLA-182)
1025 Fleming Street

* Sand Key Lighthouse
(FLA-189)

* Southern Express Company
Office (FLA-174)
Mallory Steamship Company
Ticket Office, Mallory Square

* Tift and Company Ship's
Chandlery and Ice House
(FLA-176)
Wall Street and Tift Alley

* U.S. Coal Depot and Storehouse
(FLA-190)
U.S. Coast Guard, Key West
Station

* U.S. Marine Hospital (FLA-194)
Emma and Fleming Streets

* Wall and Company Warehouse
(FLA-175)
Wall and Exchange Streets

* Watlington (Captain Francis)
House (FLA-192)
322 Duval Street

* West Indian House (FLA-120)

SUGARLOAF KEY

* Bat Tower (FLA-193)
Perky

Palm Beach County

PALM BEACH

* * * Flager (Henry) House, Whitehall
South Lake Trail at west end of
Coconut Walk

Pinellas County

CLEARWATER VICINITY

* * * Weeden Island Site
On Gulf of Mexico

Santa Rosa County

SANTA ROSA ISLAND

* * * Former Naval Live Oak
Reservation
Pensacola Bay

St. Johns County

ANASTASIA ISLAND

* * * Fish (Jesse) Site
Orange Grove

ST. AUGUSTINE

* * * St. Augustine Historic
District

* * * Seloy Site

Sumter County

BUSHNELL VICINITY

- * * *Dade (Major Francis L.)
Memorial Park
2 miles south of Bushnell

Volusia County

DAYTONA BEACH VICINITY

- * *Green Mound Site

NEW SMYRNA VICINITY

- *Mission of Atoeuini de
Jororo (FLA-15-4)
2.5 miles west of New
Smyrna

Florida



DUVAL COUNTY

Jacksonville vicinity

FORT CAROLINE NATIONAL MEMORIAL

10 miles east of Jacksonville
1564-1565

At Fort Caroline the struggle between France and Spain for supremacy in southeastern North America began and virtually ended. When the fort was founded, there was no other European colony on the North American continent this side of Mexico, and France hoped this colony would help to establish her claim in the New World. Recognizing the move as a threat to Spanish commerce, King Philip sent an armada to Florida in 1565. Spanish forces under Pedro Menendez de Aviles, founder of St. Augustine, captured the fort, as its garrison had already been weakened by famine, internal dissension, and Indian attacks. Renamed San Mateo, the post was maintained by Spain through the colonial period. Recent reconstruction of Fort Caroline was based on a 16th-century sketch.

Federal

Srs: 119.51 acres

ESCAMBIA COUNTY

Pensacola

FORT SAN CARLOS DE BARRANCAS

U.S. Naval Air Station

1787

Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, a semicircular brick fortification, replaces a fort built in 1698 and destroyed by the French in 1719. Important in the control

of West Florida, it became the northern outpost of the Spanish Caribbean empire in 1781. Its capture by Andrew Jackson in 1814 quickened the surrender of the Spanish governor in San Carlos in 1818, marking the end of Spanish occupation of West Florida. The fort was occupied by the Confederates during the Civil War.

Federal

NHL; HABS

ESCAMBIA COUNTY

Pensacola

PLAZA FERDINAND VII

Palafix Street between Government and
Zaragossa Streets
1821

Plaza Ferdinand VII is the site of the formal transfer of Florida from the rule of Spain to the United States. On the morning of July 17, 1821, Andrew Jackson, newly commissioned governor of the Territory, met the Spanish governor, and after the transfer ceremony was completed Jackson officially proclaimed the establishment of the Florida Territory. The present square is a remnant of the original city square laid out by the British in 1765, a large part of which was subdivided and sold as building lots in 1802.

Municipal

NHL

INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

Sebastian vicinity

PELICAN ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

East of Sebastian in the Indian River
1903

This refuge, the first Federal sanctuary for the protection of wildlife, was established by President Theodore Roosevelt to protect brown pelicans. Originally placed under the administration of the Bureau of Biological Survey, the refuge has been administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior since its inception in 1940. Subject to partial tidal inundation, the mangrove island is essentially one large rookery for brown pelicans, cormorants, egrets, herons, and ibis.

Federal

NHL

LEON COUNTY

Tallahassee vicinity

SAN LUIS DE APALACHE

2 miles west of Tallahassee on U.S. 90
1633, 1663

This mission, which typifies the Spanish mission system in the Old Southwest, became the administrative center for the old Spanish Province of Guale. San Luis was abandoned when Governor James Moore, supporting the English cause in the territorial rivalry of Spain and Great Britain, began the systematic destruction of the Florida missions in 1702. Little remains of the mission, but archeological investigations have furnished many artifacts and much information about the building.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL

MANATEE COUNTY

Bradenton vicinity

DE SOTO NATIONAL MEMORIAL

5 miles west of Bradenton
1539-1543

De Soto National Memorial commemorates the landing of Hernando De Soto in Florida and the first extensive organized exploration of the interior of the southeastern part of the present United States. After landing in the vicinity of Tampa Bay, the Spanish began their march through 4000 miles of unknown land. They penetrated as far north as present Tennessee and as far west as Texas. When De Soto died in 1542 he was buried in the Mississippi River. At the confluence of the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers the remnants of the expedition built ships that were floated off the stocks in the spring floods of 1543. They sailed down the Mississippi River, returning to civilization in Mexico in September of that year.

Federal/non-Federal

Srs: 30 acres

MONROE COUNTY

Dry Tortugas Islands

FORT JEFFERSON NATIONAL MONUMENT

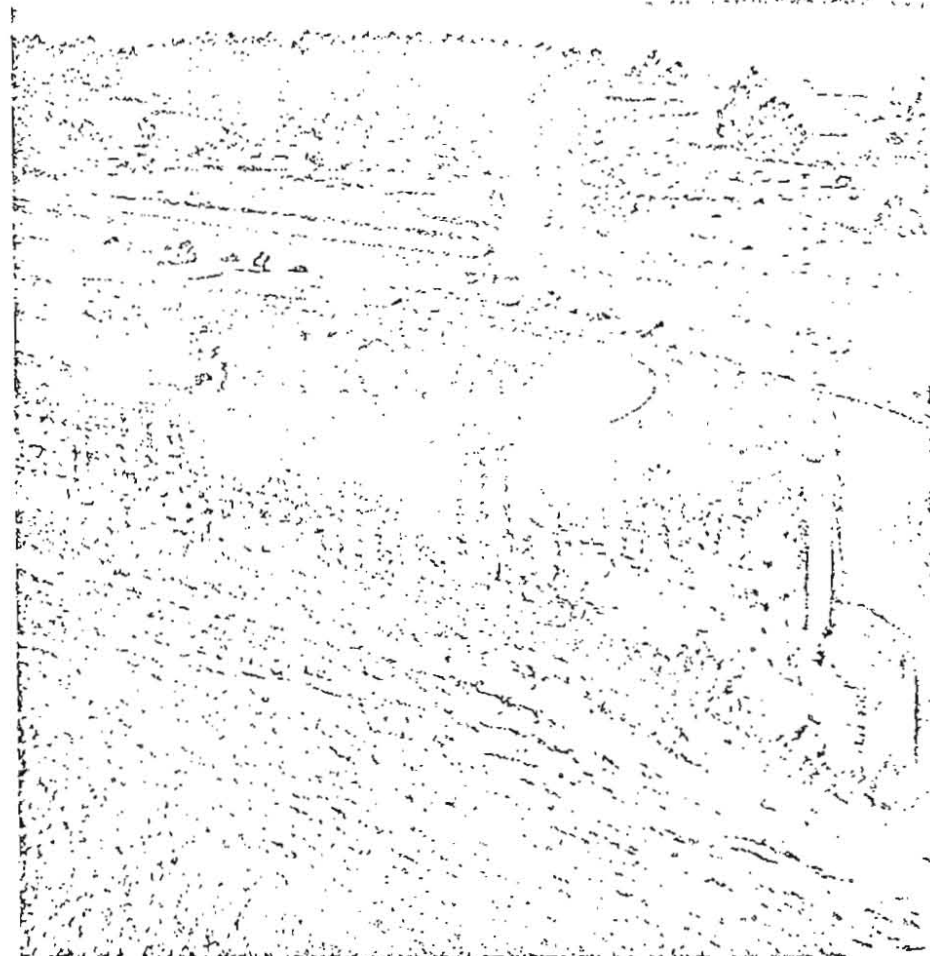
68 miles west of Key West in the Gulf of
Mexico
1846

During the first half of the 19th century the United States began a chain of seacoast defenses from Maine to Texas. Fort Jefferson, the largest of these, was once the key to control of the Gulf of Mexico

Fort Jefferson National Monument, Dry Tortugas Islands, Florida



Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, Pensacola, Florida



FLORIDA

because of its strategic location. Commerce from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic coast passed through this vital area. The fort was active during the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I. The Lincoln conspirators were confined there for several years. The fort's massive ruins offer eloquent proof of its former strength as a guardian of the southernmost coastlines of the United States.

Federal
NPS; 47,125 acres
HABS

MONROE COUNTY
Key West
HEMINGWAY (ERNEST) HOUSE
907 Whitehead Street
1931-1940

Critics agree that Ernest Hemingway was one of the most influential writers of the 20th century. In 1953 he won the Pulitzer Prize in literature for *The Old Man and the Sea*, and in 1954 he became the fifth American to be awarded the Nobel Prize for literature. Among his best known books and short stories are *The Sun Also Rises* (1926), *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940), "The Killers," "The Snows of Kilimanjaro," and "The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber." In 1931 Hemingway and his wife Pauline bought this large, two-story, Spanish style house made of native stone with a flat roof, yellow shutters, and wrought-iron balconies, and they established permanent residence there. Later they built a pool house in the

rear, the upper story of which Hemingway used for a study. The Hemingways lived here until 1940.

Private
NHL

OKALOOSA COUNTY
Fort Walton Beach
FORT WALTON MOUND
U.S. 98

Late prehistoric
Fort Walton Mound is a type site for a late prehistoric and early historic manifestation of the Indian culture present along the northwest Florida coast and in adjacent northern states at the time of the exploration of Florida by Hernando De Soto. Many burials have been uncovered at the 12-foot high temple mound whose summit platform is reached by an earthen ramp located on the south side. Excavations at the site have revealed a large number of burials accompanied by pottery vessels.

Municipal
NHL

OSCEOLA COUNTY
Okeechobee vicinity
OKEECHOBEE BATTLEFIELD
4 miles southeast of Okeechobee on U.S. 441
1837

On the northern shore of Lake Okeechobee on Christmas Day, 1837, Zachary Taylor won a decisive victory over a band of Seminole and Mikasuki warriors. This victory, which occurred only a few months

after General Thomas S. Jesup had inspired Indian resistance by having Osceola and other chiefs seized under a flag of truce, proved to be the turning point in the Second Seminole War. The battlefield location is well established, and the swamp has been brought within the highwater mark of the lake south of the battlefield.

Multiple private
NHL

PINELLAS COUNTY
Safety Harbor vicinity
SAFETY HARBOR SITE
Philippe Park, 1 mile northeast of Safety Harbor
Late prehistoric

Safety Harbor Site depicts a late prehistoric and early historic period representing the Gulf Coast Timucua Indian culture at the time of European contact and somewhat before. The temple mound, 150 feet in diameter and 25 feet high, stands on a point of land protruding into Old Tampa Bay. From the village debris extends in both directions along the shore and on the land behind the mound. At the northwest end of the village is a smaller sand burial mound.

County
NHL

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
St. Augustine
CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT
1 Castillo Drive
1672-1696
Castillo de San Marcos, the northernmost

outpost of the Spanish empire in the New World, was established as a permanent defense against foreign settlement and protection for Spanish shipping along the coast. Between 1680 and 1750 it was the hub of turmoil in the Southeast. Spanish forays against the Carolinas and Georgia began here, and it was the target of at least six major raids by the English as well as marauding pirates and Indians. After Florida was ceded to the United States in 1819, the fort served as a military prison. Included in Castillo de San Marcos National Monument are the coquina fort surrounded by moat and outworks, a city gate, and museum exhibits.

Federal/Non-Federal
NPS; 21.58 acres
HABS

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
St. Augustine vicinity
FORT MATANZAS NATIONAL MONUMENT
15 miles south of St. Augustine
1565

The final scenes of the Spanish-French struggle for Florida took place within and near the present Fort Matanzas National Monument in 1565, resulting in Spanish domination of the Southeast for nearly 200 years. During most of that period Matanzas was a typical Florida outpost that served as a lookout tower to spot approaching enemy sails and to serve St. Augustine, the capital of Spanish Florida. Previous towers had been built of wood, but in 1737-1742 the coquina Fort Matanzas was built to

reinforce the garrison in the face of increasing depredations from James Oglethorpe's English colony of Georgia. Having little military value to the Nation, the old tower and its vicinity were abandoned when Florida was ceded to the United States in 1819. In recent years the fort has been restored.

Federal

Nrs; 298.51 acres

WAKULLA COUNTY

St. Marks

FORT SAN MARCOS DE APALACHE

30 miles south of Tallahassee on U.S. 319 and Fla. 363

1660

Fort San Marcos de Apalache changed hands several times until England acquired Florida in 1763. During the initial period of Spanish possession, three successively stronger wooden fortifications were built on the site, and a final stone structure was partially completed before the English took possession. During the British occupation of Florida a trading post was established at the site, then known as Fort St. Marks. Spain reclaimed the site in 1783, and Andrew Jackson's capture of the fort in 1818 was instrumental in the United States acquisition of Florida in 1819. During the Civil War the Confederates superimposed entrenchments and fortifications upon the earlier ruins.

State

SHL

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR RAY C. OSBORNE

EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR AREA

By Nancy Brower

Magnificent mansions and cracker farmhouses share equal billing on Florida's Heritage Trail.

Each of the eras in Florida's eventful past--16th century Spanish colonization, the long siege of Indian wars, settlement by pioneer homesteaders, the heyday of the great plantations, the tourism and land development boom of the early 1900s--is represented by structures on the trail.

Travelers in the state can relive its colorful history by visiting Heritage Trail landmarks, most of which are open to the

public.

The trail is a listing of Florida's historically and/or architecturally significant structures prepared by the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects. Impatient with the pace at which budget-bound governments can move to preserve historic structures, Florida architects took matters into their own hands and blazed the Heritage Trail.

Called "A Windshield Survey of Florida's Historic Architecture," the Heritage Trail compilation is a sampling, not a complete list. According to F. Blair Reeves, AIA, who spearheaded work on the Heritage Trail, some of the structures on the list are safe, at least for the present. Others are in danger, subject to destruction or thoughtless rehabilitation. It is the hope of Florida architects that creation of the Heritage Trail collection will save these and other historic structures in the latter category.

Safe from all but the ravages of time are Florida's historic forts, including the oldest of them all, the Castillo de San Marcos at St. Augustine, a national monument under the care of the National Park Service. The Castillo, oldest masonry fort in the nation, is on the Heritage Trail, along with Fort Pickens, Barrancas, Caroline, Clinch and Jefferson.

Marked for destruction in a few weeks, unless last-minute local efforts to save it are successful, is the Union Bank build-

ing in Tallahassee, home of Florida's first bank. The bank, built in 1828, and The Columns, adjacent antebellum home, are to be razed at the same time to provide parking space for a downtown church.

The Heritage Trail follows no roads or highways, but it covers the state of Florida from Fernandina to southernmost Key West.

Several antebellum homes remaining from the days when a plantation economy flourished in north Florida are on the Heritage Trail. All are columned mansions, but for some the live oaks and land are gone, the future uncertain.

The Grove, best-known antebellum home in Florida's capital city, has been meticulously maintained. Built in the 1830s by Richard Keith Call, twice territorial governor of Florida, it is now the home of former Governor and Mrs. LeRoy Collins. Mrs. Collins is the great-granddaughter of Governor Call.

When cotton was king in north Florida, the rest of the state was a frontier. Unlike antebellum mansions, pioneer farmhouses were built by the homesteader himself out of the necessity of the moment. They were not intended to endure the ages; the settler had hopes for better things. Nevertheless, good examples survive and are included in the Heritage Trail.

The Burnsed Blockhouse, near Macclenny, built in 1837, as a pioneer farmhouse and fortress against Indian attacks, is a fine

example of broad axe and adze construction.

The typical late 19th century Florida cracker farmhouse in Cross Creek where Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings lived and wrote is maintained as a museum by the University of Florida. It was in this rustic setting that Mrs. Rawlings wrote "The Yearling." On weekends, the house is open and guided tours are offered by a university professor and his wife.

Three of Florida's grand old hotels were chosen by the architects for inclusion on the Heritage Trail. The onion-domed Tampa Bay Hotel, a fine example of Moorish architecture, is preserved as part of Tampa University. Henry Flagler's Ponce de Leon Hotel in St. Augustine, his first and perhaps finest, closed its register to guests in April 1967 and is now a girls' college. Architecturally, it is unchanged.

Still a hotel and still elegant, the Breakers at Palm Beach has catered to the cream of society since 1925.

Surely no bachelor ever built a home as elegant as James Deering's Villa Vizcaya in Miami. Florida architects place the cost of the Italian palazzo at \$15 million on completion in 1916, when a million was a million. Deering, the International Harvester magnate, lived in his dream house only a few years. He died in 1925 during an Atlantic crossing. Vizcaya is being preserved as an art museum by Dade County, with restoration undertaken when funds become available.

Cape Florida Lighthouse on Key Biscayne is one of several lighthouses on the Heritage Trail. The brick tower, built in 1825, has withstood Indian attack, hurricanes and fraternity boys wielding paint brushes. It was abandoned as an aid to navigation in 1878, but is still one of Florida's best-known landmarks. Now incorporated into a state park, the lighthouse is safe from all but time and weather.

Homes of famous men, all of them open to the public as museums, are included on the trail.

"Build me the finest house you can think of," Henry Flagler told architects. The result was Whitehall, a marble palace in Palm Beach.

Ernest Hemingway said his Key West home had taken his last cent, and tossed a penny into concrete being poured for the swimming pool to prove his point.

On Whitehead Street, just a few blocks from the Hemingway home, is the Capt. John Geiger home, best known as Audubon House. Meticulously restored in 1960, this house is significant architecturally and as the place where John James Audubon was a guest while painting the birds of the Florida Keys.

Thomas Alva Edison's prefabricated wooden house and laboratories are maintained by the City of Fort Myers, Edison's winter home for many years.

Interest in historic preservation has enjoyed an almost

meteoric rise in Florida in recent months. It is likely Florida's Heritage Trail will get longer as Floridians become more preservation conscious.

Already there's talk that Cape Kennedy's Vehicle Assembly Building, where the space vehicles that take men to the moon are assembled, is an obvious nominee for the trail, come the year 2000 or later.

NB/bs/I/A/AB/MTE28/WP

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4	Site of the Discovery of Phosphate in Florida	Marion
5	Henry Shelton Sanford Grove and Experimental Gardens	Seminole
6	Newnansville	Alachua
7	Rolleston	Putnam
8	Battle of Marianna	Jackson
9	Porter's Anti-Pirate Fleet	Monroe
10	Pensacola Navy Yard Established in 1825	Escambia
11	Billy Bowlegs	Lee
12	Captain Richard G. Bradford	Escambia
13	Captain Richard G. Bradford	Bradford
14	Captain Richard G. Bradford	Madison
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17	Tallahassee, Capital of Florida	Leon
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